CALENDAR

AN EPHEMERIS FOR THE YEAR 1914

ADAPTED TO THE MERIDIAN OF TRIVANDRUM.

Trivandrum Observatory.

Longitude ... ...5*h*. 7*m*. 59*s*.	=76° 59′ 45″ East.
Latitude	8° 30′ 33″ North.
Deviation of the compass...	0° 42′ 19″ East.
Dip ... ...approximately... ...	2° 30′ South.
Height above the sea	197 feet.
Mean temperature of the air in the shade ...	77°·81 Fah.
Mean temperature of evaporation in the shade...	73° ·42 Fah.
Mean atmospheric pressure	29·681 inches.
Mean vapour pressure	0·778 inch.

[redacted]

[redacted] ... ... W [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] from 27 years' observations
–64) was 68·36 inches, showing a decrease of 3·65 inches in the
period of 43 years. The 16 years' observations from 1865–80
owever only an average yearly fall of 61·52 inches, exhibiting
arer decrease in the quantity of rain. The average num
ays has remained yet pretty equal; 1[illegible] the
8, 137·5 for the 16 years from 1865, a
43 years (1838–80). But as the
rt period and are confined to but
[illegible] decreas

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1914

GOLDEN NUMBER	15
EPACT	3
DOMINICAL LETTER	D
JULIAN PERIOD	6627
JEWISH ERA (Com. September 21).	5675
MOHAMMEDAN ERA (Com. November 19). ...	1332
MALABAR ERA (Com. August 17, 1914)	109

ENGLISH AND MALABAR MONTHS.

ENGLISH			MALABAR
1914.			1089—90.
January	....	1	18th Markali or Dhanu, 1088.9
Do.	....	14	1st Tai or Makaram.
February	....	12	1st Masi or Kumbham.
March	....	14	1st Panguni or Meenam.
April	...	13	1st Chittrai or Medam.
May		14	1st Vaikasi or Idavam
[illegible]			[illegible] 1090.
[illegible]			
October			[illegible]
November			
December			
Do.			

ENGLISH AND CORRESPONDING MALABAR YEARS

ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.	ENGLISH.	MALABAR.
1801	976–7	1830	1005–6	1859	1034–5	1888	1063–4
1802	977–8	1831	1006–7	1860	1035–6	1889	1064–5
1803	978–9	1832	1007–8	1861	1036–7	1890	1065–6
1804	979–0	1833	1008–9	1862	1037–8	1891	1066–7
1805	980–1	1834	1009–0	1863	1038–9	1892	1067–8
1806	981–2	1835	1010–1	1864	1039–0	1893	1068–9
1807	982–3	1836	1011–2	1865	1040–1	1894	1069–0
1808	983–4	1837	1012–3	1866	1041–2	1895	1070–1
1809	984–5	1838	1013–4	1867	1042–3	1896	1071–2
1810	985–6	1839	1014–5	1868	1043–4	1897	1072–3
1811	986–7	1840	1015–6	1869	1044–5	1898	1073–4
1812	987–8	1841	1016–7	1870	1045–6	1899	1074–5
1813	988–9	1842	1017–8	1871	1046–7	1900	1075–6
1814	989–0	1843	1018–9	1872	1047–8	1901	1076–7
[illegible]5	990–1	1844	1019–0	1873	1048–9	1902	1077–8
1816	991–2	1845	1020–1	1874	1049–0	1903	1078–9
1817	992–3	1846	1021–2	1875	1050–1	1904	1079–0
1818	993–4	1847	1022–3	1876	1051–2	1905	1080–1
1819	994–5	1848	1023–4	1877	1052–[illegible]	1906	[illegible]–2
[illegible]						1907	1082–3
						1908	1083–4
						1909	1084–5
						1910	1085–6
						1911	1086–7
						1912	1087–8
						1913	1088–9
						1914	1089–0
						1915	1090–1
						1916	1091–2

January. 1914

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rises. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Sets. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Souths aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Sets aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Thur.	1	THANU or MARGALY.	18	6 16	5 52	4·66	9 52	3 54	9 57
Fri.	2		19	6 17	5 52	5·66	10 29	4 34	10 40
Sat.	3		20	6 17	5 53	6·66	11 5	5 13	11 23
Sun.	4		21	6 17	5 53	7·66	11 40	5 52	morn.
Mon.	5		22	6 17	5 54	8·66	aft. 0 17	6 32	0 6
Tues.	6		23	6 18	5 54	9·66	0 55	7 15	0 50
Wed.	7		24	6 18	5 55	10·66	1 38	8 2	1 37
Thur.	8		25	6 19	5 55	11·66	2 25	8 52	2 28
Fri.	9		26	6 19	5 56	12·66	3 17	9 48	3 22
Sat.	10		27	6 19	5 56	13·66	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun.	11		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	6 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	6 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	10 21
Sun.	18	MAKARAM or THYE.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	11 5
Mon.	19		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	morn. 5 50		11 51
Tues.	20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10
Wed.	21		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2
Thur.	22		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8
Fri.	23		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5
Sat.	24		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4
Sun.	25		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Mon.	26		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Tues.	27		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3
Wed.	28		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Thur.	29		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
Fri.	30		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	31		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

February.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rises (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Sets (Trivandrum Mean Time)	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn. (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Souths aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Sets aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time)
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sun.	1	MAKARAM or THYE.	19	6 22	6 6	6·01	10 13	4 27	10 43
Mon.	2		20	6 22	6 6	7·01	10 51	5 9	11 29
Tues.	3		21	6 22	6 6	8·01	11 31	5 53	morn.
Wed.	4		22	6 22	6 7	9·01	aft. 0 15	6 41	0 17
Thur.	5		23	6 22	6 7	10·01	1 4	7 33	1 9
Fri.	6		24	6 22	6 7	11·01	1 57	8 29	2 4
Sat.	7		25	6 21	6 7	12·01	2 55	9 28	3 2
Sun.	8		26	6 21	6 8	13·01	3 56	10 27	4 0
Mon.	9		27	6 21	6 8	14·01	4 57	11 25	4 57
Tues.	10		28	6 21	6 8	15·01	5 57	[illegible]	5 51
Wed.	11		29	6 21	6 8	16·01	6 55	0 21	6 41
Thur.	12		1	6 21	6 8	17·01	7 51	1 13	7 29
Fri.	13		2	6 20	6 9	18·01	8 45	2 4	8 15
Sat.	14		3	6 20	6 9	19·01	9 40	2 54	9 1
Sun.	15		4	6 20	6 9	20·01	10 36	3 45	9 47
Mon.	16		5	6 20	6 9	21·01	11 34	4 37	10 36
Tues.	17	KUMBHOM or MA	6	6 19	6 9	22·01	morn.	5 31	11 28
Wed.	18		1847	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0 33	6 28	aft. 0 23
Thur.	19		1848	1023–4		1877	1052	7 26	1 20
Fri.	20		9	6				8 24	2 18
Sat.	21		10	6				9 20	3 14
Sun.	22		11	6				10 12	4 8
Mon.	23		12	6				11 0	4 58
Tues.	24		13	6				11 45	5 45
Wed.	25		14	6				aft. 0 27	6 30
Thur.	26		15	6				1 6	7 14
Fri.	27		16	6				1 45	7 56
Sat.	28		17	6				2 25	8 39
..	...		...					...	...
...	...		...					..	...
...	..		...					...	...

March. 1914

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rises. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Sets. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Souths aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Sets aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sun.	1	KUMBHOM or MAUSY.	18	6 15	6 10	4·28	8 49	3 5	9 24
Mon.	2		19	6 15	6 10	5·28	9 27	3 48	10 11
Tues.	3		20	6 14	6 10	6·28	10 9	4 34	11 0
Wed.	4		21	6 14	6 10	7·28	10 55	5 23	11 53
Thur.	5		22	6 13	6 10	8·28	11 46	6 16	morn.
Fri.	6		23	6 13	6 10	9·28	aft. 0 40	7 12	0 48
Sat.	7		24	6 12	6 10	10·28	1 38	8 10	1 44
Sun.	8		25	6 12	6 10	11·28	2 38	9 7	2 40
Mon.	9		26	6 11	6 10	12·28	3 37	10 3	3 35
Tues.	10		27	6 11	6 10	13·28	4 36	10 57	4 27
Wed.	11		28	6 10	6 10	14·28	5 33	11 49	5 15
Thur.	12		29	[illegible]	[illegible]	15·28	6 29	morn.	6 3
Fri.	13		30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7 26	0 41	6 50
Sat.	14		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 33	7 38
Sun.	15	MEENOM or PANGUNY.	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 27
Mon.	16		3	6 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues.	17		4	6 7	6 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	18		5	6 7	6 10	21·[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14
	19		6	6 6	6 10	22·28	[illegible]	[illegible]	12
	20		7	6 6	6 10	23·28	1 22	[illegible]	1 10
	21		8	6 5	6 10	24·28	2 14	8 [illegible]	2 4
	22		9	6 4	6 10	25·28	3 2	8 58	2 58
	23		10	6 4	6 10	26·28	3 45	9 43	3 43
Tu.	24		11	6 3	6 10	27·28	4 24	10 26	4 28
Wed.	25		12	6 3	6 9	28·28	5 1	11 6	5 12
Thur.	26		13	6 3	6 9	29·28	5 37	11 45	5 54
Fri.	27		14	6 2	6 9	0·53	6 12	aft. 0 24	6 37
Sat.	28		15	6 1	6 9	1·53	6 49	1 4	7 21
Sun.	29		16	6 1	6 9	2·53	7 26	1 46	8 [illegible]
Mon.	30		17	6 0	6 9	3·53	8 7	2 30	8 [illegible]
Tues.	31		18	6 0	6 9	4·53	8 52	3 18	[illegible]

April.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn	MOON Souths aft.	MOON Sets aft.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	*h m*	*d*	*h m*	*h m*	*h m*
Wed.	1	MEENOM or PANGUNY. 19	5 59	6 9	5·53	9 40	4 9	10 40
Thur.	2	20	5 59	6 9	6·53	10 32	5 3	11 35
Fri.	3	21	5 58	6 9	7·53	11 27	5 59	morn.
Sat.	4	22	5 57	6 9	8·53	aft. 0 25	6 55	0 30
Sun.	5	23	5 57	6 9	9·53	1 22	7 49	1 23
Mon.	6	24	5 56	6 9	10·53	2 19	8 42	2 14
Tues.	7	25	5 56	6 9	11·53	3 16	9 34	3 3
Wed	8	26	5 55	6 9	12·53	4 11	10 25	3 50
Thur.	9	27	5 55	6 8	13·53	5 7	11 16	4 36
Fri.	10	28	5 54	6 8	14·53	6 4	morn.	5 23
Sat.	11	29	5 54	6 8	15·53	7 4	0 9	6 13
Sun.	12	30	5 53	6 8	16·53	8 6	1 5	7 5
Mon.	13	— 1	5 53	6 8	17·53	9 9	2 4	8 1
Tues.	14	2	5 52	6 8	18·53	10 12	3 5	9 1
Wed.	15	3	5 52	6 8	19·53	11 13	4 7	10 2
Thur.	16	4	5 51	6 8	20·53	morn.	5 7	11 1
Fri.	17	5	5 51	6 8	21·53	0 8	6 3	11 58
[illegible]	18	6	5 51	6 8	22·53	0 59	6 55	aft. 23
[illegible]	19	7	5 50	6 8	23·53	1 43	7 42	1 20
[illegible]	[illegible]	8	5 50	6 8	24·53	2 24	8 25	2 18
[illegible]	[illegible]	9	5 49	6 8	25·53	3 2	9 5	3 14
[illegible]	22	10	5 49	6 8	26·53	3 38	9 45	4 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	11	5 48	6 8	27·53	4 13	10 24	4 58
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 8	28·53	4 49	11 3	5 4 19
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6 8	29·53	5 27	11 44	6 6 5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0·81	6 7	aft. 0 28	6 52
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1·81	6 50	1 15	7 43
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]·81	7 37	2 6	8 36
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 28	2 59	9 30
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 22	3 53	10 24
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

May. 1914

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rises. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Sets. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Souths aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Sets aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Fri.	1	19	5 45	6 9	5·81	10 18	4 18	11 17
Sat.	2	20	5 45	6 9	6·81	11 14	5 42	morn.
Sun.	3	21	5 45	6 9	7·81	aft. 0 10	6 34	0 8
Mon.	4	22	5 45	6 9	8·81	1 4	7 24	0 56
Tues.	5	23	5 44	6 9	9·81	1 58	8 13	1 41
Wed.	6	24	5 44	6 9	10·81	2 52	9 2	2 26
Thur.	7	25	5 44	6 9	11·81	3 46	9 53	3 12
Fri.	8	26	5 43	6 9	12·81	4 44	10 47	3 59
Sat.	9	27	5 43	6 9	13·81	5 44	11 44	4 49
Sun.	10	28	5 43	6 9	14·81	6 48	morn.	5 43
Mon.	11	29	5 43	6 10	15·81	7 53	0 45	6 42
Tues.	12	30	5 43	6 10	16·81	8 57	1 40	7 41
Wed.	13	31	5 42	6 10	17·81	9 56	2 52	8 46
Thur.	14	1	5 42	6 10	18·81	10 50	3 52	9 47
Fri.	15	2	5 42	6 10	19·81	11 30	4 47	10 43
Sat.	16	3	5 42	6 10	20·81	morn.	5 36	11 35
Sun.	17	4	5 42	6 11	21·81	0 22	6 22	aft. 0 25
Mon.	18	5	5 42	6 11	22·81	1 1	7 4	1 8
Tues.	19	6	5 42	6 11	23·81	1 38	7 44	1 51
Wed.	20	7	5 41	6 11	24·81	2 13	8 22	2 33
Thur.	21	8	5 41	6 11	25·81	2 49	9 2	3 17
Fri.	22	9	5 41	6 11	26·81	3 26	9 42	4 1
Sat.	23	10	5 41	6 12	27·81	4 5	10 26	4 48
Sun.	24	11	5 41	6 12	28·81	4 48	11 12	[illegible]
Mon.	25	12	5 41	6 12	0·18	5 34	aft. 0 1	
Tues.	26	13	5 41	6 12	1·18	6 24	0 5[illegible]	
Wed.	27	14	5 41	6 13	2·18	7 18	[illegible]	
Thur.	28	15	5 41	6 13	3·18	8 14		
Fri.	29	16	5 41	6 13	4·18	9 [illegible]		
Sat.	30	17	5 41	6 13	5·18	[illegible]		
Sun.	31	18	5 41	6 14	6[illegible]			

MEDOM or CHITTRAY

EDAVOM or VYCAUSY 1089

June.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rises. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Sets. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises morn (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Souths aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Sets. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Mon.	1	19	5 41	6 14	7·18	11 52	6 8	morn.
Tues	2	20	5 41	6 14	8·18	aft. 0 44	6 56	0 22
Wed	3	21	5 41	6 14	9·18	1 36	7 44	1 6
Thur.	4	22	5 41	6 15	10·18	2 30	8 34	1 50
Fri.	5	23	5 42	6 15	11·18	3 28	9 28	2 37
Sat.	6	24	5 42	6 15	12·18	4 28	10 27	3 29
Sun.	7	25	5 42	6 15	13·18	5 32	11 29	4 24
Mon.	8	26	5 42	6 16	14·18	6 37	morn.	5 25
Tues.	9	27	5 42	6 16	15·18	7 39	0 32	6 27
Wed.	10	28	5 42	6 16	16·18	8 37	1 35	7 29
Thur.	11	29	5 42	6 16	17·18	9 29	2 33	8 29
Fri.	12	30	5 42	6 17	18·18	10 15	3 26	9 24
Sat.	13	31	5 43	6 17	19·18	10 57	4 15	10 15
Sun.	14	32	5 43	6 17	20·18	11 35	4 59	11 2
Mon.	15	1	5 43	6 17	21·18	morn.	5 40	11 46
Tues.	16	2	5 43	6 18	22·18	0 11	6 20	aft. 0 29
Wed.	17	3	5 43	6 18	23·18	0 47	6 59	1 12
Thur.	18	4	5 43	6 18	24·18	1 24	7 39	1 57
Fri.	19	5	5 44	6 18	25·18	2 2	8 21	2 43
Sat.	20	6	5 44	6 19	26·18	2 43	9 6	3 32
Sun.	21	7	5 44	6 19	27·18	3 28	9 55	4 24
Mon.	22	8	5 44	6 19	28·18	4 18	10 47	5 18
Tues.	23	9	5 45	6 19	29·18	5 11	11 42	6 14
Wed.	24	10	5 45	6 19	0·64	6 7	aft. 0 38	7 8
Thur.	25	11	5 45	6 20	1·64	7 4	1 33	8 1
Fri.	26	12	5 45	6 20	2·64	8 1	2 27	8 50
Sat.	27	13	5 45	6 20	3·64	8 55	3 18	9 37
Sun.	28	14	5 46	6 20	4·64	9 49	4 6	10 21
	29	15	5 46	6 20	5·64	10 40	4 53	11 4
	30	16	5 46	6 20	6·64	11 31	5 41	11 48
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EDAVOM or VYCAUSY.

MITHUNOM or AUNY.

July. 1914

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.		SUN Rises. (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Sets. (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises after. (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Souths aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Sets. (Trivandrum Mean Time)
				h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Wed.	1		17	5 46	6 21	7·64	0 24	6 29	morn.
Thur.	2		18	5 47	6 21	8·64	1 19	7 20	0 33
Fri.	3		19	5 47	6 21	9·64	2 16	8 15	1 21
Sat.	4		20	5 47	6 21	10·64	3 18	9 14	2 13
Sun.	5	MITHUNOM or AUNY.	21	5 47	6 21	11·64	4 21	10 16	3 10
Mon.	6		22	5 48	6 21	12·64	5 23	11 18	4 11
Tues.	7		23	5 48	6 21	13·64	6 23	morn.	5 13
Wed.	8		24	5 48	6 21	14·64	7 17	0 18	6 14
Thur.	9		25	5 48	6 21	15·64	8 6	1 14	7 11
Fri.	10		26	5 49	6 21	16·64	8 51	2 5	8 4
Sat.	11		27	5 49	6 22	17·64	9 31	2 52	8 54
Sun.	12		28	5 49	6 22	18·64	10 8	3 34	9 40
Mon.	13		29	5 49	6 22	19·64	10 45	4 15	10 24
Tues.	14		30	5 49	6 22	20·64	11 21	4 55	11 7
Wed.	15		31	5 50	6 22	21·64	11 58	5 35	11 51
Thur.	16		1	5 50	6 22	22·64	morn.	6 16	0 aft. 36
Fri.	17		2	5 50	6 22	23·64	0 38	7 0	1 24
Sat.	18		3	5 50	6 21	24·64	1 21	7 47	2 14
Sun.	19		4	5 50	6 21	25·64	2 9	8 37	3 8
Mon.	20		5	5 51	6 21	26·64	3 0	9 31	4 3
Tues.	21		6	5 51	6 21	27·64	3 56	10 27	4 58
Wed.	22		7	5 51	6 21	28·64	4 53	11 24	[illegible]
Thur.	23		8	5 51	6 21	0·18	5 51	0 aft. 19	[illegible]
Fri.	24		9	5 51	6 21	1·18	6 48	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
Sat.	25		10	5 52	6 21	2·18	7 43	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun.	26	KARKADAGOM or AUDY.	11	5 52	6 21	3·18	8 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mon.	27		12	5 52	6 21	4·18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues.	28		13	5 52	6 20	5·1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed.	29		14	5 52	6 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur.	30		15	5 52	6 2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri.	31		16	5 52	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

August.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises after.	MOON Souths aft.	MOON Sets morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sat.	1	17	5 53	6 20	9·18	2 11	8 6	1 3
Sun.	2	18	5 53	6 19	10·18	3 13	9 7	2 1
Mon.	3	19	5 53	6 19	11·18	4 12	10 7	3 2
Tues.	4	20	5 53	6 19	12·18	5 8	11 4	4 2
Wed.	5	21	5 53	6 19	13·18	5 58	11 56	5 0
Thur.	6	22	5 53	6 18	14·18	6 44	morn.	5 54
Fri.	7	23	5 53	6 18	15·18	7 26	0 44	6 45
Sat.	8	24	5 53	6 18	16·18	8 4	1 28	7 32
Sun.	9	25	5 53	6 17	17·18	8 42	2 10	8 17
Mon.	10	26	5 53	6 17	18·18	9 18	2 50	9 1
Tues.	11	27	5 53	6 17	19·18	9 55	3 30	9 45
Wed.	12	28	5 53	6 16	20·18	10 33	4 11	10 30
Thur	13	29	5 53	6 16	21·18	11 15	4 54	11 16
Fri.	14	30	5 53	6 16	22·18	morn.	5 39	aft. 0 5
Sat.	15	31	5 53	6 15	23·18	0 0	6 28	0 57
Sun.	16	32	5 53	6 15	24·18	0 49	7 19	1 51
Mon.	17	1	5 53	6 14	25·18	1 43	8 14	2 46
Tues.	18	2	5 53	6 14	26·18	2 40	9 11	3 41
Wed.	19	3	5 53	6 14	27·18	3 37	10 6	4 33
Thur.	20	4	5 53	6 13	28·18	4 34	11 0	5 24
Fri.	21	5	5 53	6 13	29·18	5 31	11 52	6 11
Sat	22	6	5 53	6 12	0·77	6 26	aft. 0 43	6 57
Sun.	23	7	5 53	6 12	1·77	7 20	1 32	7 42
Mon.	24	8	5 53	6 11	2·77	8 14	2 22	8 28
Tues.	25	9	5 53	6 11	3·77	9 8	3 12	9 15
Wed.	26	10	5 53	6 10	4·77	10 5	4 6	10 5
[illegible]r.	27	11	5 53	6 10	5·77	11 4	5 2	10 59
	28	12	5 53	6 9	6·77	aft. 0 5	6 1	11 56
	29	13	5 53	6 9	7·77	1 7	7 1	morn.
		14	5 53	6 8	8·77	2 6	8 1	0 55
		15	5 53	6 8	9·77	3 2	8 58	1 55

KARKADAGOM or AUDY.

CHINGOM or AUVANY.—(1990).

September. 1914

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises aft.	MOON Souths aft.	MOON Sets. morn.
			Trivandrum Mean Time.			Trivandrum Mean Time.		
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	16	5 52	6 7	10·77	3 54	9 51	2 53
Wed.	2	17	5 52	6 7	11·77	4 40	10 39	3 48
Thur.	3	18	5 52	6 6	12·77	5 23	11 24	4 39
Fri.	4	19	5 52	6 6	13·77	6 2	morn.	5 27
Sat.	5	20	5 52	6 5	14·77	6 39	0 7	6 12
Sun.	6	21	5 52	6 4	15·77	7 16	0 47	6 55
Mon.	7	22	5 52	6 4	16·77	7 53	1 27	7 40
Tues.	8	23	5 52	6 3	17·77	8 30	2 7	8 25
Wed.	9	24	5 52	6 3	18·77	9 11	2 49	9 10
Thur.	10	25	5 52	6 2	19·77	9 54	3 33	9 58
Fri.	11	26	5 52	6 2	20·77	10 41	4 20	10 48
Sat.	12	27	5 51	6 1	21·77	11 32	5 10	11 40
Sun.	13	28	5 51	6 0	22·77	morn.	6 3	0 31
Mon.	14	29	5 51	6 0	23·77	0 26	6 57	1 28
Tues.	15	30	5 51	5 59	24·77	1 22	7 52	2 20
Wed.	16	31	5 51	5 59	25·77	2 19	8 46	3 12
Thur.	17	1	5 51	5 58	26·77	3 15	9 39	4 0
Fri.	18	2	5 51	5 57	27·77	4 10	10 30	4 46
Sat.	19	3	5 51	5 57	28·77	5 5	11 20	5 3
Sun.	20	4	5 50	5 56	0·39	6 0	0 10	6
Mon.	21	5	5 50	5 56	1·39	6 56	1 2	7
Tues.	22	6	5 5		2·39	7 54	1 56	7
Wed.	23					8 54	2 43	
Thur.							3 32	
Fri.								
Sat.								
Sun.	2							
Mon.	2							
Tues.	2							
Wed.	:							
...	.							

CHINGOM or AUVANY—(1090).

ITTASY.

October. 1914

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rises. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Sets. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Rises aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Souths aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Sets morn (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Thur.	1	15	5 40	5 50	11·39	4 2	10 5	3 24
Fri.	2	16	5 40	5 49	12·39	4 31	10 46	4 10
Sat.	3	17	5 40	5 49	13·39	5 16	11 25	4 54
Sun.	4	18	5 40	5 48	14·39	5 52	morn.	5 37
Mon.	5	19	5 49	5 48	15·39	6 29	0 6	6 21
Tues.	6	20	5 40	5 47	16·39	7 9	0 47	7 6
Wed.	7	21	5 40	5 47	17·39	7 51	1 30	7 53
Thur.	8	22	5 40	5 46	18·39	8 36	2 16	8 42
Fri.	9	23	5 40	5 46	19·39	9 25	3 4	9 33
Sat.	10	24	5 40	5 45	20·39	10 17	3 55	10 26
Sun.	11	25	5 49	5 45	21·39	11 11	4 48	11 19
Mon.	12	26	5 40	5 44	22·39	morn	5 41	0 aft. 11
Tues.	13	27	5 40	5 44	23·39	0 6	6 34	1 1
Wed.	14	28	5 40	5 43	24·39	1 1	7 26	1 49
Thur.	15	29	5 40	5 43	25·39	1 55	[illegible]	2 35
Fri.	16	30	5 40	5 43	26·39	2 40	[illegible]	3 20
Sat.	17	1	5 40	5 42	27·39	3 43	[illegible]	4 6
Sun.	18	2	5 40	5 42	28·39	4 38	10 46	4 53
Mon.	19	3	5 49	5 41	0·01	5 35	11 39	5 43
Tues.	20	4	5 40	5 41	1·01	6 35	0 aft. 36	6 37
[illegible]	21	5	5 40	5 40	2·01	7 30	1 37	7 35
[illegible]	22	6	5 40	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 44	2 40	8 34
[illegible]	23	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 30

KANNY or PURATTASY.

or ALPASY. 1090

November. 1914

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rises. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	SUN Sets. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Souths aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)	MOON Sets morn. (Trivandrum Mean Time.)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Sun.	1	16	5 50	5 37	13·01	4 29	10 45	4 19
Mon.	2	17	5 50	5 37	14·01	5 8	11 28	5 4
Tues.	3	18	5 51	5 37	15·01	5 49	morn.	5 50
Wed.	4	19	5 51	6 37	16·01	6 34	0 13	6 39
Thur.	5	20	5 51	5 36	17·01	7 22	1 1	7 29
Fri.	6	21	5 51	5 36	18·01	8 13	1 51	8 21
Sat.	7	22	5 51	5 36	19·01	9 5	2 43	9 14
Sun.	8	23	5 52	5 36	20·01	10 0	3 36	10 5
Mon.	9	24	5 52	5 36	21·01	10 53	4 28	10 55
Tues.	10	25	5 52	5 36	22·01	11 46	5 19	11 43
Wed.	11	26	5 53	5 36	23·01	morn.	6 8	aft. 0 28
Thur.	12	27	5 53	5 36	24·01	0 38	6 56	1 12
Fri.	13	28	5 53	5 36	25·01	1 29	7 43	1 55
Sat.	14	29	5 53	5 36	26·01	2 22	8 32	2 40
Sun.	15	30	5 54	5 36	27·01	3 16	9 22	3 27
Mon.	16	1	5 54	5 36	28·01	4 14	10 17	4 18
Tues.	17	2	5 55	5 36	29·01	5 16	11 15	5 15
Wed.	18	3	5 55	5 36	0·02	6 21	aft. 0 19	6 16
Thur.	19	4	5 55	5 36	1·02	7 28	1 24	7 20
Fri.	20	5	5 56	[illegible]	[illegible]	8 33	2 29	8 24
Sat.	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 26
Sun.								10 24
Mon.								11 16
Thur.								morn.
Fri.								0
Sat.								0
								1
Sun.	[illegible]							
Mon.	[illegible]							
Tues.	[illegible]							
Wed.	[illegible]							
...	[illegible]							

THULAM or ALPSY.

TIKAY.

December.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Malabar date.	SUN Rises (Trivandrum Mean Time)	SUN Sets (Trivandrum Mean Time)	Age at Mean Noon.	MOON Rises aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Souths aft. (Trivandrum Mean Time)	MOON Sets morn. (Trivandrum Mean Time)
			h m	h m	d	h m	h m	h m
Tues.	1	16	6 0	5 38	13·62	4 31	10 57	4 34
Wed.	2	17	6 1	5 38	14·62	5 18	11 47	5 25
Thur.	3	18	6 1	5 38	15·62	6 9	morn.	6 17
Fri.	4	19	6 2	5 39	16·62	7 1	0 39	7 10
Sat.	5	20	6 2	5 39	17·62	7 55	1 32	8 2
Sun.	6	21	6 3	5 39	18·62	8 49	2 25	8 52
Mon.	7	22	6 3	5 40	19·62	9 42	3 16	9 40
Tues.	8	23	6 4	5 40	20·62	10 33	4 5	10 25
Wed.	9	24	6 4	5 40	21·62	11 23	4 52	11 8
Thur.	10	25	6 5	5 41	22·62	morn.	5 38	11 51
Fri.	11	26	6 6	5 41	23·62	0 13	6 24	aft. 0 33
Sat.	12	27	6 6	5 42	24·62	1 5	7 12	1 17
Sun.	13	28	6 7	5 42	25·62	1 59	8 2	2 5
Mon.	14	29	6 7	5 42	26·62	2 56	8 57	2 57
Tues.	15	30	6 8	5 43	27·62	3 58	9 57	3 55
Wed.	16	1	6 8	5 43	28·62	5 4	11 0	4 57
Thur.	17	2	6 9	5 44	0·18	6 10	aft. 0 6	6 2
Fri.	18	3	6 9	5 44	1·18	7 14	1 11	7 7
Sat.	19	4	6 10	5 45	2·18	8 13	2 10	8 8
Sun.	20					9 6	3 5	9 4
Mon.								9 56
Tues.								0 44
Wed.	23							1 29
Thur.	24							
	25							
	26							
	27							
	28							

VRISCHIKAM or KARTIGAY.

LY. 690

TABLE I. Mean fall of rain.

Stations.	Auvany	Purattasy.	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mansy.	Pangany.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trivandrum *	5·018	5·001	9·198	4·615	1·242	0·670	0·557	1·850	4·242	13·336	9·327	7·007	62·063
Quilon †	8·217	9·228	9·194	3·789	0·864	0·100	0·806	2·789	4·467	19·155	17·433	13·269	89·311
Alleppey †...	11·806	10·553	12·370	6·022	1·489	0·772	2·428	3·294	4·617	26·717	23·094	18·872	122·034
Peermade †	24·877	15·762	16·439	2·794	0·328	0·150	0·600	3·311	4·772	32·350	56·578	50·034	207·995
Padmanabhapuram †	3·175	4·641	11·626	6·025	1·328	0·128	0·872	2·838	2·935	9·017	6·253	6·012	54·850
Rajakamangalam ‡	0·550	0·433	3·888	4·105	0·767	0·008	0·100	0·838	1·263	3·468	4·817	4·937	25·174

* Mean of 17 years.

† „ 9 „

‡ „ 3 „

TABLE II. Mean rainy days.

Stations.	Anvany.	Purattasy	Alpasy.	Kartigay.	Margaly.	Thie.	Mausy.	Panguny.	Chittray.	Vycausy.	Auny.	Audy.	Years.
Trivandrum ...	15	13	18	10	3	2	2	5	10	18	21	21	138
Quilon	17	13	14	6	2	0	1	5	7	19	23	20	127
Alleppey	19	15	16	9	2	2	3	6	8	21	27	26	154
Peermade	26	21	19	5	1	0	2	7	9	21	30	29	170
Padmanabhapuram ...	6	7	13	6	1	0	1	4	4	10	11	10	73
Rajakamangalam ...	5	2	11	7	1	0	1	2	3	9	11	11	63

TABLE III. The total rainfall and the number of rainy days during the Monsoon Periods.

Stations.	North-East.		South-West.		Dry months.	
	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.	Inches.	Days.
Trivandrum ...	22·236	52	31·237	64	8·590	22
Quilon	28·905	48	62·209	64	8·197	15
Alleppey	37·966	55	70·651	77	13·417	22
Peermade	58·611	70	141·178	85	8·206	15
Padmanabhapuram ...	22·767	29	22·149	32	9·934	12
Rajakamangalam ...	8·323	23	14·305	33	2·546	7

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

January.

Th.	1	CIRCUMCISION.—Proclamation of Queen Victoria's assumption of the title of Empress of India, 1877.—Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1903.
F.	2	Natives of India admitted to the Covenanted Civil Service, 1880.
SUN.	4	SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE OF THE CIRCUMCISION.
Tu.	6	EPIPHANY.
SUN.	11	1ST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.
W.	14	Madras University opened, 1853.
Th.	15	H. H. the Rajah of Cochin visited Trivandrum, 1904.
W.	21	Inauguration of the Wurkallay Junction Canal Works, 1870.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Delhi, 1903.
Th.	22	Queen Victoria, Empress of India, died, 1901.—Edward VII proclaimed King-Emperor, 1901.
Sat.	24	Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum, opened, 1896.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour for Madras, 1898.
F.	30	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour for Madras, 1905.
Sat.	31	H. E. Sir Arthur Lawley, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1907.

February.

SUN.	1	Investiture of H. H. the late (Ayilliam) Maha Rajah with the Insignia of G. C. S. I., 1867.
M.	2	Investiture of H. H. the late (Visakham) Maha Rajah with the Insignia of G. C. S. I. 1883.
SUN.	8	SEPTUAGESIMA SUNDAY.
Tu.	10	Queen Victoria, married, 1840.
SUN.	15	SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.
M.	16	Census of Travancore taken, 1891. The Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Empress of India.
F.	20	H. E. Lord Napier, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1863.
SUN.	22	QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1905.
M.	23	SHROVE MONDAY.
Tu.	24	SHROVE TUESDAY.
W.	25	ASH WEDNESDAY.
Th.	26	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1898.

March.

SUN.	1	1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.
M.	2	Census of Travancore taken, 1901.
SUN.	8	2ND SUNDAY IN LENT.
Th.	12	Census of Travancore taken, 1911.
SUN.	15	3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.
F.	20	Opening of H. H. the Maha Rajah's College buildings and laying down of the first stone of the Napier Museum in the Public Gardens, 1873.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

SUN.	22	4TH SUNDAY IN LENT.
M.	23	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Calcutta, 1890.
F.	27	The Periyar Project in Madura and North Travancore commenced, 1889.
S.	28	The Alleppey Light House first lighted, 1862.
SUN.	29	PASSION SUNDAY.

April.

SUN.	5	PALM SUNDAY.
Th.	9	MAUNDY THURSDAY.
F.	10	GOOD FRIDAY.
S.	11	HOLY SATURDAY.
SUN.	12	EASTER SUNDAY.
W.	15	First Railway in India opened between Bombay and Tannah, 1853.
S.	25	H. H. the Junior Rani married, 1907.

May.

SUN.	3	3RD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.—FEAST OF ST JOSEPH.
W.	6	H. H. the Senior Rani married, 1906.—King Edward VII, died, 1910.
S.	9	Accession of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V as King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India.
SUN.	10	4TH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER
Th.	14	Doctor Jenner successfully vaccinated a boy, 1786.
SUN.	17	ROGATION SUNDAY.—First Telegraphic Message between Bombay and Calcutta, 1854.
Th.	21	ASCENSION DAY.
F.	22	Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut, 1498.
S.	23	Finding of the Holy Cross.
SUN.	24	SUNDAY WITHIN THE OCTAVE OF ASCENSION.
SUN.	31	WHIT SUNDAY.—H. H. Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Maha Rajah, died, 1880.

June.

W.	3	H. M. King George V born, 1865.
S.	6	H. H. Rama Varma, Elaya Rajah of Travancore, died, 1901,
SUN.	7	TRINITY SUNDAY.
Th	11	CORPUS CHRISTI
SUN.	14	2ND SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.—H. H. Lakshmi Bayi, C. I., Senior Rani of Travancore died, 1901.
W.	17	Investiture of H. H. the late Senior Rani of Travancore with the Insignia of C. I., 1881.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

S.	20	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.—The Jubilee of Queen Victoria celebrated, 1887.
SUN.	21	3RD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST—Proclamation of Queen Victoria, 1837.
Tu.	23	H. R. H. Prince Edward, Prince of Wales, born, 1894.
Th.	25	Order of the Star of India instituted, 1861.
SUN.	28	4TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST—Coronation of Queen Victoria, 1838.

July.

SUN.	5	5TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
M.	6	His Majesty King George V married, 1893.
W.	8	Natives of India admitted as jurors, 1827.
SUN.	12	6TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
SUN.	19	7TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
S.	25	Natives of India first sat on the Petit Jury, 1828.
SUN.	26	8TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST—FEAST OF ST. ANNA.
W.	29	First School for Native Girls formed at Calcutta, 1849

August.

SUN.	2	9TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
Tu.	4	H. H. Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., P. M. E., Maha Rajah, died, 1885
Th.	6	FEAST OF MOUNT CARMEL.—Transfiguration.
SUN.	9	10TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST—Coronation of King Edward VII, 1902.
F.	14	Printing invented, 1437.
SUN.	16	11TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
Th.	18	Silver Jubilee of H. H. the Maha Rajah, 1910.—H. H. Marthanda Varma, Maha Rajah of Travancore, died, 1860.—The Viceroy's Proclamation of the assumption by H. M. of the title of Empress of India, 1876.
W.	19	H. H. the Maha Rajah's Installation and Grand Durbar 1885.
SUN.	23	12 SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST—New Public Offices, Trivandrum, opened, 1869.
F.	28	Slavery abolished, 1833.
SUN.	30	13TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST. His Highness Kerala Varma Rajah died, 1882.
M.	31	Adoption of T. H. Setu Lakshmi Bayi and Setu Parvathi Bayi as Junior Rani and First Princess of Travancore, 1900.—His Highness Ravi Varma Rajah, died, 1880.—East India Charter expired, 1858.

September.

Tu.	1	The Government of India transferred to the Crown, 1858
W.	2	H. E. the Right Honorable M. E. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1882.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

S.	5	Victoria Hospital and School for Women at Quilon established, 1887.
SUN.	6	14TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
TU.	8	NATIVITY OF THE B. V. MARY
SUN.	13	15TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST—Trivandrum first lighted with gas, 1898.
M.	14	HOLY CROSS DAY.
F.	18	Earthquake at Trivandrum, 1841.
SUN.	20	16TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
SUN.	27	17TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
TU.	29	ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.
W.	30	Foundation stone of H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum, laid, 1869.

October.

F.	2	Presentation of a Banner to H. H. the late Maha Rajah from H. M. Queen Victoria, Empress of India, 1877.
SUN.	4	18TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
SUN.	11	19TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (H. M. Edward VII, King Emperor) left England on his Indian tour, 1875.—Marthanda Varma B. A., First Prince of Travancore died, 1900.
TU.	13	H. E. Lord Connemara, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1887.
TH.	15	H. H. Parvathi Bayi, Junior Rani of Travancore, died, 1893.
SUN.	18	20TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST—H. E. Sir Arthur Havelock G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1897.
TH	20	H. E. Lord Ampthill, G. C. I. E., Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1902.
W.	21	The First Session of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly sat 1905.
SUN.	25	21ST SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.
S.	31	H. E. Lord Wenlock, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1892.

November.

SUN	1	22ND SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST—ALL SAINTS' DAY.
M.	2	ALL SOULS DAY
TH,	5	His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Governor of Madras, visited Trivandrum, 1880.
S.	7	His Highness Prince Chithira Thirunal born, 1912.
SUN.	8	23RD SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (H. M. the late King-Emperor) arrived at Bombay, 1875.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Rameswaram, 1890.
M.	9	H. M. the late King Edward VII born, 1841.—T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales (Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary) arrived at Bombay, 1905.—First Public Durbar held in the New Durbar Hall, 1866
SUN.	15	24TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST—Christ Church at Trivandrum consecrated 1859.—H. H. The Maha Raja left on a tour to Madras 1913.

Remarkable Events and Christian Festivals.

S.	21	H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy, visited Trivandrum, 1900. H. H. the Maha Rajah left for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.
SUN.	22	25TH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.- H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1895.
M.	23	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1888.
Tu.	24	H. E. Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief, India, visited Trivandrum, 1908.
W.	25	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a visit to Cochin, 1904.
SUN.	29	ADVENT SUNDAY.—H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1909.
		December.
Tu.	1	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Madras, 1906.—Their Imperial Majesties landed at Bombay for the Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.
Th.	3	H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor-visited Courtallum and Travancore, 1889.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras 1913.
F.	4	Investiture of H. H. the Maha Rajah of Travancore with the Insignia of G. C. S. I., 1888.
S.	5	H. H. the Maha Rajah left on a tour to Delhi, 1902.—His Highness Kerala Varma Elaya Rajah, died, 1895.
SUN.	6	2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M.	7	State Entry of Their Imperial Majesties at Delhi, 1911.
Tu.	8	IMMACULATE CONCEPTION OF B. V. MARY.—Foundation Stone of the New Public Offices at Trivandrum laid, 1865.
S.	12	Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi, 1911.—Delhi proclaimed as the future Capital of India.
SUN.	13	3RD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.
M.	14	H. R. H. Albert, Prince Consort, died, 1861.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Cochin, 1904.
Tu.	15	H. Highness the Maha Rajah returned from Rameswarem, 1890.
Th.	17	His Highness the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1888. Karamana Bridge opened, 1853.
SUN.	20	4TH SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1895, 1909.
M.	21	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Madras, 1906.
F.	25	CHRISTMAS-DAY.
SUN.	27	SUNDAY within the Octave of Christmas
M.	28	INNOCENT'S DAY.
Tu.	29	H. H. the Maha Rajah returned from Delhi, 1911.
Th.	31	The first Charter granted to the late East India Company 1600.

Principal Hindu Festivals, &c., in 1914.

JANUARY.

8	Swargavathal Aekathasi	Dhanu 1089	25
10	Car Festival at Suchindram	,,	27
11	Ardra Darsanam	,,	28
13	Makara Siveli	,,	30
14	Uttarayana Punniakalam—Tai Pongal ...	Makaram	1
15	Mattu Pongal	,,	2
24	Vavu Orikkal	,,	11
25	Vavu Bali—New Moon Sradha	,,	12
27	Magha month begins	,,	14

FEBRUARY.

2	Rattha Saptami	Makaram	20
9	Tai Puyam	,,	27
15	Ashtakakalarambha	Kumbham	4
17	Ashtami at Vaikam	,,	6
23	Sivaratri	,,	12
24	New Moon Sradha—Kali Yugadi	,,	13
26	Phalguna month begins	,,	15

MARCH.

26	New Moon Sradha	Meenam	13
27	Yugadi Pandika—Chaitra month begins—Ananda year begins	,,	14
30	Meena Bharani...	,,	17

APRIL.

1	Utsavam at Trivandrum begins	Meenam	19
4	Sri Rama Navami	,,	22
10	Arat at Trivandrum (Utsavam closes) ...	,,	28
13	Vishu Punniakalam	Medam	1
14	Vishu	,,	2
24	New Moon Sradha	,,	12
26	Vaisakha month begins	,,	14
28	Akshaya Trateeya—Kritayugadi	,,	16

MAY.

8	Chitragupta Pooja	Medom	26
9	Chitra Pournima	,,	27
10	Agninakshatra Dosharambha	,,	28
4	New Moon Sradha—Agninakshatra Doshavasanam—	Idavam ...	11
26	Jyeshta month begins	,,	13

JUNE.

21	Ardra Pravesam	Mithunam	7
23	New Moon Sradha	,,	9
24	Ashadha month begins	,,	10

JULY.

16	Dekshinayana Punniakalam—Karkataka Siveli	Karkatakam	1
21	Vavu Orikkal...	,,	6
22	New Moon Sradha	,,	7
24	Sravana month begins	,,	9
31	Varalekshmi Vritam	,,	16

AUGUST.

5	Upakarma for Yejurvedins	Karkadakam	21
6	Upakarma for Rigvedins—Gayathri Jepam	,,	22
16	Adi Aruthi	,,	32
17	Avani Pirappu (Malayalam New Year's day)	Chingom	1090-1
21	New Moon Sradha—Solar Eclipse	,,	5
22	Proshtapada month begins	,,	6
25	Vinayaka Chathurthi—Rishi Panchami ...	,,	9

SEPTEMBER.

1	First Onam	Chingam	16
2	Tiru Onam	,,	17
3	Third Onam—Ananta Vritam	,,	18
4	Fourth Onam—(Lunar Eclipse)	,,	19
5	Mahalayapaksha begins	,,	20
10	Ashtakalarambha	,,	25

12	Ashtami Rohini	"	27
17	Dwapara Yugadi—	Kanni	1
18	Kedara Vritam	"	2
19	New Moon Sradha	"	3
20	Mahalayapaksha ends—Pooja Vaippu (Dussera begins)—Aswina month begins	"	4
25	Karikkuvettu in connection with His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday	"	9
26	His Highness The Maha Rajah's Birthday	"	10
27	Durgashtami	"	11
28	Mahanavami	"	12
29	Vijaya Dasami—Pooja Eduppu (Dussera ends)	"	13

OCTOBER.

17	Deepavali at night	Thulam	1
18	New Moon Sradha—Utsavam at Trivandrum begins		2
19	*His Highness Prince Chithira Thirunal's Birthday*		3
20	Kartika month begins	"	4
24	*H. H. The Junior Rani's Birthday* ... ... (Skanda Shashti)	"	8
27	Arat at Trivandrum—(Utsavam closes) Treta Yugadi	"	11

NOVEMBER.

17	New Moon Sradha	Vrischikam	2
18	Margasirsha month begins	"	3
21	*H. H. The Senior Rani's Birthday* ...	"	6
28	Guruvayur Ekadesi	"	13

DECEMBER.

2	Trikkarthika	Vrischikam	17
10	Ashtami at Vaikam	"	25
16	New Moon Sradha	Dhanu	1
18	Pousha month begins	"	3
28	Swargavathal Ackathasi	"	13
31	Car Festival at Suchindram	"	16

HIS HIGHNESS

SRI PATMANABHA DASA VANCHI PALA

SIR RAMA VARMA

KULASEKHARA KSHITAPATI

MANNEY SULTAN

MAHARAJA RAJA

RAMARAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE

STAR OF INDIA,

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER

OF THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE

INDIAN EMPIRE,

Member of the Royal Asiatic Society, London.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON.

Fellow of the Madras University,

GRECHER DE L' INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE,

Maharajah of Travancore.

Born 25th September 1857.

ASCENDED THE MUSNUD - 19th AUGUST 1885.

GREAT-GRAND-NEPHEW
OF
His Highness the Maha Rajah

His Highness
RAMA VARMA,
ELAYA RAJA OF TRAVANCORE.
[Born 7th November, 1912.]

GRAND-NIECES OF
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

Her Highness
Setu Lakshmi Bayi,
Senior Rani of Travancore.
[Born 19th November, 1895.]

Her Highness
Setu Parvathi Bayi,
Junior Rani of Travancore.
[Born 8th November, 1896.]

BROTHER-IN-LAW OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

KERALA VARMA,

C. S. I., M. R. A. S., F. R. Hist. S., F. N. B. A.,

F. M. U., M. E. I. A., M. R. S. A., M. I. S.,

VALIA KOIL TAMPURAN OF TRAVANCORE

[Married to Her Highness the late Senior Rani.]

VALIA RAJA OF PARAPPANAT

GRAND-NEPHEWS-IN-LAW OF

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH.

RAMA VARMA,

KOIL TAMPURAN

[Married to Her Highness the Senior Rani.]

REVI VARMA, B. A.,

COCHIN KOIL TAMPURAN

[Married to Her Highness the Junior Rani.]

Physician to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

Major W. H. Tucker, I. M. S.

Officers of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Palace.

C. Raghava Chari, B. A.	Sarvadhikariakar.
T. Sankaran Tampi	Palace Manager.
R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L., ...	Asst. Sarvadhikariakar.
Narasimhan Tampi	Chellam Kariakar.
Narayana Pillai	Sankadom Sheristadar.
K. Sankara Pillai	Chellam Sheristadar.
R. Neelacanta Puduval, B. A.	Sripadom Manager. (On other duty).
S. Kesava Iyer B. A., ...	(Acting)
C. R. Parameswaran Pillai	Stables Kariakar.
P. Veloo Pillay, B. A.	Mathilakom Kariakar
M. Neelacanta Pillai	Maramath Superintendent.
K. Sankaranarayana Pillay	Pandvagay Maramut Sheristadar.

THIRTY-FIVE SOVEREIGNS OF TRAVANCORE.

IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING HIS HIGHNESS THE PRESENT MAHA RAJAH

	NAME.	Date of Ascension to the Musnud.	Length of Reign.
1	H. H. Sri Veera Rama Marthanda Varma Raja	1335–36	40
2	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1375–76	7
3	,, Kaler Kulasekhara Perumal *for a short time*	1382–83	...
4	,, Chera Udaya Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1382–83	62
5	,, Venant Moottha Raja	1444–45	14
6	,, Sri Veera Marthanda Varma Raja	1458–59	13
7	,, Addittya Varma Raja	1471–72	7
8	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1478–79	25
9	,, Sri Marthanda Varma Raja	1503–04	...
10	,, Sri Veera Erawi Varma Raja	1504–05	24
11	,, Marthanda Varma Raja	1528–29	9
12	,, Udaya Marthanda Varma Raja	1537–38	23
13	,, Kerala Varma Raja	1560–61	3
14	,, Addittya Varma Raja	1563–64	4
15	,, Udaya Marthanda Varma Raja	1567–68	27
16	,, Sri Veera Erawi Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1594–95	10
17	,, Sri Veera Varma Raja	1604–05	2
18	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1606–07	13
19	,, Oonni Kerala Varma Raja	1619–20	6
20	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1625–26	6
21	,, Oonni Kerala Varma Raja	1631–32	30
22	,, Addittya Varma Raja	1661–62	16
23	,, Oomayammal Rani	1677–78	7
24	,, Erawi Varma Raja	1684–85	34
25	,, Oonni Kerala Varma Raja	1718–19	6
26	,, Rama Varma Raja	1724–25	5
27	,, Marthanda Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1729–30	29
28	,, Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1758–59	40
29	,, Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1798–99	1
30	,, Rani Gouri Lekshmi Bhaye	1811–12	4
31	,, Rani Gouri Parwathi Bhaye	1815–16	14
32	,, Rama Varma Kulasekhara Perumal Raja	1829–30	18
33	,, Kulasekhara Perumal Bhagyodaya Marthanda Varma Raja	1846–47	13
34	,, Kulasekhara Perumal Bhagyodaya Rama Varma Maha Raja, G. C. S. I.	1860–61	19
35	,, Kulasekhara Perumal Bhagyodaya Rama Varma Maha Raja, G. C. S. I., &c	1879–80	5
	HIS HIGHNESS the present MAHA RAJA		

DEWANS OF TRAVANCORE

Ommini Tampi	1808.
Devan Padmanabhen	1814.
Shungoo Annavi	1815.
Raman Menon	1816.
Venoutrow	1817.
Venoata Row	1822.
Soobrow	1830
R. Runga Row, Acting	1837.
R. R. R. Venkata Row	1838.
Soobrow	1839.
V. Krishna Row, in charge	1842.
Venoutrow	1843.
Sreenivasa Row, in charge	1845.
V. Krishna Row	1847
Sir T. Madhava Row	1858.
A. Seshiah Sastri	1872.
N Nanoo Pillai	1877
V. Ramiengar, C S. I.	1880.
T. Rama Row, C. I. E...	1887
S. Shungrasoobyer, C. I. E.	1892.
K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Dewan Bahadur, C. I. E. ...	1898.
V. P. Madhava Rao, B A., C. I. E.	1904.
S. Gopalachariyar, B. A., B L., Dewan Bahadur ...	1906.
P.Rajagopala Chari, M. A , B. L., C. I. E, Dewan Bahadur	1907.

BRITISH RESIDENCY OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN.

A. T. FORBES, Esquire, I. C. S. Resident.

Captain. R. Berkeley I. A. Assistant Resident (on P. L. and furlough).

Captain. E. F. Ross, I. A. ... (Acting).

Treasury.

M. Verghese, B. A. ... ...Officer in charge.
C. Uddanda Raman Pillai ...Treasurer.

Escort.

Captain. R. Berkeley, I. A. ...Commandant (on P. L & furlough).
„ E. F. Ross I. A. (Acting).

Medical Establishment.

H. Campbell Perkins Esq., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer in charge, Residency Hospital.

Lazarus D'Rozario ... .. Senior 1st Class Sub-Asst. Surgeon.
J. Chandran ... Junior Sub-Asst. Surgeon.

Office.

M. Verghese, B. A. ... ...Manager.
K. Raman Pillai ... ...Head Clerk.
J. B. D' Lemos ... ...Head Accountant.
C. Xavier, M. P. S. ... ...Camp Clerk.

Anjengo Collector's Office.

P. V. Subramania Aiyar ...Head Clerk (S. P. T.).

British Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Colonel C. Macaulay, appointed in 1800, relieved 4th March 1810.

Colonel J. Munro, appointed 23rd March 1810, relieved 24th January 1819.

Colonel S. McDonall, appointed 23rd April 1819, died 7th November 1820.

Colonel D. Newall, C. B, appointed 15th February 1821, relieved 1st May 1827.

Colonel W. Morison, C. B., appointed 13th March 1827, relieved 7th December 1829.

Lieut. Colonel E. Cadogan, (acting), appointed 25th December 1829, relieved 24th June 1834.

J. A. Casamajor Esq., appointed 14th April 1834, relieved 12th January 1836.

Colonel J. S. Fraser, appointed 5th January 1836, relieved 15th August 1838.

Captain A. Douglas, (acting), appointed 3rd August 1838, relieved 1st November 1839.

Lieut-Colonel T. Maclean, appointed 4th October 1838, died 31st July 1840.

Lieut-General W. Cullen, appointed 8th September 1840, relieved 11th January 1860.

F. N. Maltby Esq., appointed 1st January 1860, relieved 1st May 1862.

Wm. Fisher Esq., appointed 1st May 1862, relieved 7th April 1864.

H. Newill Esq., appointed 15th April 1864, on privilege leave 1867.

A. MacGregor Esq., (acting), appointed 26th February 1867, relieved 27th May 1867.

H. Newill Esq., resumed Office 27th May 1867, relieved 25th March 1869.

G. A. Ballard Esq., appointed 29th March 1869, on furlough 1870.

J. I. Minchin Esq., (acting), appointed 31st March 1870, relieved 22nd June 1871.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 22nd June 1871, on privilege leave 1874.

Major A. F. F. Bloomfield, (acting), appointed 13th July 1874, relieved 14th October 1874.

G. A. Ballard Esq., resumed Office 14th October 1874, on other duty 1875.

Major W. Hay, (acting), appointed 19th April 1875, relieved 11th October 1875.

A. MacGregor Esq., appointed 11th October 1875, to Europe M. C. 11th March 1877.

H. E. Sullivan Esq., (acting), appointed 10th March 1877, relieved 20th February 1878.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., (acting), appointed 20th February 1878, relieved 28th March 1879.

A. MacGregor Esq., resumed Office 28th March 1879, to Europe M. C. March 1881.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., appointed 1st April 1881, on leave 1883.

W. Logan Esq., (acting), appointed 5th May 1883.

R. W. Barlow Esq., (Sir Richard Barlow, Bart.), (acting), appointed 25th February 1884.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 15th August 1884.

General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, K. C. B.; V. C.; R. E. (acting) 7th July 1887, relieved 7th October 1887.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 7th October 1887, on leave from 15th July 1890.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., appointed 26th June 1890, assumed charge 16th July 1890, relieved 16th October 1890.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 16th October 1890, on leave from 6th July 1891.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge July 1891, relieved 5th November 1891.

J. C. Hannyngton Esq., resumed Office 5th November 1891, relieved 8th November 1892.

H. B. Grigg Esq., M. A., C. I. E., assumed charge 8th November 1892.

J. D. Rees Esq., F. R. G. S.; M. R. A. S.; C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 15th April 1895.

J. Thomson Esq., M. A., assumed charge 12th July 1895.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. D. Rees, C. I. E., assumed charge 8th August 1896.

F. A. Nicholson Esq., (acting), assumed charge 15th December 1896.

J. D. Rees Esq. assumed charge 17th July 1897, (on furlough).

The Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C. I. E., (acting), assumed charge 22nd August 1898, relieved 11th July 1899.

G. T. Mackenzie Esq., assumed charge 11th July 1899.

James Andrew Esq., assumed charge 19th November 1904.

R. C. C. Carr Esq., I. C. S., Barrister-at-law, (acting), assumed charge, 16th March 1906, (on leave).

L. Davidson Esq., I. C. S., (acting) assumed charge on 24th May 1908.

R. C. C. Carr Esq., I. C. S., confirmed 5th August 1909.

A. T. Forbes Esq., I. C. S., assumed charge on 8th October 1910.

R. A. Graham Esq., I. C. S., (Acting) assumed charge on 11th February 1912.

A. T. Forbes Esq., I. C. S., assumed charge on 20th March 1913.

Assistant Residents in Travancore and Cochin.

Lieut Blacker	1813 to 1818.
Captain H. Drury	1852 to 1862.
Captain C. M. White (acting)	1861.
" "	1863 to 1866.
Captain W. Hay	1867 to 1870.
Lieut. R. G. E. Dalrymple (acting)	1871 to 1872.
Captain C. G. Gunning (acting)	
Major Bonham Faunce	1879 to 1880.
J. W. F. Dumergue Esq., C. S.	1881 to 1883.
Captain A. Howlott (acting)	1884 to 1885.
" "	1886 to 1888.
Captain G. C. Atkinson	1889.
Captain F. W. Dawson	1889.
Captain L. J. Andrews (acting)	1892
Captain F. W. Dawson	1894.
Captain L. J. Andrews	1895.
Captain J. J. P. Quinn (acting)	1899.
Captain L. J. Andrews	1899.
Lieut. W. M. Fenning	1901
Captain N. B. G. Strong (acting)	1903.
Captain W. M. Fenning (on furlough)	1904.
S. Burn Esq., I. C. S., (acting).	1909.
Captain W. M. Fenning, I. A.	1909
Captain R. E. G. Berkeley, I. A	1910.
Captain E. F. Ross, I. A.	1913.

GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

DEWAN BAHADUR P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI, M. A., B. L., C. I. E., ... DEWAN. (Bh. Rs. 2,000.)

R. Kuppuramaswami Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...Private Secretary to the Dewan (Bh.Rs. 200.)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

A. J. Vieyra, B. A. ... ...Chief Secretary to Government (Rs. 900)

M. Raja Raja Varma, M. A., B. L. ...Under Secretary to Government (Rs. 400.)

R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. ... Under Secretary to Government (Rs. 350.)

K Narayanan Pandalay, B. A., B. L...Under Secretary to Government (Rs. 300.)

K. Venkata Row ...Assistant Secretary to Government (Rs. 200.) + 50 P. A.

K. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A., B. L. ..Asst. Secretary to Government, (Rs. 175.)

A. J. Van Ross ... Assistant Secretary to Government (Rs. 175.) (on other duty)

S. Parameswara Iyer, M. A., B. L. ... S. P. T. Assistant Secretary to Government (Rs. 150.)

K. Chidambara Vadhyar, B. A. ...Head Translator (Rs. 150+P. A. 50.)

V. Muthukrishna Iyer ... ...Superintendent, Stationery and Records (Rs. 150.)

Financial Secretariat.

T. R. Ratnam Aiyar, B. A.	...*Ex-officio*, Secretary to Government in the Department of Finance and Accounts.	

Central Account and Audit Office.

T. R. Ratnam Aiyar, B. A.	...Officer in charge.	(Rs. 600.)
N. Narayana Pillai, B. A.	...Asst. Acct. Officer.	(Rs. 250.)
K. George, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 225.)
K. N. Ramasubba Iyer, B. A., B. L.	do.	(Rs. 225.)
S. Appuswami Aiyengar.	... Superintendent	(Rs. 200.)
S. Venkataramana Iyer, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 150)
K. M. Mathen, B. A.	... do.	(Rs 150.)
C. S. Krishnaswami Iyer, B. A.	... do. (on other duty)	(Rs. 150.)
K. Sankaranarayana Iyer, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 150.)
T. C. Thommen, B. A.	... do.	(Rs. 150.)
A. V. Narasimha Iyer.	... do.	(Rs. 140)
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P. Kuruvila Varki ... Ag. Director of Registration.

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LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Divisions.

No.	Name.	Present Office.	Pay Rs.	Division.	Station.	Remarks.
1	N. Subrahmanya Iyer, M. A. ...	Senior Dewan Peishkar & Dist. Magistrate ...	800 P. A. 100	Padmanabhapuram ...	Padmanabhapuram	
2	K. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L...	Do.	700 P. A. 200	Quilon ...	Quilon ...	
3	K. Aiyappan Pillai B. A. ...	Dewan Peishkar & Dist. Magistrate ...	700	Kottayam ...	Kottayam	
4	R. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. ...	Dewan Peishkar. ...	600			Special duty.
5	N. Raman Pillai, B. A. ...	Ag. Dewan Peishkar & Dist. Magistrate ...	400+ A. A. 100	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum...	
6	S. C. H. Robinson ...	Supt. & Dist. Magistrate.	700+75 Allce.	Devicolam ...	Devicolam ...	Sub-Protem.

Division Assistants and 1st Class Magistrates.

No.	Name.	Present Office.	Pay Rs.	Division.	Station.	Remarks.
		I. GRADE.				
1	N. Rajaram Row, B. A. ...	Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar & 1st Class Magistrate.	400	Quilon ...	Quilon	
		II. GRADE.				
2	K. Anantanarayana Aiyer, B. A., B. L....	Do. Do.	350	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum.	
3	N. Krishna Aiyengar, B. A., B. L.	Do. Do.	350	Padmanabhapuram ...	Padmanabhapuram.	
4	K. Ramaswami Iyer B. A., B. L.	Do. Do.	250	Kottayam ...	Kottayam.	
5	A. J. Van Ross ...	Asst. Supt & 1st Class Magistrate.	Salary Bh. Rs. 475 + L. A. Rs. 75	Devicolam ...	Peermade.	Sub-protem.
6	C. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar & 1st class Magistrate.	200 + 100	Quilon & Trivandrum..	Quilon.	Temporary.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—(continued).

No.	Name.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Stationary-Magistrates 1st Class.			
1	M. E. Ittiyerah, B. A.	200	Kottar.	
2	P. P. Kurian, B. A.	200	Alleppey. ...	
3	M. Pereira, B. A.	150	Quilon Town.	
	Tahsildars.			
	I. Grade -7. (Rs. 200.)			
1	C. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	200	Pathanapuram. .	On other duty
2	K. Padmanabhan Tampi, B. A., B. L. ...	200	Tiruvalla ..	
3	T. Lakshmana Pillai, B. A.	200	Alleppy Major Treasury ..	
4	P Arumugom Pillai, B. A.	200	Kottayam. ...	
5	V. S. Kesava Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	200	Chirayinkil ...	
6	M. V. Subramania Iyer, B. A. ...	200	Agasteeswaram ...	On other duty.
7	K. S. Subramania Aiyar, B. A. ...	200	Kunnatnad ...	On leave.

No	Name.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	II. Grade - 6 (Rs. 175.)			
8	P. Sesha Iyengar, B. A., B. L.	175	Minachil. ...	
9	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A.	175	Kottarakara. ...	Acting in the 1st Grade.
10	E. Padmanabha Pillai	175	Kunnattur ...	Do.
11	K. Maruthanayagam Pillai, B. A. ...	175	Trivandrum. ...	Do.
12	R. Krishnaswami Row, B. A. ...	175	Eraniel ...	
13	P. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	175	Mavelikara. ...	
	III. Grade - 22 (Rs. 150.)			
14	V. A. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	150	Tovala ...	On leave.
15	K. Raman Tampi, B. A.	150	Quilon. ...	Acting in the 2nd Grade.
16	S. K. Mahadeva Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...	150	Vilavancode ...	
17	V. Thanu Iyer, B. A.	150	Todupuzha ...	
18	P. Sankaralingam Pillai, B. A. ...	150	Neyyattinkara ...	
19	K. Palpu Pillai, B. A.	150	Karunagapalli ...	
20	K. Sankunni Pillai	150	Kartigapalli. ...	
21	V. Aundy Pillai, B. A. ...	150	Vaikam. ...	

No.	Names.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	III. GRADE. (Rs. 150) *contd.*			
22	P. C. Kunjen Pillai	150	Kalkulam ...	
23	R. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ...	150	Nedumangad ...	
24	N. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	150	Shertalai. ...	
25	J. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Ettumanur ..	
26	P. I. Daniel, B. A.	150	Trivandrum Major Treasury.	
27	P. N. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L. ..	150	Shencottah. ...	
28	G. Subramania Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Parur. ...	
29	K. Padmanabhan Tampi, B. A. ...	150	Peermade. ..	
30	M. Subramania Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Chenganachery ...	
31	T. P. Ramasubha Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Chengannur, ...	
32	K. Sreenivasa Row, B. A. ...	150	Ambalapuzha ...	
33	C. K. Nagam Pillai, B. A. ...	150	Alengad. ...	
34	M. H. Viraraghava Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Devikulam ..	
35	V. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A. ...	150	Muvattupuzha.	
	R. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A. ...	100+50	Kunnathnad. ...	Acting for No. 7.
	A. Kumara Pillai, B. A. ...	100+50	Agastiswaram. ...	Do. No. 6.
	G. Velu Pillai, B. A. ...	100+50	Thovala ...	Do. No. 14.
	N. Atchuthan Pillai, B. A. ...	100+50	Pathanapuram ...	Do. No. 1.

No.	Names.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Stationary-Magistrates.			
1	T. S. Venkitachalam Aiyer ...	100	Vaikam	
2	E. V. Abraham, B. A., B. L. ...	100	Paravur ...	On other duty.
3	C. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ...	100	Kayankulam. ...	
4	R. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A. ...	100	Colachel ...	Do.
5	A. Kumara Pillai B. A. ..	100	Warkalai ..	Do.
6	R. Govinda Puduval, B. A., B. L. ...	100	Mundakayam ...	Do.
7	N. Atchuthan Pillai, B. A. ..	100	Pathanamthitta. ..	Do.
8	A. S. Krishna Aiyar, B. A., B. L. ...	100	Karunagapalli. ...	Do.
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12	E. I. Mathew B. A. ...	100	Trivandrum Town ..	
13	B. Narayana Iyer, B. A. ..	100	Arukutti. ...	
14	G. Velu Pillai, B. A. ...	100	Kottayam ..	(On other duty).
15	S. Ganapathy Iyer, B. A. ..	100	Sherthalai ..	
	N. S. Raman Pillai B. A. B. L. ...	50+50	Thiruvettar.	Acting for No 9.
	K. N. Kesava Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	50+50	Neyyattinkara	Do. No. 10.
	P. Tharian B. A. ..	54+46	Mundakayam	Do. No. 6.
	N. Govinda Panickar B. A.. ...	44+56	Karunagapalli	Do. No. 8.
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	S. Padmanabha Panickar, B. A., B. L. ...	100	Colachal.	Do. No. 4.
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No.	Names.	Pay Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
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	Melkanganam Tahsildar.			
	N. Govinda Pillai	60	Trivandrum.	On leave.
	K. Raman Pillai			(Acting).
	Neendakaray Sanketham Tahsildar.			
	Keshava Pillai	60	Neendakaray.	

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Kandathil Koshy Chacko, Barrister-at-Law.
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and others not practising in the High Court at Trivandrum at present

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Name.	Present office.	Pay. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
P. Cheriyan B. A., B. L. ...	Senior District and Sessions Judge...	600	Trivandrum ...	
T. Palpu Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	District and Sessions Judge	500	Quilon ...	
S. T. Veeraraghavachari, B. A., M. L.	Do. ...	500	Parur ...	
K. Sankara Pillai ...	Do. ...	500	Alleppey ...	
P. Raman Tampi, B. A, M. L. ...	Do. ...	500	Kottayam ...	
A. Krishna Iyengar, B. A. ...	Do. .	500	Nagercoil ..	
	2ND AND ADDITIONAL SESSIONS JUDGES.			
N. Ramachandra Iyer, B. A., B. L. ...	2nd and Additional Sessions Judge ...	400	Trivandrum ..	
P. J. Vurghese, B. A., B. L. ...	Do. ...	400	Quilon ...	
S. Ramaswami Sastri, B. A., B. L. ..	Do. ...	400	Kottayam ...	Temporary.

Trivandrum.

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N. Ramachandra Iyer, B. A., B. L.	2nd and Additional Sessions Judge.
M. Chennakutti Kurup	Sheristadar (Rs. 85). On other duty.
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K. Nagappen Nair, B. A., B. L.	Sirkar Vakil.

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N. Parameswaren Pillai.	E. J. Philipose, B. A., B. L.
K. S. Narayana Iyar.	P. Sivasubramoni Iyar.
V. Sankara Pillai.	P. Ganapathi Iyar.
K. Sitarama Iyar.	K. P. Narayanan Nair.
C. Kasava Kurukkal.	S. Harihara Iyar, B. A., B. L.
V. Harihara Iyar.	T. K. Velu Pillai, B. A., B. L.
S. Sivarama Iyar.	G. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A., B. L.
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K. Sivathanu Pilai.	

Nagercoil.

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C. Nagamoni Pillai, B. A.	Sheristadar. (Rs. 70).
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K. Subramania Iyar.	P. Sivasankara Pillai, B. A., B. L.
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N. Sankaralingom Pillai.	M. Venkitarama Iyar.
R. Sankarasubba Iyar.	K. Parameswara Iyar, B. A., B. L.*
K. Kesava Pillai.	A. M. Kumara Pillai, B. A., B. L.
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	P. Mahadeva Iyar, B. A. B. L.

* *These are High Court Vakils practising at Nagercoil.*

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P. Kesava Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Additional Sirkar Vakil.
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V. Natesa Sastri.
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Sankara Variar.
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A. Krishna Iyar, B. A., B. L.*
P. G. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L.*
S. Atchutha Variar, B. A., B. L.*
K. Ramaswamy Iyar
P. I. Varghese, B. A., B. L.*
C. A. Nidiry.
K. H. Rajangom Iyer, B. A., B. L.*
K. N. Ananthasubramonia Iyar, B. A., B. L.
Nilakantan Krishnan.
N. Govinda Puthuval, B. A., B. L.
R. Nilakanta Pillai.
K. Javantheswara Iyar, B. A., B. L.
K. S. Narayana Iyer, B. A., B. L.
R. Sridhara Puduval.
E. Thomas Kuriyan, B. A., B. L.
S. Rangaswami Iyar, B. A., B. L.
P. Sankara Iyar, B. A., B. L.
P. V. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L.
K. Venkitashalam Iyar, B. A., B. L.
K. Abraham Varghese, B. A., B. L.

*These are High Court Vakils.

Parur.

S. T. Viraraghavachari, B. A., M. L. ...District and Sessions Judge.
T. N. Srinivasa Row ..Sheristadar. (Rs. 70).
T. N. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...Sirkar Vakil.

LICENSED PLEADERS.

Sami Iyar
A. Krishna Iyer.
Ganapathi Iyar.
R. Venkatarama Iyar.
M. Variathu Pilo.
A. Subramania Iyer.
S. Dharmaraja Iyar.*
P. A. Subba Iyer, B. A., B. L.*
D. Subramonia Iyar, B. A., B. L.
C. Y. Ramakrishna Iyar.
K. Venkiteswara Iyar.
M. Ramachandra Bhatji, B. A., B. L.*
A. Govinda Menon, B. A.
G. Narayana Iyer.
P. V. Philip, B. A., B. L.
M. Krishna Menon, B. A.
G. Krishna Pillai.
N. Ramakrishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.*
P. K. Anantanarayana Iyer.
G. Harihara Iyer, B. A., B. L.
K. Velayudhan Pillai.
K. P. Narayana Menon, B. A., B. L.
D. Venkatachalam Iyer, B. A., B. L.
G. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L.
G. Venkitarama Iyar.

* *These are High Court Vakils practising at Parur.*

Kottavam

P. Raman Tampi, B. A., M. L. ...District and Sessions Judge.
S. Ramaswami Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...2nd Judge and Additional Sessions Judge (Temporary).
A. T. Abraham B. A., B. L. .. Sheristadar. (Rs. 70).
K. T. Varghese, B. A. ...Sirkar Vakil.
A. Philipose, M. A., B. L. ...Addl. Do.

LICENSED PLEADERS.

A. Parameswara Panikkar.
C. A. Sesha Iyer, B. A., B. L.
A. E. Eippa, B. A.
K. Subramonia Iyer.
V. S. Narayana Iyar, B. A., B. L.
A. Philippose, M. A., B. L.
M. R. Kesava Pillai.
V. K. Chacko.
P. K. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L.
K. Jacob Wilson, B. A.
K. Thomas Varghese, B. A.
M. Varki Ittiheria, B. A., B. L.*
J. John Nidiry, B. A., B. L.*
K. J. Kurien, B. A., B. L.*
S. Krishna Iyer, B. A., B. L.*
S. Achutha Varrier, B. A., B. L.*
V. J. Joseph, B. A., B. L.
K. C. Mathoo, B. A., B. L.
K. I. Sankara Menoki.
P. C. Kurien.
L. K. Ramaswami Iyer, B. A., B. L.*
E. Subramonia Iyer, M. A., B. L.
M. Janardana Iyar.
K. Ramaswamy Iyar.
R. Gopala Menon, B. A., B. L.
K. K. George, B. A., B. L.
M. P. Jacob.
Thomas Mathai.
N. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L.
P. K. Subramonia Iyer, B. A., B. L.*
V. Parameswara Iyar, B. A., B. L.
K. K. Koshy, B. A., B. L.
T. J. Mathew, B. A., B. L.
P. Sivaramakrishna Iyar, B. A., B. L.

* *These are High Court Vakils practising at Kottayam.*

District Munsiffs.

Number.	Name.	Station.	Remarks
	I. Grade (Rs. 300).		
1	S. Sitarama Iyer, B. A.	...Nagercoil Principal.	
2	S. Kalianarama Iyer	...Attingal Do.	
3	S. Ramaswami Sastri, B. A., B. L.... ..	...Padmanabhapuram Do.	On other duty.
	G. Sankara Pillai, B. A , B. L.	...Trivandrum Principal.	S. P. T.
	II. Grade (Rs. 250).		
4	G. Sankara Pillai, B. A., B. L.	...Trivandrum Principal.	...Actnig in the 1st Grade.
5	K. Jacob, B. A., B. L.	...Quilon Principal.	
6	N. G. Narayana Row, B. A., B. L. ..	...Trivandrum Additional	
7	P. N. Boothalingom Aiyar, B A., B. L. ...	...Padmanabhapuram Principal	
8	N. Madhaven Pillai, B. A., B. L.	...Neyattinkara Do.	
9	T. S. Kuttalalingom Pillai, B. A., B. L. ...	..Chengannur	
	R. Ramasubba Sastri, B. A , B. L. ...	...Kottarakara	S. P. T.
	III. Grade (Rs. 200).		
10	R. Ramasubba Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...	...Kottarakara.	Acting in the 2nd Grade.

District Munsiffs—(cont.)

Number.	Name.	Station.	Remarks.
11	K. S. Rama Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Nagercoil Additional.	
12	C. K. Mathan, B. A., B. L.	Kottayam	
13	M. R. Narayana Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Alleppey Principal	
14	P. N. Sitarama Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Krishnapuram	
15	R. Palpu Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Vaikom	
16	M. Govindan, B. A., B. L.	Neyattinkara Addl. ...	
17	G. Padmanabha Pillai, Barrister-at-Law	Tiruvella Principal	
18	M. R. Venkitarama Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Muvattupuzha ...	
19	W. D' Netto, B. A., B. L.	Parur. ...	S. P. T.
	P. V. Kolappa Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Adoor	
	IV Grade (Rs. 150.)		
20	P. V. Kolappa Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Adoor ...	Acting in the 3rd Grade.
21	S. Parameswara Iyer, M. A., B. L....	Kuzhithura ...	On other duty.
22	S. Venkitachalam Iyer, B. A., B. L.	Alleppey Additional.	
23	Vargheso Chandy, B. A., B. L.	Minachil.	
24	P. N. Padmanabha Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Kanjirapalli.	
25	K. M. Itti, B. A., B. L.	Tiruvalla Additional now temporary Additional at Trivandrum.	
26	K. Sankaran Pandalai, B. A., B. L. ...	Haripad.	

District Munsiffs—(concluded.)

Number.	Name.	Station.	Remarks.
27	A. Gnanasikamoni, B. A., B. L.	Attingal Additional.	
28	A. D. Arumanayagam, B. A., B. L.	Karunagapally	
29	K. C. Joshua, B. A., B. L.	Quilon Additional.	
30	K. Ramakrishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Mavelikara.	
31	M Satyadas, B. A., B. L.	Padmanabhapuram Addl.	
32	T. K. Madhavan Nair, B. A., B. L.	Perumpavur	
	M. Chennakutty Kurup, B. A., B. L.	Kuzhithura ...	Acting
	M. Govinda Varier, B. A , B. L.	Shertalla. ...	Do.
	Ex-Officio Munsiff.		
33	(Superintendent and District Magistrate Cardamom Hills)	Devikulam.	

District Magistrates.

N. Raman Pillai, B. A. ... Trivandrum Division.
N. Subrahmanya Aiyer, M. A. ... Padmanabhapuram Division.
S. C. H. Robinson ... Devicolam Division.
K. Narayana Menon. B. A., B. L. ... Quilon Division.
K. Aiyappan Pillai, B. A. ... Kottayam Division.

Magistrates of the 1st class.

N. Krishna Aiyengar, B. A., B. L. ... Padmanabhapuram Division.
C. Govinda Pillai, B. A. B. L. ... Quilon. Do.
K. Anantanarayana Aiyar, B. A., B. L. Trivandrum Division.
K. Maruthanayagom Pillai, B. A. ... Trivandrum.
M. V. Subramonia Aiyar. B. A. ... Agastiswaram Taluk. (On other duty).
M. Pereira, B. A. ... Quilon.
[illegible]aja Rama Row, B. A. ... Quilon Division.
V. S. Kesava Aiyar B. A., B. L. ... Chirayinkil.
M. E. Ittyerah, B. A. ... Kottar.
P. Arunugom Pillai, B. A. ... Kottayam Taluk.
A. J. Van Ross ... Peermade. (Acting).
P. P. Kuriyan, B. A. ... Alleppy.
V. Aundy Pillay B. A. ... Vaikam Taluk
N. Nilakanta Pillai B. A. B. L. ... Shertallay.
P. N. Krishna Pillai B. A., B. L. Shencottah Taluk.
K. Ramaswami Aiyar B. A., B. L. Kottayam Division.
K. Padmanabhan Tampi B. A., B. L. Thiruvalla.
K. Govinda Pillai B. A., Kottarakara.
S. K. Mahadeva Aiyar B. A., B. L. Vilavancode.

Magistrates of the 2nd class.

TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.

E. I. Mathew, B. A. ... Trivandrum Town.
R. Govinda Puduval, B. A., B. L. ... Neyyattinkara. (On other duty)
P. Sankaralingom Pillay B. A. ... Neyyattinkara.
R. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A. ... Nedumangad.
A. Kumara Pillay Warkalai (On other duty)
K. S. Sivaramakrishna Iyer B. A. B. L. Warkalai (Acting)
P. Viswanatha Iyer, B. A. ... Trivandrum (Utsavamatom.)

Padmanabhapuram Division.

G. Velu Pillai, B. A.	...Tovala.
A. Kumara Pillai B. A.	...Agasteeswaram.
P. C. Kunjan Pillai	...Kalkulam.
R. Krishnaswamy Row, B. A.	...Eraniel.
C. Madhava Kurukal, B. A.	...Thiruvettar (on leave).
R. Neelakanta Pillai, B. A.,	...Colachal (On other duty).
N. S. Raman Pillai, B. A., B. L.	...Thiruvottar, (Acting).

Quilon Division.

K. Raman Tampi, B. A.	...Quilon.
E. Padmanabha Pillai,	...Kunnathur.
K. Palpu Pillai, B. A.	.. Karunagapalli.
P. Krishna Pillai, B. A.,	...Mavelikara.
T. P. Ramasubba Iyer, B. A.	...Chengannur
K. Sangunni Pillai,	...Kartigapalli.
K. Srinivasa Row B. A.	...Ambalapuzha.
N. Atchuthan Pillai B. A.	...Pathanapuram.
C. K. Krishna Pillai, B. A.	...Kayankulam.
N. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A.	..Pathanamthitta (on leave.)
T. Kesava Pillai, B. A.	...Kayankulam (Acting).

Kottayam Division.

V. Padmanabha Iyer B. A.	...Kottayam
P. Sesha Aiyengar, B. A., B. L.	...Minachil.
J. Padmanabha Aiyer, B. A.	.. Ettumanur
V. Thanoo Aiyar B. A.	...Thodupuzha.
K. R. Krishna Pillai, B. A., B. L.	...Muvattupuzha (Acting).
R. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A.	...Kunnathunad
C. K. Nagam Pillai, B. A.	...Alengad.
G. Subramania Iyer, B. A.	...Parur
T. S. Venkatasubha Iyer	...Vaikam
M. Subramania Iyer, B. A.	...Changanachery.
R. Narayana Iyer, B. A.	...Arukutti.

Devikulam Division.

K. Padmanabhan Tampi, B. A.	...Peermade.

Magistrates of the 3rd Class.

M. H. Veeraraghava Iyer, B. A.	...Devikulam.
S. Padmanabha Panicker, B. A., B. L.	...Kolachel (Acting.)
N. Govinda Panicker, B. A.	...Karunagapalli.
G. Nilakantan, B. A.	...Paravur (S. P. T.)
K. N. Kesava Pillai, B. A., B. L.	.. Neyyattinkara (Acting.)

Court of Appeal from the decisions of Special Magistrates.

F. J. R. V. Hunt, Barrister-at-Law ...Special Appellate Judge.

Special Magistrates.

FOR THE TRIAL OF EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS.

S. C. H. Robinson	...	...Devicolam
J. Pryde, M. A., B. Sc.,	...	...Trivandrum.

The Law College, Trivandrum.

F. J. R. V. Hunt, Barrister-at-Law. Principal (Bh. Rs. 200)

LECTURERS.

E. J. John, B. A., B. L. ...	Senior Lecturer.	(Rs. 150)
K. Kochukrishna Marar, B. A., B. L.	Do.	(Rs. 150).
V. A. Ramakrishna Aiyar, B. A., B. L.	Elective Lecturer	(Rs. 125.)
K. G. Parameswara Menon, B. A., B. L.	Do. Lecturer	(Rs. 125).
C. G. Idichandy, B. A. Bar-at-Law	Do. Do.	(Rs. 125).
M. K. Govinda Pillai, B. A., B. L.	Do. Do.	(Rs. 125)
E. Poonen B. A., M. B., C. M., F. R. I. P. H.,	Medical Jurisprudence	(Rs. 50)

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

N. Raman Pillai B. A., Director of Registration. (Rs. 400).—(On other duty.)

P. Curuvilla Varkki Do. Acting.

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks.
	District Registrars. (Rs. 150-10-200).			
1	P. Curuvilla Varkki ...	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum.	Senior District Registrar (Ag. as Director.)
2	C. Mathen B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Quilon.	
3	P. V. Nanoo Pillay B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Kottayam.	
	P. K. Cheriyan ...	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum	Ag. District Registrar.
	Sub-Registrars.			
	I Grade (Rs. 100).			
1	P. K. Cheriyan ...	Kottayam ...	Kottayam.	Ag. as District Registrar.
2	M. R. Krishna Pillay B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Navaikulam.	
3	T. I. Cheriyan B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Mavelikara.	

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks.
	II Grade (Rs. 90).			
4	Veloo Pillay	Trivandrum	Thiruvattar.	
5	Mani Ninan	do.	Nagercoil	
6	K. M. George	Quilon	Krishnapuram.	
7	K. R. Krishna Pillai B. A.	Trivandrum	Trivandrum.	
8	W. Varghese. B. A.	Kottayam	Bharananganam.	
9	E. Bhagavathiswara Iyer	Trivandrum	Parassala.	
	III Grade (Rs. 80).			
10	R. Padmanabha Pillai B. A.	Trivandrum	Vilavankode.	
11	V. A. Namasivayam Pillay B. A.	Quilon	Kuntara.	
12	V. Ramakrishna Iyer B. A.	Trivandrum	Neyoor.	
13	N. Subramonia Aiyar	Quilon	Nuranad.	
14	T. R. Padmanabha Row	Trivandrum	Tovala.	
15	K. Neelacanta Pillay	Kottayam	Parur.	
16	S. Ramanatha Aiyar	Trivandrum	Aloor	
17	K. U. Alexander B. A.	Kottayam	Minachil.	
18	S. Kumara Pillai	Quilon	Thiruvellah.	
19	P. Padmanabha Pillai B. A.	Quilon	Quilon.	
20	R. Ramakrishna Iyer	Quilon	Parbanamthitta.	
21	T. S. Venkiteswara Iyer	Trivandrum	Agastisvaram.	

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks.
	IV Grade (Rs. 70)			
22	M. Sankara Pillai ...	Quilon ...	Ambalapuzha.	
23	T. Sundaram Pillay B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Eraniel.	
24	P. I. Ithak B. A. ..	Kottayam ...	Aikkaranad.	
25	M. C. Joseph ...	Quilon ...	Aranmula.	
26	N. Parameswaran Pillay B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Neyyattinkara.	Ag. Stationary Magistrate.
27	G. Krishna Pillay B. A. ...	Quilon .	Mannar.	
28	G. Parameswaren Pillai B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Nedumangad.	
29	A. Nilakanta Iyer B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Muvattupuzha.	
30	N. Ramachandra Aiya ...	Trivandrum ...	Trivandrum. (Additional)	
31	C. J. Kuruvila B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Changanachery.	
32	N. Govindan Pandalay B. A., B. L. ...	do. ..	Alangad.	
33	K. S. Sivaramakrishna Iyer B. A., B. L. ...	do. ..	Arookutty.	On other duty.
	V Grade (Rs. 60)			
34	S. Samarapungava Iyer ..	Kottayam ...	Kunnatnad.	
35	G. Padmanabha Iyer ...	Trivandrum ...	Amaravila	
36	S. Ramakrishna Iyer ...	do. ..	Kazhakuttom.	
37	K. Samba Iyer ...	Trivandrum ...	Colachel	
38	R. Kasinarayana Iyer ...	Trivandrum ..	Neyattinkara. (Additional).	
39	M. S. Harihara Iyer ...	Trivandrum ...	Chirayinkil	
40	L. Kuriyan ...	Kottayam ..	Kadutharuthy.	
41	K. Aiyappen Pillai B. A. ...	do. ...	Mararikulom.	
42	P. Krishna Pillay B. A. ...	do. ...	Angamali	
43	P. M. Raman .	Trivandrum ..	Attingal.	
44	V. Subramonia Iyer ..	Kottayam ...	Kottayam. (Add.)	
45	R. Harihara Iyer ...	Quilon ...	Chengannur.	

No.	Name.	District.	Station.	Remarks.
	VI. Grade (Rs. 50)			
46	P. Ramakrishna Pillay ...	Trivandrum ..	Kalkulam	
47	G. V. Venkitarammana Iyer ...	Kottayam ...	Kanjirapalli.	On leave.
48	K. R. Sankara Pillai ...	Quilon ...	Kayanculam.	
49	C. K. Sabapathi Aiyar ...	Quilon ...	Shencottah.	
40	K Ganapathi Aiyar ...	do. ...	Kunnathur.	
51	K. G. Narayana Pillai ..	Trivandrum ..	Maranallur.	
52	P. M. Rama Kurup B. A. ...	Quilon ...	Alleppey.	
53	K. Narayana Pillai B. A. ...	Trivandrum ...	Arumana.	
54	R. Sathiavagiswara Iyer ...	Quilon ..	Pathanapuram.	
55	N. Govinda Pillai, B. A. ..	do. ...	Kartigapalli.	
56	G. Surianarayana Iyer ...	do. ...	Kottarakara.	
57	M. Sivasankaran Nair ...	Trivandrum ...	Munchira.	
	VII. Grade (Rs. 40)			
58	C H. C. Mahomed Kunju ...	Quilon ...	Chathannur.	
59	Kerala Varma Raja ...	Kottayam ..	Kuthattukulam.	
60	P. Ramasubbier .	Quilon ...	Chadayamangalam.	
61	S. Subramanian Potti B. A. ...	do. ...	Karunagapalli.	
62	R. Raja Raja Varma ...	do. ..	Chavara.	
63	P. A. Padmanabha Iyer ...	Kottayam ...	Vaikam.	
64	R. Parameswaren Pillai ..	do. ..	Sherlallai.	
65	K. Dharma Raja Iyer ..	do. ..	Yettumanoor.	
66	R. Padmanabha Pillai ...	do. ...	Thodupuzha.	
67	P. M. Mammen B. A. ..	do. ...	Arukutty.	Acting.
68	S. Kesava Iyer ..	Trivandrum ...	Neyyattinkara.	Do.
	W. C. John ..	Kottayam ..	Kanjirapalli.	Do.
	V. I. Korah ...	do. ..	Devikulam.	Ex-Officio Sub-Registrar.
	P. C. Chakko ...	do. ..	Peermade.	Do.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

F. S. S. GEORGE, appointed 20-8-10 Commissioner of Police (Bh. Rs. 1,000). Services lent by the Madras Government.

Number.	Name.	Date of appointment in the Department.	Station.	Remarks.
	District Superintendents.			
1	C. S. Swaminatha Sastri, B. A., B. L. ...	10-10-1082	Quilon District (Pay Rs. 350).	
2	T. H. Cameron.	8-10-1087	Trivandrum District (Pay Rs. 250).	On probation.
3	W. Gallyot	1-3-1057	Kottayam District (Pay Rs. 250)	
4	B. Vaidyalingom Pillai, B. A., B. L.... ..	28-8-1087	Padmanabhapuram District (Pay Rs. 250).	
	1st Grade Circle Inspectors (Rs. 200).			
1	B. Govinda Pillay	1-7-1067	Trivandrum.	
2	A. Arumugam Pillay	20-7-1057	Kottayam.	
3	M. Govinda Pillai	1-1-1057	Alwaye.	
4	P. Gomathinayagom Pillay, B. A.	9-1-1075	Kottayam.	Prosecuting Inspector on leave.

Number.	Name.	Date of appointment in the Department.	Station.	Remarks.
	2nd Grade Circle Inspectors (Rs. 175).			
1	S. Kumara Pillay	12-3-1073	Quilon.	Ag. Prosecuting Inspector, Kottayam.
2	S. N. Arumugam Pillay	1-9-1074	Chilakur.	
3	E. V. Abraham, B. A., B. L.	1-7-1088	Trivandrum & Padmanabhapuram.	Prosecuting Inspector on Probation.
4	D. M. Cruickshank	2-9-1085	Deviculam.	
5	V. T. Chakko, B. A.	9-8-1079	Alleppey.	
	3rd Grade Circle Inspectors (Rs. 150).			
1	K. Narayana Pillai	18-11-1062	Nemom.	
2	B. Narayana Pillay	1-11-1073	Punalore.	
3	R. Pitchu Aiyangar	23-4-1081	Arukutty.	
4	Justus J. Daniel	1-4-1079	Peermade.	
5	P. Kumara Pillai	24-7-1066	Meenachil.	
6	R. Govinda Puduval, B. A., B. L, ...	6-2-1089	Quilon.	Prosecuting Inspector on Probation.

Number.	Name.	Date of appointment in the Department.	Station.	Remarks
	4th Grade Circle Inspectors (Rs. 125.)			
1	G. Anandan Pillay	24-5-1082	Chengannur.	
2	S. V. Gopalaswamy Pillai	28-5-1076	Kayankulam.	
3	P. Govindan Thampi, B. A.	7-5-1078	Kottar.	
4	K. Raja Raja Varma	25-8-1086	Thuckalay.	
5	S. Alagappa Pillay	3-4-1082	Moovattupuzha.	
6	R. Atchutheu Pillai. B. A.	1-11-1085	Quilon.	Acting.

15	First Grade Sub-Iuspectors on	Rs. 80 each.
20	Second Grade Sub-Inspectors on	Rs. 70 each.
25	Third Grade Sub-Inspectors on	Rs. 60 each.
15	Fourth Grade Sub-Inspectors on	Rs. 50 each.
20	First Grade Head Constables on	Rs. 20 each.
30	Second Grade Head Constables on	Rs. 15 each.
75	Third Grade Head Constables on	Rs. 12 each.
300	First Class Constables on	Rs. 9 each.
501	Second Class Constables on	Rs. 8 each.
715	Third Class Constables on	Rs. 7 each.

Commissioner's Office.

F. J. Garcias Gomez, B. A., (appointed 1-5-1074), Manager (Rs. 150.

Circle.	Charging station.	Out-post.
I. Kottar ...	1. Bhoothapandy ... 2. Aramboley Frontier. ... 3. Anjugramom .. 4. Edalakudy . 5. Kottar Town ...	1. Kadukarai. 2. Nadukani. 3. Vellamadam. 4. Cape Comorin. 5. Ettamozhi.
II. Thucklay ...	6. Eraniel ... 7. Colachel .. 8. Thuckalay ... 9. Thiruvattar ... 10. Kuzhithura ...	6. Rajakamangalam. 7. Karungal. 8. Kulasekaram. 9. Arumana. 10. Kaliakavila.
III. Nemom ...	11. Neyyattinkara ... 12. Poovar .. 13. Nemom ... 14. Nedumangad ... 15. Vidurai ...	11. Vizhingam. 12. Ottasekaramangalam. 13. Parasala. 14. Kattakada. 15. Vamanapuram.
IV. Trivandrum ..	16. Fort ... 17. Puthenchanthai ... 18. Cantonment ... 19. Kazhacoottam ...	16. Karamanai. 17. Kalattumukku. 18. Palace Guard. 19. Stables Guard. 20. Pettah. 21. Perukada. 22. Poojapura.
V. Chilakur Circle ...	20. Attingal ... 21. Chilakur ..	23. Vattiyoorkavu. 24. Kulathur. 25. Thonakkal. 26. Pallikal. 27. Chirayankil.
VI. Quilon ..	22. Quilon Town ... 23. Quilon Taluk ... 24. Paravoor ..	
VII Punalore ..	25. Kottarakarai ... 26. Punalore ... 27. Shencottah ...	28. Anchel. 29. Sambuvadakara. 30. Puliara. 31. Hathur. 32. Ayikudi. 33. Achamputur
VIII. Chenganur ..	28. Adoor ... 29. Sasthancotta ... 30. Chenganur ... 31. Pathanamthitta ... 32. Thiruvalla ...	34. Kaipattur 35. Ranni. 36. Konni. 37. Pantalam. 38. Maanar. 39. Mallappalli.

Circle.	Charging station	Out-post.
IX. Kayankulam ...	33. Karunagapalli. ... 34. Kayankulam .. 35. Haripad .. 36. Mavelikara .	40. Chavara. 41. Thirukannapuzha.
X. Alleppey ...	37. Ambalapuzha ... 38. Pulinkunnu .. 39. Alleppey Town ...	42. Edathuva. 43. Mannancherry. 44. Beach Station. 45. Pallathurity.
XI. Kottayam ..	40. Kottayam ... 41. Pampadi ... 42. Changanacherry .. 43. Karugachal ...	46. Thiruvarpu. 47. Kumarakam. 48. Ramangiri.
XII. Arukutty ...	44. Vaikam ... 45. Kandanad ... 46. Arukutty ... 47. Shertallay ... 48. Kuthiathode .	49. Vetchoor. 50. Vadayar. 51. Anthakarazhi.
XIII. Meenachil ...	49. Ettumannur .. 50. Meenachil ... 51. Thodupuzha ..	52. Kidangoor. 53. Kadutharithy. 54. Ramapuram. 55. Vazhakulam. 56. Nellappara.
XIV. Muvattupuzha...	52. Muvattupuzha ... 53. Kuthattukulam ... 54. Kothamangalam ... 55. Perumbavoor ... 56. Mamala .	57. Piravam. 58. Kodanad.
XV. Alwaye ...	57. Parur ... 58. Munambom ... 59. Alengad ... 60. Alwaye ... 61. Edapally ...	59. Varapuzha. 60. Puthenvelikara. 61. Puthenchira. 62. Kothakulangara. 63. Parakadavu. 64. Kaladi.
XVI. Devikulam ..	62. Devikulam ... 63. Udumbanchola .. 64. Munnar ...	
XVII. Peermade ...	65. Kanjirapalli ... 66. Peermade ... 67. Mundakayam .. 68. Kumili ...	65. Poonjar. 66. Manimala.

CENTRAL PRISON.

V. Chandamiah	...	Superintendent (Rs. 300).
M. Pothan, B. A.	...	Jailor Rs. 70.
A. Nallaperumal Pillai, L. M. & S.	..	Medical Officer (Rs. 110)

MILITARY.

NAYAR BRIGADE.

Rank and Name.	Date of Appointment to Travancore Government.	Date of Army Rank in His Majesty's Service.	To what Corps belonging.	Rank and Appointment in Travancore Service.	Pay. Rs.	ch.	c.	Remarks.
Major H. C. Oakes ...	1st September 1913.	12th March 1910.	28th Lt. Cavalry	Commandant	906	21	15	Draws an allowance of Rs. 203 chs. 16 for charge of Body Guard.
Lieut. F. E. Welch ...	4th April 1910.	5th November 1907.	110th Maratta Lt. Infantry ..	Commandant, 1st Battalion ...	508	26	...	
Capt. T. P. Skinner ...	18th April 1913.	26th September 1910.	64th Pioneers ...	Commandant, 2nd Battalion ...	508	26	...	
STAFF.								
Capt. T. B. Skinner ...	18th April 1913.	26th September 1910.	Do. Do. ...	Staff Officer and Quarter Master	...	...	..	In charge of Military Family payments and Pensions.
Mathaven Pillai ...	20th January 1902.	.. ...	... ...	Subadar-Major, 1st Battalion	60	...	...	Draws Staff allowance of Rs. 20.
Neelacanda Pillai ...	23rd October 1889.	... ...	.	Do. Do. 2nd Battalion	35	...	..	Do. Do. Rs. 15.

UNIFORM... { BODY GUARD—Dark Blue, Lace Gold.
ARTILLERY—Royal Blue, Facing Scarlet—Lace Gold.
INFANTRY—SCARLET. { 1st Battalion, Facing Royal Blue, Lace Gold.
2nd Battalion, Facing Blue Green, Lace Gold.

Establishment of 1st Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 5 Subadars, 6 Jemadars, 30 Havildars, 30 Naigues, 416 Privates, 12 Buglers—Total 500.

Establishment of 2nd Battalion of Infantry—1 Subadar-Major, 9 Subadars, 10 Jemadars, 1 Havildar-Major, 1 Drill Havildar, 49 Havildars, 1 Drill Naigue, 49 Naigues, 765 Privates, 1 Drum-Major, 1 Fife-Major, and 22 Drummers and Fifers—Total 910.

Establishment of Artillery—1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Naigues, 25 Gunners—Total 30. 6 guns.

Establishment of Band—1 Havildar, 1 Naigue and 30 Musicians—Total 32.

Establishment of Body Guard—1 Risaldar-Major, 1 Jemadar, 1 Assistant to the Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Kote Duffadar Major, 1 Kote Duffadar, 1 Drill-Duffadar, 1 Duffadar, 4 Lance Duffadars, 2 Farriers, 2 Trumpeters, 2 Rough Riders, 45 Sowars.

3 coolies, 3 malies, 1 Chowdry, 34 Syces, 2 Sweepers, 60 Grass-cutters. Total 165. 2 Elephants, 60 Horses, 2 Bullocks.

Attached to the Brigade—1 Sergeant-Major.

Civil Servants attached to the Brigade.

Name.	Present Office.	Salary. Rs.	Salary. Ch.	Remarks.
H. C. Perkins, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P. ...	Medical Officer.	763	11	Draws Rs. 50-25 chs. as house rent.
3 Hospital Assistants each on	...	70	...	
W. Taylor	Band Director.	250	...	
T. Muthiya Pillai	Manager.	85	...	

Body Guard.

W. S. Buckel	Veterinary Surgeon.	305	10	
Shaik Abdullah	Risaldar-Major ...	81	12	Draws an allowance of Rs. 20-10 chs.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major W. H. Tukcer, I. M. S., M. R. C. S., (England.), L. R. C. P., (London) Durbar Physician, (Bh. Rs. 1,200)

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	SUPERIOR GRADE.			
	Surgeons, 1st Grade.			
	E. Poonen, B. A., M. D., M. C., F. R. I. P. H. ...	600	General Hospital, Trivandrum and Huzur Dispensary.	P. A. Rs. 100., L. A. Rs. 50.
	Surgeons—2nd Grade.			
1	Peter N. Lekshmanan, B. A., M. B & C. M. (Madras), M. R. C. S., M. R. C. P.: D. P. H. (London). ...	500	District Hospital, Quilon.	P. A. Rs. 100.
2	Miss Cristina Wilson, M. B. CH. B. (Aberdeen), L.M. (Dublin)...	B. Rs. 300	Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	
	Assistant Surgeons —			
1	S. Venkitarama Naidu, L. M. & S. ..	300	District Hospital, Alleppey.	P. A. Rs. 50.
2	P. M. George. L. M. & S. ...	300	District Dispensary, Kozhencherry.	
3	K. Madhavan Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	300	Nayar Brigade Hospital, Trivandrum.	
4	J. R. Dias, L. M. & S. ...	250	District Hospital, Kottayam,	
5	V. N. Narayana Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	250	Palace Sub-Dispensary. Trivandrum.	
6	P. Sankaramoorti Pillai, L. M. & S. ...	250	Palace Dispensary. Trivandrum.	L .A .Rs.30
7	M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.), L. F. P. S. G. ...	250	Ophthalmic Hospital. Trivandrum.	
8	V. Sankara Valiathan, B. A., M. B, Ch. B. (Edin) ...	250	District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
9	K. Raman Tampi, B. A., M. B., Ch. B., D. T. M. & H. (Edinburgh), L. M. (Dublin) ...	200	District Hospital, Shertallay.	

Medical Department (*continued*)

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
10	George Stephanos, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	200	District Dispensary, Changanachery.	
11	Miss. C. L. Kohlhoff, L. R. C. P. & S. (Edin.) L. F. P. S. G.	200	Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Quilon.	L. A. Rs. 25 for charge of Midwifery class.
12	Samuel John, L. M. & S.	150	District Hospital, Parassala.	Acting.
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—(Schedule A.)			
1	S. T. Ponnuswami Pillai, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Alwaye.	
2	K. Krishna Pillai, L. M. & S.	140	Leper & Lunatic Asylums and Hospital for Incurables, Trivandrum.	L. A. Rs. 50.
3	P. R. Subba Iyer, L. M. & S.	140	Fort Dispensary, Trivandrum.	
4	A. A. Moreira, L. M. & S.	140	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
5	A. T. Thomas, L. M. & S.	140	Do. District Hospital, Alleppey.	
6	A. M. Jacob, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	140	District Hospital, Tiruvalla.	
7	T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Shencottah.	
8	K. I. Cheriyan Mappilay, L. M. & S.	140	District Dispensary, Thodupuzha.	
9	A. M. Draviam, L. M. & S.	140	Do. Hospital, Nagercoil	
10	H. Narayana Iyer, B. A., L. M. & S.	140	Do. Dispensary, Ambalapuzha.	
11	K. Thomas, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Lalam.	
12	K. C. Chandy, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Muvattupuzha.	
13	S. Ramaswami Iyer, M. B. & C. M.	140	District Dispensary, Vaikom.	
14	A. T. Mathoo, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Kanjirapally.	L. A. Rs. 70.
15	T. K. Varghese, L. M. & S.	140	District Hospital, Parur.	
16	K. C. Kurian, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	140	District Dispensary, Haripad.	

Medical Department (*continued.*)

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
17	P. Palpoo, M. B. & C. M.	110	District Hospital, Neyyattinkara	
18	N. Lekshmana Iyr, M. B. & C. M.	110	R. M. O. General Hospital, Trivandrum.	Allowance for the Compounders' class Rs. 30 L. A. Rs. 55.
19	A. A. George L. M. & S.	110	District Dispensary, Devicolam.	
20	A. M. Mathew, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	110	Assistant District Hospital, Quilon.	
21	Miss. A. T. Martin, L. M. & S.	110	Assistant Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Female allowance Rs. 27½
22	A. Nallaperumal Pillai L. M. & S.	110	Central Prison Hospital, Trivandrum.	
23	N. K. Krishna Pillai L. M. & S.	110	District Hospital, Padmanabhapuram.	
24	W. Mathew, L. M. & S.	80	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
25	L. A. Ravi Varma M. B. & C. M.	80	,, Do. Do.	
26	K. Kuruvilla, L. M. & S.	80	District Dispensary, Chirayinkil.	
27	A. E. John, B. A., M. B. & C. M.	80	,, Do. Kayencolam.	
28	B. Dasannachar, M. B. & C. M.	80	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	
29	D. W. Isaac, L. M. & S. (on probation.) ...	80	District Dispensary, Peermade.	L. A. Rs. 40.
30	V. M. Kuriyan, L. M. & S. (temporary.) ...	80	Assistant, District Hospital, Kottayam.	
	Sub-Assistant Surgeons. (Schedule B.)			
1	P. K. Abraham	200	District Dispensary, Adoor.	
2	N. J. Daniel	150	District Dispensary, Kottaram.	
3	C. J. Vieyra	150	District Dispensary, Nedumangaud.	
4	Koshi Mathai	125	Assistant, District Hospital, Kottayam	
5	A. Ooman	125	District Dispensary, Chengannur.	

Medical Department (*continued.*)

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Superintendent, Medical Stores.			
1	A. Aiyemperumal Pillai	150	Trivandrum.	
	Apothecaries.			
1	M. K. Ittyerah	100	District Dispensary, Arukutti.	
2	Y. Kunjandi	100	District Dispensary, Punalur.	L. A. Rs. 10 for plague duty.
3	Mrs. S. Quinless	100	Assistant, Victoria Hospital, Quilon.	Female allowance Rs. 25.
4	Mrs. V. S. Alweyn	100	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	Do.
5	M. C. Mathew	100	Assistant, District Hospital, Muvattupuzha.	
6	P. Mahomed Ismail Munavery	100	On Special duty, Thenmalai Parappar Bridge Works.	
7	V. Raman Pillai	100	...	On 6 months' combined privilege leave & furlough.
8	A. Krishnaswami Pillai	100	Assistant, General Hospital, Trivandrum.	Conveyance allowance Rs. 15.
9	H. J. D'Lemos	100	Assistant, District Dispensary, Changanacherry	
10	Miss L. Gomez	100	Assistant, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Female allowance Rs. 25.

Medical Department (*contd.*)

No.	Name.	Salary Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Inferior Grade.			
	First Class Hospital Assistants.			
1	V. Narayana Valiathan	70	District Dispensary, Ettumannur.	
2	R. Venkitachalapathi Naidu	70	Assistant, Central Prison Hospital Trivandrum.	
3	R. Sriramulu Naidu	70	Do. Hospital for Incurables, Trivandrum.	
4	K. I. Vurghese	70	District Dispensary, Kottarakara.	L. A. Rs. 15 for plague duty
5	P. K. Joseph	70	Do. Do. Mundakayam.	L. A. Rs. 35.
6	S. R. Gopala Aiyangar	70	Assistant, Nayar Brigade Hospital, Trivandrum.	
7	P. Krishna Menon	70	District Dispensary, Karunagapally.	
8	Miss A. Thompson	70	Assistant, Women and Children's Hospital, Trivandrum.	Female allowance Rs. 35.
9	T. Markose	70	District Dispensary, Kothamangalam.	
10	W. E. Rasalam	70	Do. Do. Kulasekharom.	
11	N. P. Daniel	70	Do. Do. Colachel.	
12	T. P. Abraham	70	Assistant, District Hospital, Lalam.	
13	S. V. Srinivasa Iyengar	70	Do. Nayar Brigade Hospital, Trivandrum.	
14	S. Renga Iyengar	70	Do. Fort Dispnsary, Trivandrum	
15	C. J. Thanoo Pillai	70	District Dispensary, Marayoor.	L. A Rs. 35 & C. A. Rs. 15 for Plague duty
16	Joseph George	70	Assistant Medical Stores, Trivandrum.	
17	Charles Kamalam	70	Do. District Hospital. Shertallay.	
18	Paul B. Daniel	70	Do. Medical Stores, Trivandrum.	
19	T. Jacob Idiculla	70	Do. District Hospital, Alleppey.	

Medical Department (*concluded*)

No.	Name.	Salary. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	Second Class Hospital Assistants.			
1	S. Soobramony Aiyar	55	District Dispensary, Bhuthapandy.	
2	M. G. Sankara Pillai	55	District Dispensary, Udumbanshola.	L. A. Rs. 27½.
3	P. N. Frederick	55	Assistant, District Hospital, Quilon.	
4	T. Thomas	55	Do. Do. Tiruvalla.	
5	John Joseph	55	Do. Do. Neyyattinkara.	
6	C. Daniel	55	Do. District Dispensary, Kozhencherri.	
7	K. Narayana Oonnithan	55	Do. District Hospital, Parur.	
8	F. W. Alveyn	55	Do. Leper Asylum, Oolampara.	L. A. Rs. 15.
	Third Class Hospital Assistants.			
1	V. Chellakan	40	P. W. Dispensary, Villukuri.	
2	K. T. Thomas	40	Assistant, Dispensary, Changanacherry.	
3	V. K. Krishna Pillai	40	Do. District Hospital, Quilon.	
4	R M. Kumaraswamy Naidu	40	Do. District Hospital, Alleppey.	
5	G. R. Subba Row.	40	Do. District Hospital, Mavelikara.	
6	S. Kochuraman Pillay	40	Do. Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.	
7	Mrs. M. H. Columbus	40	Do District Hospital, Alleppey.	Female allowance Rs. 20.
8	R. Ramanatha Iyer	40	Do. District Hospital, Kottayam.	
9	C. R. Kesava Pillai	40	Do District Hospital, Nagercoil.	On probation.
10	P. K. Kunjukrishan	40	Do. District Hospital, Padmanabhapuram	Do.
11	R. Madavan Pillay	40	Do. District Dispensary, Vaikom.	Do.

Chemical Examiner's Department.

E. Poonen, B A., M D., M. C., F. R. I. P H. ... ... Chemical Examiner to Government. (Draws an allowance of Rs. 50).

Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Patasalas.

Paramaswaren Muthathu ... ... Superintendent, (Rs. 100 and draws Rs. 50 as Palace Vydian.)

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

S. Krishnamurti Aiyar, M. B. & C. M., Sanitary Commissioner, (Rs. 500). On combined leave.

B. Keshava Row, L. M. & S., Acting (Rs. 200+A. A. 80.)

No.	Name.	Salary. Rs.	Station.	Remarks.
	DISTRICT SANITARY OFFICERS.			
1	Andrew Manuel, L. M. & S. ...	150	Trivandrum.	On other duty.
2	J. J. Chandy L. M. & S. ...	130	Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.	
3	P. T. Jacob, L. M. & S. ...	85	Trivandrum.	Sub-Protem.
	ASSISTANT SANITARY OFFICERS.			
1	J. Nicholas ...	75	Alwaye.	
2	V. M. Swaminatha Sarma ...	70	Nagercoil.	Now Acting District Sanitary Officer.
3	C. John Jacob ...	45	Chengannoor.	
4	P. N. Aiya Aiyar ...	35	Shertallay.	
5	S. Rayappen ...	35	Alleppey.	
6	A. S. Samathanom ...	35	Vaccine Depot, Trivandrum.	
7	P. V. Jacob ...	35	Muvattupuzha.	
8	S. Rangaswami Iyengar ...	35	Quilon.	
9	T. S. Krishna Row ...	35	Kayenkulam.	
10	R. Subramonya Aiyar ...	35	Minachil.	
11	T. S. Azhagianambiya Pillai ...	35	Kottayam.	Acting.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEES.

1. Trivandrum

PRESIDENT.

M. Palpoo Pillai, B. A. — President. Pay Rs. 250+50

VICE-PRESIDENT.

S. N. Krishna Iyer, B. A. B. L. — Vice President.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

T. S. Krishna Iyengar, B. A., B. E. ... Assistant Engineer.
M. Joseph, L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., & L. F. P. S. G ... Medical Officer, Opthalmic Hospital.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

M. Krishna Pillai, B. A ... ...Retired Sessions Judge.
K. Kunjunny Menon, B. A., B. L. ... ...Retired District Judge.
K. Parameswaran Pillai, B. A., B. L. ... High Court Vakil.
U. Padmanabha Kukillaya, M. A., B. L.. Do.

SUBORDINATE AGENCY.

B. Keshava Row, L. M. & S. Health officer, (Rs. 200 with horse allowance Rs. 20). (On other duty as Ag. Sanitary Commissioner.
Andrew Manuel, L. M. & S. ... Ag. Health Officer.

2. Nagercoil.

PRESIDENT.

N. Subrahmanya Iyer, M. A. ... ...Senior Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Paul Daniel, M. A., L. T. ... Head Master, Scott Christian College, Nagercoil (Non-official).

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

John Kuryan B. A, B. C. E. B. M. E. .. Executive Engineer, Southern Division.
A. Kumara Pillai, B. A. ... ...Tahsildar, Agasteesvaram.
A. M. Diravium L. M. & S. .. Medical Officer, District Hospital, Nagercoil.
V. M. Swaminatha Surma ... ...Sanitary Officer, Nagercoil Circle.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

V. Shangaranarayana Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ... Vakil, District Court, Nagercoil.
A. M. Kumara Pillai, B. A. & B. L. Do. Do.
T. V. Krishna Iyer, ...Hundi Merchant, Kottar.
Sahib Bahadoor G. S. Taha Sahib .. ...Vice President, Cape Comorin General Traffic Company, Ltd. Kottar.
Vacant

3 Padmanabhapuram.

PRESIDENT.

N. Subramoney Iyer, M. A. ... Senior Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

N. Krishna Iyengar, B. A. & B. L. ... Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

V. M. Swaminatha Sarma ... Asst. Sanitary Officer, Nagercoil Circle

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

P. S. Maruthanayagom Pillai ... Padmanabhapuram
S. Lekshminarayana Iyer ... Vakil Munsiff's Court Do
P. Padmanabhan Thampi ... Do.
S. K. Appavoo ... Do.
T. N. Velayuthan Pillai ... Retired Overseer D. P. W.
Sahib Bahadur Mabharsa Rahuthar, Thuckalay.

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4 Quilon.

PRESIDENT.

K. Narayana Menon, B. A. & B. L. ... Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

N. Rajaram Row, B. A. ... Asst. to the Dewan Peishkar.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Peter N. Lakshmanan, B. A., M. B., C. M., M. R. C. S. E., L. R. C. P., D. P. H. Surgeon, District Hospital Quilon (on other duty)
V. Arunachalam Iyer, B. A., B. E. ... ... Executive Engineer, Quilon Division
S. Ramaswamy Iyengar ... Asst. Sanitary Officer, Kottarakara.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

C. Raman Tampi, B. A., & B. L. ... ... High Court Vakil
K. A. Krishna Pattar.
K. Parameswaran Pilai, B. A. & B. L. ... Do
C. Sankara Menon, B. A., B. L. ... District Court Vakil, Quilon.

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5 Thiruvellah.

PRESIDENT.

A, M. Jacob, B. A., M. B. & C. M. ... Medical Officer.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

A. Rama Aiyen ... ... Excise Inspector.
Kumara Pillai ... ... Sub-Registrar.
C. John Jacob, M. R. I. P. H. ... Asst. Sanitary Officer, Cheugannur.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Akeiramen Mahaswaran Bhattathiri... Tharayil Kuzhikkatt Illom.
V. Kesavan Valiathan ... ... Vattaparambil Veedu.
V. Subramonian Moothathu ... Munsiff Court Vakil, Thiruvellah.
K. M. Mamman Mapillay ... Munsiff Court Vakil
P. V. Varughese, B. A., L. T. ... Head Master S. C. Siminary.
K. Govinda Pillay ... Munsiff Court Vakil.

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6. Alleppey.

PRESIDENT.

C Rajaretna Naicker B. A ... .. Assistant Excise Commissiouer and Port Officer.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

N. P. Narielwalla ... ... Merchant

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. Venkatarama Naidu, L. M. & S. ... Medical Officer, District Hospital, Alleppey.
C. N. Elliot .. .. Sub-Divisional Officer Alleppey.
S. Rayappan ... ... Assistant Sanitary Officer Alleppey.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Adam Oosman ... ...Merchant.
K. A. Krishua Iyengar, B. A. & B. L. ...High Court Vakil.
P. Joseph Pauapallil ...Vakil.
M. Chinnappa Pillay ... ... Merchant.
E. J. Cheriyancunju ... ... Vakil.

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7. Kottayam.

PRESIDENT.

K. Aiyappen Pillai, B. A. ... ...Dewan Peishkar.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

K Ramaswami Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...Assistant to the Division Peishkar and First Class Magistrate.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. R. Rengaswamy Iyengar, A. C. E ...Executive Engineer, Kottayam Division.

J. R. Diaz, L. M. & S. ... ...Medical Officer in charge of the District Hospital, Kottayam.

V. A. Thomas ... ...Assistant Sanitary Officer, Ettumanoor.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS

P. M. Chakko, B. A. ... ..Retired Head Master, C. M. S College, Kottayam.

S. Subrahmania Aiyar, ...1st Grade Pleader, Kottayam.

M. M. Verghese, ...Merchant, Kottayam.

C. P. Thomas, B. A, L. T. ... ...Head Master, Mar Thoma High School,

A. K. Varkkey ... ...Merchant, Kottayam.

——— ... ...Vacant.

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8. Alwaye.

PRESIDENT

C. K. Nagam Pillai, B. A. ... Tahsildar, Alangad.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

S. T. Ponnuswamy Pillai, L. M. & S. ... Sub-Assistant Surgeon, District Hospital, Alwaye.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

N. Govindan Pandalay, B. A. & B. L.... Sub-Registrar, Alangad.

O. S. Sundaram Iyer, C. E. ... Section Officer, D. P. W. Alwaye.

J. Nicholas Pillay ... Assistant Sanitary Officer, Alwaye Circle. (*Ex-Officio*)

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Revd. Father Payappilly Varky. ...Vicar, Alwaye.

Revd. Father Syriacose. ... Do., Alangad.

Neelacandan Elayathu. ...Land Lord.

Gopala Pai ... Vakil.

Kunju Kader Pillai ... Merchant.

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9. Vaikom.

PRESIDENT.

V. Andy Pillai, B. A. ... Tahsildar, Vaikom.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

S. Ramaswami Iyer, M. B. & C. M. ... Medical Officer, Vaikom.
S. Srinivasa Iyer, B. A. ... Head Master, Higher Grade Secondary School, Vaikom.
P. Sankara Row ... Section Officer, P. W. D., Vaikom.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

G. Aiyappan Pillai ...Vakil, Munsiff's Court, Vaikom.
P. G. Krishna Pillai ... Do.
G. Venkita Rama Iyer ... Do.
K. G. Krishna Pillai ...Kannamcary House, Vaikom
Varkky Thariyan ...Pazhaya Kadavil House, Vaikom.

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10. Kayankulam.

PRESIDENT.

A. E. John B. A. M. B. & C. M. ... Medical Officer, District Dispensary.

OFFICIAL MEMBER.

K. R. Sankara Pillay ... Sub-Registrar.

EX-OFFICIO MEMBER.

T. S. Krishna Row .. Assistant Sanitary Officer, Kayankulam.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

A. Krishna Pillay ... Puthanpurakal, Eruva.
E. N. Kesava Pillay, B. A. ... Pazhampadisery.
N. Siddick Sait ... Kayankulam.
Peela Pye Venkiteswara Pye ... Chakkalay.
K. C. Oommammon ... Kottakaud.
M. K. Narayana Panikan ... Menatharil.

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11 Mavelikara.

PRESIDENT.

V. S. Valithan B. A. M. B., ch. B. ... Medical Officer, Mavelikara.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

J. H. Cameron, B. Sc. ... ... Asst. Engineer, Mavelikara.
A. Narayana Iyer, B. A., L. T. ... ... Head Master, H. G. S. School Mavelikara.
T. J. Cheriyan, B. A. ... ... Sub-Registrar, Mavelikara.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

M. Udaya Varma Raja, B. A. ... Mavelikara.
A. Veeramoney Iyer ... ... Valia Madom. Mavelikara.
P. J. Kurian ... ... Patinjarathalakal house, Puthiyakavoo. Mavelikara
V. Raghava Kurup ... ... Vakil Magistrate's, Mavelikara.
K. Govinda Pillai ... ... Do. Munsiff's Court Do.
P. K. Koshy ... ... Do. Do.

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12 Shencottah

PRESIDENT.

T. J. Manavaliah, L. M. & S. ... Medical Officer in charge, District Hospital, Shencottah.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

O. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A. B. E. Sub-Division Officer. P. W. D., Tank Restoration Party Shencottah.
C. K. Sabapathy Iyer ... Sub-Registrar, Shencottah.
S. Ramaswamy Iyengar ... Asst. Sanitary Officer, Quilon Circle.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Sattanatha Karayalar ... Mitta Zemindar.
S. Shadaksharasundaram Pillai ... Landlord. Shencottah.
R. Pariaswamy Thevar ... Do. Melur, Shencottah.
B. Anda Pillai ... Vakil Shencottah.
K. Savariperumal Pillai ... Pensioner Shencottah.
A. Arunasella Asari ... Landlord Do.

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13. Colachel.

PRESIDENT.

N. P. Daniel ... Medical Officer, Colachel.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

K. Samba Iyer ... Sub-Registrar. Colachel.
K. C. Mani ... Excise Inspector.
V. M. Swaminatha Sarma ... Sanitary Officer, Nagercoil Circle.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

The Revd. Fr. Joseph L. Fernandez ... Vicar, Colachel.
R. Taylor ... Agent, Chisholm Ewart & Co., Colachel.
Kumara Pillai Chinnu Pillai ... Melatheru, Colachel.
N. Kumara Pillai ... Criminal Vakil, Colachel.
Kanakku Velayuthan Narayanan ... Konnakkottu Veedu, Chathencary, Colachel.
Kunjumoosa Pillai Pourukannu ... Pandacasalaipuram, Colachel.

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14. Changanacherry.

PRESIDENT.

1. The Medical Officer, in charge, Dispensary, Changanacherry.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. The Sanitary Officer in charge, Changanacherry District.
2. The Sub-Registrar, Changanacherry.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. Mr. N. Kumara Pillai.
2. The Right Reverend Mar Cyriac Kandankirry, Domestic Prelate of H. H. the Pope and Vicar General, Changanacherry Mission.
3. Mr. A. Athichan Pillai, Puthur Veedu, Vazhapalli.
4. Mr. Muthu Meera Kani Pariyathu Rowther, Puthenparampu, Perrunna.
5. Mr. Thottasseril Ousep Chacko, Changanacherry.
6. Mr. M. Subramony Iyer, B. A., L. T. Head Master St. Berchmun's High School, Changanacherry.
7. ——— Vacant.

15. Parur.

PRESIDENT.

1. Mr. T. K. Vurghese L. M. & S. The Medical Officer, Parur.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. Mr. M. Rama Varma Thampan, B A. L. T. Head Master, H. G. S. School, Parur.
2. T. N. Neelakanta Pillai, B. A. B L The District Court Sirkar Vakil, Parur.
3. J. Nicholas Pillai. The Sanitary Officer, Parur.

NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

1. Mr. S. Dharmaraja Iyer, High Court Vakil.
2. Mr. M. V. Pylo, District court Vakil.
3. Mr. R. Eswara Pillai B. A. Retired Inspector of Schools.
4. Mr. Paryathu Eravi Govinda Menon, Landlord.
5. Mr. T. N. Atchutha Panikar, Landlord.
6. Mr. A. G. Menon, B. A, District court Vakil

Public Works Department.

A. H. Bastow, M. A., M. C. E., M. Inst., C. E., **M*** Chief Engineer, Rs. 1,400 (On combined leave.)

F. J. Jacob, C. E., **T*** Acting Chief Engineer, (Rs. 900+A. 300) (Appointed under special covenant).

O. S. Barrow **T*** Acting Deputy Chief Engineer (Rs. 800+A. 100).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary	Station.	Remarks.
	EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.			
	I. GRADE No. 2.			
1	S. E. Vaikuntam Iyer, B. A., B. C. E. ...	800	,, ...	On combined leave preparatory to retirement.
2	O. S. Barrow **T*** ...	800	,, ...	On other duty.
	K. R. Rengaswami Iyengar, B. C. E. ...	700	Kottayam ...	Acting.
	A. A. ...	100		

* This mark indicates that the officers concerned have passed the colloquial examination in Vernacular.
"**T**" denotes Tamil and "**M**" Malayalam Languages.

Public Works Department.—(*continued*).

Serial No.	Names.	Salary	Station.	Remarks.
	EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS II Grade No. 7.			
1	K. R. Rengaswamy Iyengar, B. C. E. ..	700	„ ...	Acting in the 1st Grade.
2	R. Everard, C. E., A. M. Inst. C. E., T* ..	600	Alwaye ...	
3	K. V. Natesa Iyer, B. A., B. E.	500	Trivandrum ...	
4	L. H. Jacob. T*	500	Nagercoil ...	Appointed under special covenant.
5	John Kuriyan, B. A., B. C. E., B. M. E. ...	500	Nagercoil (K. P.)...	
6	Herbert E. Parratt, A. M. I., M. E. M* ...	500	Trivandrum (Workshops.) ...	On probation. Appointed under special covenant.
7	V. Arunachala Iyer, B. A., B. E. ...	500	Quilon ...	

Public Works Department.—(*continued*).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary.	Station.	Remarks.
	Assistant Engineers. No. 15.			
1	O. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, B. A., B. E. ...	350	Shencottah ...	
2	K. Thanoo Pillai, B. A., B. E.. ...	350	Nagercoil (K. P.)...	
3	G. Padmanabha Iyer	300	Do. ...	
4	M. P. Mani, B. E.	300	Attingal ...	
5	K. Govinda Pillai, B. SC., L. C. E. ...	300	Quilon ...	
6	S. S. Krishna Iyengar, B A., B. E. ...	250	Trivandrum ...	
7	Hrishikesh Banerjea, B. SC., C. E. E. E., ...	250	Kottayam ...	
8	C. Balakrishna Rao, B. A., B. E. ...	250	Alleppey ...	

Public Works Department—(*continued.*)

Serial No.	Name	Salary.	Station.	Remarks
	Assistant Engineers No. 15—(*contd.*)			
9	Arthur W. Thomas T*	300	Nagercoil ...	On probation Appointed under special covenant.
10	Alexander Slater M*...	300	Peermade ..	Do. Do.
11	C. N. Elliot ...	300	Mannar ...	Do. Do.
12	J. H. Cameron ...	300	Mavelikarai ...	Do. Do
13	V. Harihara Iyer, B. A., B. E. ..	250	Trivandrum ...	Do.
14	M. S. Duraswamy Iyengar, B. A., B. E. ...	250	Do.	Do. In charge of the D. B. of the Chief Engineer's Office.
15	} Vacant			
	SUB-ENGINEERS No. 3			
1	N. Thiruvambalam Pillai ...	250	Muvattupuzha ...	
2	K. I. Thomas	250	Neyyatinkarai .	
3	J. C. Joyce	250	Trivandrum (Workshops).	Acting.

Public Works Department—(*continued*).

Serial No.	Name.	Salary.	Station.	Remarks.
	SUPERVISORS.			
	I. GRADE. No. 3.			
1	J. C. Joyce	200	„	On other duty.
2	C. J. Mani	185	Tivandrum ...	
3	P. G. Venkatasubba Iyer A. C. E. ...	170	Nagercoil ...	
	P. Chandrasekhara Pillai	135	Quilon	Acting.
	A. A.	34		
	II. GRADE. No. 7			
1	P. Chandrasekhara Pillai	135	„	Acting in the 1st Grade.
2	K. Atchutha Menon ..	135	Muvattupuzha ...	Do.
3	O. S. Sundram Iyer. C. E. ...	135	Alwaye ...	

Public Works Department—(*concluded*)).

Serial No.	Names.	Salary	Station.	Remarks.
	SUPERVISORS.			
	II. GRADE No. 7—(*contd.*)			
4	G. Krishna Pillay ...	120	Kuzhithurai ...	
5	M. K. Kesava Pillai ...	120	Nagercoil ...	
6	I. C. Chacko, B. SC. ...	150	Munnar ...	On probation.
7	Vacant.			
	G. V. Subramonia Aiyah ... A A	95 } 25 }	Trivandrum ...	Acting.

Overseers No. 44.

Chief Engineers' Office.

K. Kerala Varma Thampan B. A. Manager, Chief Engineer's Office (Rs. 200+P. A. 50).
P. Vasudeva Kurup B. A. Superintendent.

Maramut Department.

A. Kunjunni Panikkar Sub Engineer Rs. 200. (200-25-250).

Forest Department.

M. Rama Rao Garu, Rao Sahib ... Conservator of Forests (Br. Rs. 900.)

DEPUTY CONSERVATORS

T. S. Venugopala Iyer	...	Quilon	(Rs 400)
V. K Govinda Menon	...	Trivandrum	(Rs 340)
R Swaminatha Iyer	...	Quilon	(Rs. 300)

ASSISTANT CONSERVATORS.

A. C Watts	...	Peermade	(Rs 250)
M. Velu Pillai	...	Kottayam	(Rs. 190)
L P. D'Cruz	...	on leave	(Rs. 180)
M. P. Jacob	...	Koni	(Rs. 150)
R. Dhanukoti Pillai, B. A	...	(on deputation to Europe for training in Forestry)	(Rs. 150)
T. V. Subbaiyer	...	Malayattur	(Rs. 150)
K. S. Narayana Iyengar	...	Quilon (Acting) (Rs. 70)+80 (acting allowance) (doing duty as Personal Asst. to Conservator)	

RANGERS.

26 Rangers on Rs. (50–5–100).

DEPUTY RANGERS.

5 on Rs. 45 and 8 on Rs. 40.

CONSERVATOR'S OFFICE.

J. O. Surrao ... Manager (Rs. 100).

Excise Department.

N. Raman Pillai, B. A., Excise Commissioner, (Rs. 600).

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	ASSISTANT EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.			
1	C. Rajaretna Naicker, B. A., (Rs. 300) ...	Alleppey ...	Alleppey. ...	L. A. Rs. 100.
2	A. Hoogewerf (Rs. 250) ...	Quilon ...	Quilon.	
3	A. R. Anantarama Iyer, B. A. & B. L., (Rs. 225)...	Kottayam ...	Kottayam	
	CIRCLE OFFICERS.—*I Grade*, (Rs. 150).			
1	R. V. Gunther ...	Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil ...	On probation.
2	K. Govinda Pillai, B. A ...	Alwaye ...	Parur	
3	C. E. Kesava Pillai, B. A. ...	Devikolem...	Devikolem ...	L. A. Rs. 75.
4	T. V. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A. ...	Arukutti ...	Arukutti	
	CIRCLE OFFICERS.—*II Grade*, (Rs. 125).			
1	T. R. Kesava Iyer, B. A., ...	Kayamkulam	Kayamkulam	
2	K. John, ...	Trivandrum..	Trivandrum	
3	K. Udayavarma Raja, B. A. ...	Excise Commissioner's Office.	Trivandrum	
4	K. H. Venkateswara Iyer, B. A. ...	Piravom ...	Piravom ...	On probation.

Excise Department—(*continued.*)

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	INSPECTORS.			
	I Grade, (Rs. 75).			
1	S. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A.	Nagercoil	Rajagakamangalam Allom.	Has a personal allowance of [Rs. 25.
2	H. R. Gunther	Trivandrum	Trivandrum Port Salt Depot.	
3	S. Swarnom Pillai	Nagercoil	Thamaracolam Extension Factory.	
4	K. Gopala Menon	Arukutti	Arukutti Chowkey.	
5	W. White	Trivandrum	Nedumangad Range.	On probation.
	II Grade, (Rs. 60).			
	W. White	Trivandrum	Nedumangad Range.	On probation in the 1st grade
6	S. Subrahmanya Pillai	Piravom	Muvattupuzha Range.	
7	V. A. Subrahmanya Iyer	Nagercoil	South Frontier Patrol Range.	
8	M. N. Charles, B. A.	Kottayam	Kottayam Range.	
9	P. Musthan Khan	Kayamkulam.	Karunagapally Range.	
10	K. C. Mani	Nagercoil	Colachel Salt Factory and Customs.	
11	C. T. Oommen, B. A.	Kayamkulam.	Chenganoor.	
12	J. W. Kelly	Alleppey	Alleppey Port Salt Depôt.	
13	Y. Sindhuraja Pillai	Do.	Alleppey Sea Customs.	On one year's combined privilege leave and furlough.
14	J. S. Johnson	Do.	Alleppey Pier.	
15	G. Nilacandan, B. A.	Quilon	Quilon Range.	On probation Vice Mr. White in the 1st Grade but on other duty as Statoinary Magistrate, Paravoor.
16	M. Parasu Pillai, B. A.	Nagercoil	Aramboly Chowkey.	

Excise Department—(*contd.*)

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	III Grade, (Rs. 45).			
17	K. Mahomed Hussian ...	Arukutti ...	Poothotta Range.	
18	N. Aiyappan Pillai ...	Nagercoil ...	Kottar Tobacco Bankshall.	Has a personal allowance of Rs. 5. (On furlough)
19	C. S. Padmanabha Pillai ...	Trivandrum..	Nemom Range.	
20	W. J. Cleur ...	Arukutti ...	Veluthulli Chowkey.	
21	K. Kesava Pillai ...	Kayamcolem	Mavelikara Range.	
22	R. Janardanan Pillai, B. A ...	Nagercoil ...	Thattarippu Odai Salt Factory.	On sick leave.
	G. Neelakantan, B. A. ...	Quilon	Quilon Range.	On probation in 2nd Grade.
23	J. T. Morais ...	Excise Commissioner's Office	Trivandrum.	
24	K. P. Nilakanta Pillai, B. A. ...	Trivandrum..	Trivandrum Town Range.	(On furlough).
25	I. Arunachalam Pillai ...	Nagercoil ..	Kalkulam Range.	
26	S. Sankara Varier, B. A. ...	Arukutti ...	Veluthulli Range.	
27	R. Valu Pillai ...	Trivandrum..	Chirayinkil Range.	
28	A. Raman Pillai, B. A. ...	Kottayam ...	Minachil Range.	
29	R. Ramalingam Iyer ..	Arukutti ...	Vaikom Distillery	
30	K. P. Parameswaran Pillai ...	Quilon ...	Kottarakara Range.	
31	T. L. Antony, B. A. ...	Alwaye ..	Munambum Port Salt Depôt	
32	K. C. Sankara Pillai ...	Devikolem ...	Southern Range.	L. A. Rs. 22½.
33	A. Rama Iyer ...	Kayamkulam	Tiruvella Range.	
34	K. Pitchu Iyer, B. A. ...	Nagercoil ...	Thamaracolam old Allom.	

Excise Department—(*continued.*)

No.	Name.	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	III Grade, (Rs 45).			
35	S. Sreenivasa Iyengar ...	Alleppey ...	Alleppey Tobacco Bankshall.	
36	V. Krishna Pillai ...	Nagercoil ...	Piravom Range, doing duty in the Kottar Tobacco Bankshall	
37	H. White ...	Kottayam ...	Peermade Range.	
38	P. Padmanabha Pillai ...	Alleppey ...	Alleppey Range.	
39	S. A. Samuel ...	Quilon ...	Quilon Port Salt Depôt.	
40	V. P. Madavan Pillai ...	Alwaye ...	Alengad Range.	
41	B. Rahiman Khan ...	Trivandrum..	Trivandrum Taluk Range.	
42	R. Sankaranatha Pillai ...	Arukutti ..	Perumbalom range	
43	K. Marthanden Thampi ...	Alwaye ...	Parur Range.	
44	K. Sivasankara Pillai ...	Kayankulam.	Karthigapally Range.	
45	G. Raman Menon ...	Quilon ...	Quilon Tobacco Bankshall.	
46	V. Ghulam Hussain ...	Nagercoil ...	Thovala Range.	
47	S. Subramonia Iyer ...	do. ...	Variyur Allom.	(On leave.)
48	Syed Maroof ...	Devikolam...	Devikolam Northern Range.	
49	C. Govinda Pillai ...	Kottayam	Changanacherry Range	
50	M. Mathavan Pillai ..	Nagercoil ...	Vilavancode Range.	
51	Ipe Thariyan, B. A. ...	Quilon ..	Kunnathur Range	
52	A. Arumugam Pillai ...	Kottayam ...	Ettumanur Range.	
53	S. Rama Iyer ..	Quilon. ..	Land Entrance and Back-water Wharf Chowkeys.	

(Excise Department—*concluded.*)

No.	Name	Circle.	Station.	Remarks.
	III Grade Rs. 45—(contd.)			
54	C. Nilakanta Panniekan ...	Quilon ...	Pathanapuram Range.	
55	M. S. Chellappa Pillai ...	do. ...	Shencottah Range	
56	K. Parameswaran Pillai ...	Kayamkulam..	Ambalapuzha Range.	
57	T. R Har iRow ...	Trivandrum ..	Neyattinkara Range.	
58	George Vurghese .	Piravom ...	Thottoor-Vettikal Range.	
59	T. K. Krishnan Tampi ...	Nagercoil ...	Agasteeswarem Range.	
60	K. Krishna Pillai ..	Arukutti ...	Chenganda Range.	
61	D. Mahomed Khan ...	Alwaye ...	Mamala Range.	
62	B. Moreira ..	Quilon ..	Shencottah Distillery	
63	S. Vaiyapuri Pillay ...	Nagercoil ...	Nagercoil Distillery.	
64	V. Narayana Pillay, B. A. .	Alwaye ...	Vallam Range.	
65	C. N. Madhavan Pillai ...	Arukutti ..	Vadayar Range.	
66	P. T. Thomas, B. A. ...	Nagercoil .	Thamarakulam Puthallom.	
67	A. Arulsigamony ...	Alwaye ...	Neraikadavoo Range.	
68	M. Ravi Varma Raja ..	Nagercoil ..	Eraniel.	On probation.
69	P. Marthandan ..	Trivandrum..	Karinkulam Range.	do
70	C. Krishna Iyer, B. A. ...	Quilon ..	Thekkan Paravoor Range.	On probation.
71	K. Govindan ...	Kayenkulam..	Kayankolam Range.	Temporary.
	R. Mohideen Khan ...	Nagercoil ..	Thattarippu Odai Allom.	In charge
	K. Aiyappan Pillai ...	Trivandrum..	Trivandrum Town Range.	Acting.
	P. C. John ...	Piravom ...	Piravom.	do.
	A. Retnaswami Pillai ...	Alleppey ...	Alleppey Pier.	do

74816

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

I. Direction and Inspection.

(1) *Direction.*

A. W. Bishop, Ph. D. ... Director of Public Instruction (Bh. Rs. 1,200)

R. Perumal Aiyar, B. A. .. Manager Rs. 105

(2) *Inspection*

James Pryde, M. A., B. Sc. ... Inspector of Secondary Schools (Bh. Rs. 500).

J. T. Jesudasan, B. A., L. T ... Assistant Inspector of Secondary Schools (Rs. 100) on probation,

I. Ramakrishna Iyer, B. A., L. T do do. Rs. (100) do.

P. Ramaswami Aiyar, B A ... Inspector of Elementary Schools Southern Range, (Rs 300 + P. A Rs. 50, (On other duty.)

S. Subramony Aiyar, B. A. Acting do. do. Rs. 200.

S. Subrahmanya Sastri, M. A ...Inspector do Northern do. (Rs. 350+P. A. 50).

Miss E. C. Carrapiett, M. A., L. T. ... Inspectress of Girls' Schools (Rs. 380).

Assistant Inspectors.

V. Padmanabha Iyer, B. A ...	District	I	(Rs. 150)
K. Velu Tampi, B A	do	II	(Rs. 100)
P. K. Mathavan Pillai, B. A. ...	do	III	(Rs. 100)
K. Kesava Pillai, B. A. ..	do.	IV	(Rs. 75) Sub-protem.
S. Krishna Aiyer, B. A. ...	do.	V	(Rs. 60)
P. Krishna Aiyer, B. A., L T. ...	do	VI	(Rs. 150)
S. Subramania Iyer, B. A ...	do	VII	(Rs. 150) (on other duty.)
P. Kesava Pillai, B A. ...	do.	do.	(Rs. 60) Acting
C. Rama Kurukal, B. A., L. T. ...	do.	VIII	(Rs. 60)
V. I. Thomas, B A., L. T. ..	do	IX	(Rs. 60)
K. Janardhana Pillai, B. A., L. T.	do.	X	(Rs. 60)
A. G. Mathew, B. A, L. T. ...	do.	XI	(Rs. 110)
G. Rama Menon, M. A. ...	do.	XII	(Rs. 100) on leave.
P. G. Krishna Iyer, B. A, L. T. ...	do.		(Rs. 60) Acting.

Assistant Inspectresses.

Miss Peninah Moses	District	I	(Rs. 90)
Miss Eliza Rodriguez	do.	II	(Rs. 90)
K. Chinnamma	do.	III	(Rs. 90)
K. Lekshmi Amma	do.	IV	(Rs. 90)
Miss Elizabeth Samuel, B. A., L. T.	do.	V	(Rs. 100)
Miss Margarett De Netto, B. A., L. T.	do.	VI	(Rs. 150)

II Collegiate Education.

(1) *H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.*

L. C. Hodgson, M. A. Principal, ...(Bh. Rs. 900)

Professors.

J. Stephenson, B. sc., ... Physics (Bh. Rs. 550)

A. R. Raja Raja Varma, M. A., Sanskrit & Dravidian languages (Rs 410)

R. Krishnaswami Aiyar, B. A. ... Mathematics (Rs. 390)

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ENSIGN COBB, Cashier. MAJOR GNANA SEELAN, Field Officers' Training Secretary.
MAJOR YUDHA VEERAN, Educational Secretary.

Names of the Chief Stations.	Names of European and leading Native Officers.	Arrived in Travancore.	No. of sub-stations.	No. of Boarding-Schools.	No. of Day-Schools.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.
Nagercoil	Brigadier McIllwraith ...	1891		4	78	2071	957
,, ...	,, Perera ...	1908					
,, ...	Major McGregor ...	1913		Catherine Booth Hospital, Dr. P. E. Turner, M. D. B. S., D. Ph.			
,, ...	Staff Captain Lantz ...	1909					
,, ...	,, Larson ...	1900		Captain Williamson Secretary.–Adjutant Sundram.			
,, ...	Adjutant Feltwell ..	1913		Assistants 10.			
,, ...	Ensign Wendscher ...	1903		In-patients 1016. Out-patients 12,734.			
,, ...	,, Cobb ...	1909		Students 30.			
Trivandrum	,, Brostrom ...	1913		Nurses' Training, Mrs. Turner.			
,, ...	,, Pennick ..	1909		Girls' Boarding School, Nagercoil Staff Capt. Lantz.			
,, ...	,, Antonson ...	1911		Women's Training Home ,, ,,			
Nagercoil	Captain Reddaway ...	1910		Boys' Boarding School, Nagercoil Staff Capt. Larson.			
,, ...	,, Spooner ...	1913		Teachers' Training. Nagercoil, Brigadier Perera.			
S. A. Vadasseri ...	Dr. P. E. Turner, M. D. B. S., D. Ph....	1900		Cadets ,, ,, ,, Girls' Boarding School, Trivandrum, Mrs. Ensign Pennick.			
,, ...	Captain Draper, Ph, C. M. P. S. .	1907		Boys' ,, ,, ,, Ensign Antonson.			
,, ...	,, Shorter ...	1913		Malayalam Teachers' Training. ,,			
,, ...	Captain Williamson ...	1913		Industrial Department Brigadier Anbai.			

Names of Chief Stations.	Names of European and leading Native Officers.	Arrived in Travancore	No. of sub-stations.
Aramboly Branch Hospital ...	Ensign Noah ..		
Muttacadoo Dispensary ...	Ensign Pakkianathan ...		
Koluthumal branch Hospital ...	Captain Mathisn ...	1913	
Kadagramam ...	Staff Captain Jeya Nathan	1897	20
Eraniel ...	„ Dharmakhan ...	1897	14
Nanjenadoo ...	Adjutant Felt-well ...	1913	14
Tittuvilai ...	„ Yuthaprasinghi .	1893	17
Colasagaram ...	„ Sena Putran ...	1893	13
Martandam ...	Staff Capt. Jeya Valatham..	1905	17
Parasalai ...	Adjutant Jeiramoney ...	1893	16
Neyyatinkara ...	Major Devasigamoney ...	1891	16
Trivandrum ...	Ensign Pennick ...	1909	14
Mavelikara ...	Staff Captain Manikavasagar ...	1891	22
Tiruvella ...	Major Yesudasen ...	1897	32
Kottarakarai ...	Adjutant Abraham ...	1899	11

Missouri Lutheran Mission Travancore.

Names of European Missionaries and their Indian helpers.	Date of arrival in Travancore	Mission District.	No. of Sub-Stations.	No. of baptized Christians in each District.	No. of adherents in each District.	No. of Catechists in each District	No. of village Schools	No. of teachers.	No. of pupils
Revd. A. Huebener ...	27th November 1907.	Nagercoil.	3	120	18	2	2	9	112
„ Theo: Gutknecht (Asst.) ...	27th November 1907.	Agastiswaram. and Thovala Taluk.	9	132	327	3	8	9	293
Mr. G. Jesudasan. ...									
Revd. H. Nau ...	23rd June 1909.	Trivandrum. Dist.	10	33	876	...	8	8	209
„ F. R. Zucker ...	13th September 1910								
„ J. Harms ...	6th November 1912.								
„ G. Huebener ...	25th October 1909.	Thovala Dist.	6	130	150	2	3	4	55
„ A. J, Lutz ...	6th November 1912								
„ R. Goerss ...	4th November 1913.								
„ O. Ehlers ...	4th November 1913.								

Revd. O. Ehlers	...	Trivandrum.	Revd. G. Huebener	...	Nagercoil.
„ R. Goerss	...	Nagercoil.	„ A. J. Lutz	...	Nagercoil.
„ Theo. Gutknecht	...	Nagercoil.	„ H. Nau	...	Trivandrum.
„ J. Harms	...	Trivandrum,	„ F. R. Zucker	...	Trivandrum.
„ A. Huebener	...	Nagercoil.			

DIOCESE OF TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN, ESTABLISHED IN 1879.

Bishop:—The Right Reverend Charles Hope Gill, D. D., Residence, Kottayam.

Archdeacon of Kottayam and Commissary,—The Ven'ble J. J. Beauchamp Palmer, M. A.

Archdeacon of Mavelikara—The Ven'ble Jacob Chandy.

The Bishop's Examining Chaplains—The Rev. E. V. John and the Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer M. A.

The Bishop's Honorary Chaplain—The Revd. E. V. John.

Diocesan Missioner—The Rev. T. K. Joseph.

Diocesan Registrar—The Rev. W. S. Hunt.

Principal, Cambridge Nicholson Institution,—The Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer, M. A.

Principal, C M S College—The Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A.

The Bishop's Commissaries in England—The Revs. Cecil H. Gill, M. A. and A. B. G. Lillingston, M. A.

The Bishop's Secretary,—Mr. T. Korula.

Diocesan Inspector of Schools—Mr. T. Chandy.

Land and legal Agent, Mr. P. M. Samuel.

Representative of the Church Missionary Trust Association of London—Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer & Rev. F. N. Askwith.

Native Church Missionary Association Missionary, Rev. P. K. Chandy.

Clergy of the Church Missionary Society.

„ F. Bower	...	...Tirchur,	1867
„ C. A. Neve	...	..On furlough,	1879
„ E. Bellerby, M. A	...	...Kottayam,	1890
Ven. J. J. B. Palmer, M. A.	...	..Kottayam,	1891
Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A.	...	...Kottayam,	1894
„ W. A. Stephens, B. A.	...	..Tiruvalla,	1901
„ W. S. Hunt, A. K. C.	...	...Alleppy,	1905
„ J. H. Osmaston, B. A.	...	...Alwaye,	1909
„ T. MacVicar, M. A.	...	„ Kottayam,	1912

Native Clergy.

Rev. W. H. Benson Esq., B. A.	...	..Kottayam,	1913
Rev. P. M. Curien	...	..Nedugadapalli,	1872
Ven. J. Chandy	...	...Ettumanur,	1875
Rev. E. V. John	...	...Kottayam,	1879
„ W. K. Kuruvilla	...	...Melkavu,	1882
„ T. K. Joseph	...	...Mavelikara,	1886
„ A. O. Mathai	...	...Kaviyar,	1887
„ M. C. Thoma	...	...Puthupalli,	1887
„ K. M. Mathai	...	...Kaattanam,	1890
„ T. K. Ninan	...	...Pallam,	1891

Rev. T. E. Abraham	...	...Puvatur	1909
„ M. P. Oommen	...	...Mankondu,	1909
„ T. I. Abraham	...	...Trivandrum,	1891
„ T. K. Benjamin, B. A.	...	...Kottayam,	1895
„ T. Koshi	...	...Tiruvella,	1895
„ K. P Ooman	...	...Mallapalli,	1895
„ A. J. Pothan	...	...Chelakompu,	1895
„ P. A. Samuel	..	...Cochin,	1895
„ P. O. Mathan	...	...Mundakayam,	1899
„ W. C. Cheryian	...	...Arpukara,	1899
„ K. P. Varki	...	...Olesha,	1899
„ C. C. Thomman	...	...Thalavady,	1900
„ E. V. Mani	...	...Muttuchira,	1900
„ C. I. Mani	...	...Erumapra,	1901
„ P. J. Joshua, B. A.	...	...Trichur,	1902
„ M. T. Chakko	...	...Kanam,	1903
„ T. I. Cheryan	...	...Koduwalangi,	1903
„ P. John Joseph	...	...Pampadi,	1906
„ C. N. Thomas	...	...Peermade,	1906
„ W. O. Ooman	...	...Elantur,	1906
„ T. J. Andrew	...	...Muvattupuzha,	1906
„ P. K. Chandy	...	...Adur,	1906
„ K. O Chakko	...	...Erikad,	1912
„ K. V. Thomas	—	...Villuturuty,	1912

CHAPLAINS.

W. Bateman	...	...Cochin and Munaar,	1900
„ W. Light	...	...Trivandrum & Quilon,	1911

LADY MISSIONARIES.

Miss L. M Cox	C. E. Z M S.	Trivandrum	1896
„ C Elwin	do.	Trichur.	1904
„ Adamson	do.	Trivandrum	1911
„ M J. Waitt	do.	Furlough	1893
„ C Baker	do	Olesha	1896
„ I. A. Baker	C. M. S.	Kottayam	1899
„ E. J. Neve	do.	Furlough	1907
„ G. E. Meager, B A.	do.	Kottayam	1908
„ K. M. Richards	do.	Pallam	1904
„ Miss Dudley	do.	On furlough	1912
„ Kellaway M. A.	do.	Pallam	1912
„ Robbins	C. E Z. M. S.	Eranakulam	1913
Miss Kendall	C. E. Z. M S.	Trivandrum	1913

Institutions of the Church Missionary Society.

Kottayam C. M. S. College, Rev. F. N. Askwith, M. A., *Principal.*
Do. C. N. Institution, Ven'ble J. J. B. Palmer, M. A., *Principal.*
Do. Baker Memorial High School } Miss Meager, B A *Lady Principal.* Miss Dudley
Do. Industrial School Mr M. T. Thomas, B. A., *Secretary.*
Do. C. M. S. Press. Mr. John Chandy, Superintendent.

Pallam Buchanan Institution. Miss Richards & Miss Kallaway, M. A.
Alleppey Leper Asylum. Rev. W. S. Hunt.
Trichur C. M. S. High School. { Rev. F. Bower, *Treasurer*
{ Mr. P. A. Stephen's *Secretary*.
Do. Girls' School. Mrs. Bower.
Mavelikara Bishop Hodges High School, Mr. P. J. Abraham, B A., L. T., *Head Master*.
Tiruvalla Boys and Girls' Boarding Schools, Rev. W. A. Stephens, B A.
Kunnankulam Boys and Girls' Boarding Schools, Rev. F. Bower.
Also nine Anglo-Vernacular and 286 Vernacular Schools.

The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

Chief Stations	Missionaries.	First work in.
Trivandrum, Missionary in charge ..	Miss L. M. Cox ...	1896
Lady Superintendent, Girls' School, Fort ...		
,, ...	,, Adamson ..	1911

Trivandrum ..	No. of Girls' Schools ...	1
,, ...	No of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	1+1
,, ...	No of pupils (Fort School) ..	303

Stations.	Missionaries.	First work in.
Mavelikara ..	Vacant.	
Olesha	Miss C. Baker ...	1895
Trichur	,, C. Elwin ...	1904

The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society.

No. of Girls' Schools	...	10
No. of orphanages	...	2
Hospital for women	...	1
Dispensaries	...	2
No. of Hospital patients	...	1,816
No. of pupils in Schools	...	857

Other Societies.

Christian Literature Society, Rev. W. D. Osborne, Convener.
Malayalam Religious Tract Society Do.
Mission to the Jews on Malabar Coast, Rev. W. S. Hunt.

ARCHDIOCESE OF VERAPOLY, ERECTED ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER 1886.

Archbishop: His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Bernard of Jesus, C. D.; arrived in Travancore 1883.

(Residence: Ernakulam, Cochin.)

No.	Missionaries of the Diocese, Carmelite Order.	Arrival in Travancore.
1	Very Revd. Father Mgr. Angel Mary, Vicar General, Ernakulam	1906
2	" " " Dominic of the Holy Trinity, Vicar Prov., St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam ...	1883
3	" " John Joseph of Jesus, Rector of the Clerical Seminary in Puttenpally, Verapoly ...	1901
4	" " Alphonsus of St. Mary, Vicar of Cottapuram	1883
5	" " Kaspar a Regina Virginum, Professor in Puthenpally, Verapoly	1892
6	" " Gereon of St. Joseph, Professor in Puthenpally, Verapoly	1897
7	" " John Vincent of Jesus Mary, Eranakulam	1900
8	" " Liguori of the Virgin of Carmel, Vicar, Verapoly	1901
9	" " Angelus of the Virgin, Kottayam	1902
10	" " Serapion of Resurrection, Vicar, Chathiath	1903
11	" " John Emmanuel of St. Joseph, Kottayam	1903
12	" " Berard, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly	1903
13	" " Mathias, Good Shepherds, Kottayam	1901
14	" " Fabian, " "	1906
15	" " Marian, Kottayam	1903
16	" " Bonaventure of St. Joseph, Kottayam	1905
17	" " Zepherinus of the Cross, Vicar, Alwaye	1909
18	" " Victorinus of Carmel, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly ...	1906
19	" " Bruno, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly	1908
20	" " Rev. Fr. Blassius of Jesus Mary, Kottayam, ...	1908
21	" " Turibius of the Virgin of Carmel, Verapoly	1908
22	" " Salustianus of S. Teresa, Kottayam	1908
23	" " Carmelus of I. M , Ernakulam	1909
24	" " Fulgentius of Infant Jesus	1909
25	" " Lucianus of Carmel, Trichur	1909
26	" " Cyriac of M. H. Sacrament, Ernakulam	1909
27	" " Vidal of Infant Jesus Verapoly	1911
28	" " Br. Leo of V. Carmel Ernakulam	1901
29	" " John M. of S. H. Jesus "	1908

No.	Missionaries of the Diocese, Carmelite Order.	Arrived in Travancore.
30	Very Revd. Father Joseph Vincent of Infant Jesus, Kottayam	1910
31	.. ,, Malachy, St. Albert's High School, Ernakulam	1911
32	.. ,, Aurchinus of M. H Sacrament, Professor in Puthenpally Seminary, Verapoly ...	1912
33	.. ,, Helisdorus of the Holy Family, .. ,, .. ,, ...	1912
34	.. ,, Zacharis of St. Teresa ,, ,, ,, ,, ...	1912

1. Monastery of European Carmelite Friars in *Ernakulam*—Conventual Fathers 4, Lay Brother, 1; Very Rev. Crescentianus, Superior.

2. Monasteries of Native Carmelite Friars: (a) In *Mangumel*—Convent Fathers 7, Lay Brothers 7, Novices 5, Very Rev. Michale of the Holy Family, Prior: (b) In *Cunemao*—Convent Fathers 2. Lay Brothers 2. Postulant 1, Rev. Albert, Vicar.

3. Convents of Nuns: (a) *Kottayam*—Sisters 8; Rev. Mother Josepha, Superioress. (b) in Ernakulam—Sisters, 15: Rev. Mother Pierre, Superioress. (c) In *Verapoly*—Sisters, 18: Rev. Mother M. Clara, Superioress.

Native Priests, Latins	41
,, ,, Syrians	3
Brothers of St. Teresa	5
Catechists ,, ,, ,,	17
Churches and Chapels	64

Catholic population.	87,090
Parochial Schools, 105: pupils,	8,417
One High School for boys: Students above	733
One High School for Girls: pupils	258
Anglo-Vernacular Schools	8
Three Convent-boarding schools for girls: Students about	515
Two Orphanages for boys, orphans } Three ,, for girls, ,, }	230

One Hospital with dispensary at Mangumel directed by the Revd. Brothers Nicolas Vorhoeven and Isidore Da Costa. In-patients, treated during the year 152; out-patients 13,523; Total 13,675.

One Printing Press for English and Malayalam, attached to the Boys' Orphanage in Ernakulam.

One Vernacular periodical and one Latin.

DIOCESE OF QUILON

Erected as Vicariate Apostolic in 1853, as Bishopric in 1886.

BISHOP:—HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV. ALOYSIUS MARIA BENZIGER, O. C. D.

Nominated as Coadjutor Bishop on the 17th July 1900; succeeded as Bishop of Quilon on the 16th August 1905.

Residence—Olikaray—Quilon.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General: Right Rev. Fr. John of the Cross, D. C., M. Ap.
Councillors: Very Rev. Fr. Eliseus, D. C., M. Ap.
,, ,, Fr. Ubald, D. C, M. Ap.
,, ,, Fr. Alexander, D. C., M. Ap.
,, ,, Fr. John Gonsalves.
,, ,, Fr. John Netto.

Secretary: Rev. Fr. Francis X. Pereira.

The Diocese is divided into 8 Divisions, comprising 48 Districts, with 163 Churches and 34 Chapels, and 1,26,262 Catholics.

Priests 58, of whom 17 Europeans Carmelite Missionaries are in charge of the churches, Institutions and Schools. There are, besides 5 Fathers in the Carmelite Convent on Carmel Hill, Trivandrum and 3 Fathers at St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum. 2 Fathers in St. Elias' Residences, Thakalay.

Nuns 134, of whom 47 Europeans, belonging to 4 Religious Congregations, are working at the education of the children and the nursing of the sick.

Institutions for Boys.

St. Raphael's Preparatory Seminary, Quilon; Rev. John Netto, Director.

The Children's Friend Institution, Quilon, preparing teachers for Malayalam Schools; Rev. Fr. Marcelline Coilparampil Director.

St. Francis' Institution, Nagercoil, preparing teachers for Tamil schools Rev. Raphael M. Silva, Director.

Boys' Orphanage, Kottayam, under the care of the Sisters of cross.

St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum. Very Rev. Fr. Dominic, O. C. D Manager.

St. Aloysius' High School, Quilon, Rev. Fr. John Netto, Director.

Institutions for Girls.

Holy Angels' High School, with boarding, orphanage and Industrial school Trivandrum; Rev. Mother M. Michael, Mother Genoral; Rev. Mother M. Angela Lady Superior.

St. Joseph's English Middle School, with boarding orphanage, and Industrial school, Tuyeth—Quilon; Rev. Mother Raphael Lady Superior.

English Middle School of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, with boarding orphanage, and Industrial School, Tangasseri—Quilon, Rev. Mother Anne, Lady Superior.

Infant Jesus' School, with orphanage, Industrial school Dispensary and a home for old destitute widows, Mulagamudu Rev. Mother M. Augustin, Lady Superior.

Immaculate Conception School and orphanage, Cape Comorin under the Sisters of Mullagumudu. Rev. Mother Victor Lady Superior. St. Joseph's convent. Nagercoil, Rev. Angela, Lady Superior.

Blessed Marguerite Home, with a noviciate and school for the Sisters of the Holy Heart of Mary, Cagneracode; Rev. Mother Asirvada Maria, Superioress

Sisters of the Holy Cross, nursing the sick in the General Hospital, Trivandrum and the District Hospital, Quilon; Rev. Mother Paulina Muller, Provincia Superioress.

Mixed Schools for Boys and Girls.

1 English Middle School at Anjengo; 133 Vernacular Primary Schools.

DIOCESE OF COCHIN.

Erected by Bull of Pope Paul IV, of 4th February 1558. Re-organised according to the Concordat of 23rd June 1886, concluded between His Holiness the Pope Leo XIII, and His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal.

Catholic Population. 106,315.

Clergy. 66.

Churches and Chapels. 78.

Seminary at Alleppey.—Rev. Fr. J. Gil Vaz S. J., Rector; R. Rev. A. Mendes, D. D'Silva, J. Pereira, professors; Rev. J. Pereira, Prefect Seminarists 20.

LeoXIII English High School, Alleppey.—Attached to the seminary. Rev. Gil Vaz S. J., Manager staff, the Headmaster and 21 Assistant Masters. Pupils 374.

St. Joseph's Convent Middle School Alleppey —For girls, under the direction of the Cammossian Sisters. Rev. Mother Rosa Bianchi, Superioress; Assistant, 6 Sisters and 7 lay Teachers. Pupils 279. Attached to the school there is a Boarding Establishment with 42 boarders, a Technical School with 34 pupils.

Santa Cruz High School Cochin—Rev. J. Pires Antunes S. J., Manager; Rev. W. Arkwright, S. J., Head-Master; R. Rev. J. Rebeiro Delgado, A. Robz, J. D. Santos Beirao, Assistants and more 23 teachers. Attendance in roll 655.

St. Mary European Convent High School, Cochin—for Girls under the direction of the Conossian Sisters Rev Mother Magdalena Lucian, superioress. Assistant Sisters 8. Pupils 166. Attached to it there is also a Malayalam School for Nativo girls, Pupils 181.

Vernacular Schools–Anglo Vernacular 6 with an attendance of 848 boys and girls. *Lower Grade Secondary* 3, pupils 637 *Vernacular* 96 with an attendance of 6547 boys and girls.

Orphanages.—St, Antony's at Alleppey for boys, with 30 orphans and another for girls attached to the Convent of St. Joseph at Alleppey with 40 girls and 18 babies; and another for girls attached to St. Mary's Convent at Cochin; orphans 35.

Pious Institutions.—64 Confraternities, 3 Congregations of the 3rd order of St Francis Assisi, 1 Association of the Holy Family, 2 Societies of St. Vincent de Paul, 2 Societies of Jesus, Mary and Joseph for the relief of the souls in Purgatory, 6 Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 4 for ladies, 2 for men.

The Right Revd. Dr. Joseph Bento Martins Ribeiro ... ...Bishop
„ Vicente Miendes da Silva ... ...Secretary to the Bishop
„ J. W. F. Ribeiro ... Secretary Interpreter to the Curia.

Councillors.

Very Revd. V. B. das Neves, Fr. D. L. Nazareth and Fr. L. Windthorst, J. W. F. Ribeiro.

THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF CHANGANACHERRY.

This Vicariate comprises six districts, viz., Changanacherry Kallurcad, Anakallunkal, Pala, Muttuchira and Karavilangad.

Boundaries.—This Vicariate is bounded on the West by the Arabian Sea, on the South by the Diocese of Quilon, on the East by the Ghauts and on the North by the Vicariate of Ernaculam.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mar Thomas Kurialacherry D. D. Bishop of Pella and Vicar Apostolic of Changanacherry.

Born 14th January 1873.

Ordained Priest at Rome 27th May 1899
Elected Bishop 28th August 1911.
Proclaimed at Rome 30th August 1911.
Consecrated at Kandy 3rd December 1911.
Took charge of the Vicariate 15th December 1911.
Residence—Changanacherry.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar General ... The Rt. Revd Mgr. C. Kandancary
Domestic Prelate to His Holiness.

Consultors ... The Very Rev. Jacob Thelliyil.
,, Thomas Purackal
,, Jacob Callarackel.
,, Abraham Karipanplacal.
,, Antony Puthenpura.

Secretaries ... The Very Rev. Jacob Kallarackel.
The Rev. Kurien Pandyamakel.

RELIGEOUS INSTITUTIONS.

A. Carmelite Tertiary Monks.

1. *Chethipusha.*— S. Hearts of Jesus and Mary.
Vicar. The Revd. Gregory T. O. C. D.
Monks 4, Lay Brother 1.

2. *Mannanam*—St. Joseph's.
Prior. The Revd Cyriac T. O. C. D.
Monks 12, Lay Brother 7, Aspirants 28.

3, *Mutholy*—St. John of the Cross.
Prior. The Rev. Frederick T. O. C. D.
Monks 7, Clerics 5. Lay Brothers 2.

4. *Pulincunnu.*— St. Sebastian's.
Prior. The Revd. Hillarion T. O. C. D.
Monks 6. Lay Brother 1.

B. Carmelite Tertiary Nuns.

1. *Changanacherry.*—St. Joseph's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Abraham Kaipanplacal.
Nuns 18. Novices 4 Aspirants 9.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Alasyia of the S. Heart.

2. *Mutholy.*—St. Joseph's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Stephen T. O C. D.
Nuns 11, Novices 5. Aspirants 7.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Margrat of Jesus.

3. *Pulincunnu* - Sacred Heart
Captain. The Revd. Cyriac Thayil.
Nuns 9, Novices 3. Aspirant 1.
Superioress. Rev Mother Rose of Infant Jesus.

C. Sisters of the Holy Adoration.

Champaculam.—S. Fransisca De Shenthal.
Chaplain. The Revd. Mathew Patavupura.
Nuns 2. Novices 4. Aspirants 10.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Mary Magdaleno.

D. Tertiary Nuns of St. Clare.

1. *Aanakallunal.*—Bharananganam. Sacred Heart's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Emmanuel Paranculangara.
Nuns 3. Novices 9. Aspirant 1.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Margaret of Jesus.

2. *Changanacherry.*—St. Germana's.
Chaploin. The Revd. Jacob Callarackol.
Nuns 5. Novices 7. Aspirants 3.
Superioress Rev. Mother Mary Teresa of Jesus.

3. *Kannadiurump.*—St. Francis of Assisi's.
Chaplain. The Revd. Joseph Madapatt.
Nuns 9. Novices 7. Aspirants 3.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Mary Teresa of Jesus.

4. *Kayipuram* (Pulincunnu).—St. Joseph's.
Chaplain.—The Revd. Joseph Vashayil
Nuns 4. Novices 1. Aspirants 2.
Superioress. Rev. Mother Colatha of Jesus

E. Tertiaries of St. Francis Assisi.

Stations. Athirampoly, Kannadiurump, Koravilangad and Punthop.

Total number of Tertiaries 2123.

Vice-Superior. The Revd. Abraham Kaipanplacal.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR BOYS.

Changanacherry. - St. Thomas' Preparatory Seminary. Seminarists 43.
Rector. The Revd. Kurien Pandyamakel.
Spiritual Director The Revd. Thomas Chalangadp

Latin Professors. { Tho Revd. G. Joseph Thayil.
" " Thomas Chalangady.

Syriac Professor. The Revd. G. Joseph Thayil.

1. (a) *Changanacherry.*—St Berchman's H. G. S. School Teachers 18. Pupils 324.
Manager. The Rt. Rev. Mgr C. Kandancary Domestic Prelate to His Holiness.
Vice-Manager. The Revd. G. Joseph Thayil,

Number of Parish Schools 420 with 14,600 pupils.

(b) St Berahman's Boarding House.
Boarders 35.
Rector. The Revd. Kurien Pandyamakel.

2. *Edathua* (a) St. Alosyins, H. G S. School Teachers 14 Pupils 227.
Manager The Revd. C. James Cadavil.

(b) St. Alosins' Boarding House.
Boarders 41.
Rector. The Revd. C James Cadavil.

3. (a) *Manmanam*—St. Ephrem's H. G. S. School.
Teachers 13. Pupils 200.
Manager. The Revd. Alosyins T. O. C. D.
Asst. Nanager. The Revd. Sebastian T. O. C. D.

(b) St. Alosyins' Boarding House.
Boarders 80.
Rector. The Revd. Alosyins of John T. O. C. D.

4. *Athiranpoly* St. Alosyins' L. G. E. School.
Teachers 6. Pupils 200.
Manager. The Revd. Joseph Chackala.

5. *Champaculam.*—St. Mary's H. G. E. School.
Teachers 5. Pupils 260.
Manager. The Revd. Joseph Kandamculam.

6. *Edathua*—St. Alosyins' L. G. E. School.
Teachers 5. Pupils 164.
Manager. The Revd. C. James Cadavil.

7. *Koravilangad.*—St. Mary's L. G. S. School.
Teachers 4.—Pupils 87.
Manager. The Revd. Thomas Purackel.

8 *Mutholy*—St. George's Elementary School.
Teachers 5. Pupils 166.
Manager. The Revd. C. Thomas Kaleyckattil.

9. *Palu.*—St. Thomas' L. G. S. School.
Teachers 7. Pupils 119.
Manager. The Revd. George Naganooly.

10. (a) *Pulincunnu.*—St. Joseph's L. G. S. School.
Teachers 6. Pupils 79.
Manager. The Revd. Bonaventure T. O. C. D.

(b) Sacred Heart's Boarding House.
Boarders 30.
Rector. The Revd. Bonaventure T. O. C. D.

11. Parish Schools 422.
Pupils 14679.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR GIRLS.

12. *Athiranpoly*—St. Mary's L. G. E. Girls' School Teachers 2 Misstress 1, Pupils 99.
Manager. The Revd. Joseph Chackala.

13. (a) *Changanacherry.*—St. Joseph's L. G. S. Girls' School Teachers 2 Mistresses 9 Pupils 170.
Manager. The Rt. Rev. Mgr. C. Kandancary Donestic Pretate to His Holiness.

(b). St. Teresa's Boarding House. Boarders 54.
Rectrix Rev. Mother Angela of the Sacred Heart.

14. (a) *Changanacherry.*—St. Anne's Girls' School. Teachers 2 Mistresses 4, Pupils 137.
Manager. The Revd. Jacob Callarackel.

(b) St. Anne's Boarding House Boarders 12.
Rectrix. Rev. Mother Mary Terasa of Jesus.

15. (a) *Champaculam.*—St. Thomas' H. G. E. School Teachers 4 Mistresses 7 Pupils 132.
Manager Revd. Mathew Patavupura.

(b). St. Francise DeShenthal's Boarding House Boarders 26.
Rectrix Rev. Mother Mary Magdalevo.

16. (a) *Kunnadiurump*—St Joseph' School. Mistresses 2. Pupils 27.
Manager. The Revd. Joseph Kodacachira.

(b). St. Mary's Boarding House- Boarders 22.
Rectrix Rev. Mother Masy Teresa of Jesus

17. *Edathua*—St. Mary's L. G. E. Girls' school Teachers 4. Mistress 1 Pupils 120.
Manager. The Revd. C. James Cadavil.

18 (a). *Pulincunnu.*—H. G. E. School of Marry Immaculate Mistress 8. Pupils 126.
Manager. The Rervd. Zacharias Ph. D.

(b) Marry Immaculate's Boarding House.
Boarders 11
Rectrix. Rev. Mother Rose of Infant Jesus.

19. *Pulincunnu.*—(Kayipuram) St. Joseph's Girls' School. Teacher 1. Mistress 2. Pupils 87.

20 (a) *Mutholy.*—St. Joseph's H. G. E. Girls School. Teachers 3. Mistress 7. Pupils 150.

Manager. The Revd. Stephen T. O. Cd.

St. Leresa's Boarding House. Boarders 50.
Rectrix. Rev. Mother Catherine of Marry Immaculate.

CATECHUMENATSS.

Athirampoly, Changanacherry, Chethipusha, Edathua, Koothrapally, Koshuuenal, Koravilangad, Koor, Koodallore, Mannanam, Mutholy Muttuchira, Nedumcunnam, Pulincunnu and Turuthy.

Pupils 137.

Vice Superior. The Revd. Abraham Kaipanplackel.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Catholic Population, 1,53,181.
Parish Churches, 95.
Chapels and Oratories, 39.
Secular Priests, 218.
" Clerics 47.
Seminarists, 97.
Religous houses for monks, 4.
Monks, 29.
Carmelite 5.
Lay brothers, 11.
Aspirants, 28.
Religious Houses for nuns, 8.
Nuns, 61.
Novices, 39.
Aspirants, 37.

H. G. Secondary Schools, 3.
L. G. " " 3.
Boarding Houses, 10.
Boarders, 361.
Vernacular Parish Schools, 422
Pupils, 14679.
Converts, 82,45.
Catechumenates, 15.
Pupils, 317.
Orphanage, 1.
Orphans, 7.
Printing Establishments, 2.
Catholic Newspaper, 1.
" Magazines, 3.

VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF ERNAKULAM.

VICAR APOSTOLIC.

The Right Reverend Mar Aloysius Pareparambil, D. Di Bishop of Tio and Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. Born 25th March 1847. Elected 11th August 1896: consecrated by His Excellency the Delegate Apostolic, at Kandy 25th October 1896. Residence, Ernakulam.

COADJUTOR.

The Right Rev. Augustine Kandathil, D. D., Bishop of Arad and Coadjutor, with the right of succession, to the Vicar Apostolic of Ernakulam. Elected, 29th August 1911; consecrated at Kandy by H. Excellency the Delegate Apostolic, December 3, 1911. Residence—Ernakulam.

EPISCOPAL CURIA.

Vicar-General. Rt. Rev. Mgr. G. Bernard Madampacam.

Consultors.
1. Rev. Fr. Thomas Vashathara.
2. „ „ George Valiaveettil.
3. „ „ Joseph Painadath. (Sr.)
4. „ „ Cyriacus Vetticcapallil.

Secretaries.
Rev. Fr. Joseph Kalachery.

Schools.—St. Mary's High School, Alwaye, Manager Rev. Varghese Payapilly, staff 16, strength 296.—There are 199 schools (elementary and parochial) and an English Middle School at Narakal. The total number of students attending these schools is 12,386.

Religious Institutions.—Four Monasteries of Syrian Carmelite-Tertiary Monks at Carmel, Coonamavoo, Panavally and Thevara. Six Convents of Carmelite-Tertiary Nuns of the Syrian rite at Koonamavoo, Vaikam, Arakuzhey, Karukutty, Chengal and Parur with 116 Nuns and 28 Postulants.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Area	about 1728 sq. miles.
Total population (Census of 1911)	10,29,187
Catholics (Census of 1911)	99,434
Parish-Churches	80
Chapels with resident priests	20
Oratories	13
Secular priests	118
Seminarists in Puthenpally	29
„ in Kandy	10
„ in the Preparatory seminary at Ernakulam	15
Schools (Census of 1911)...	201

Pupils	Do.		...	...	12,386
Boarding establishments			...	...	7
Boarders	...	...	...	...	267
Orphanage		...	...	...	1
Orphans	...	...	...	...	17
Monasteries	...	...	...	...	4
Monks	...	...	...	...	36
Convents	...	...	...	...	6
Nuns	...	...	...	...	116

Vicariate Apostolic of Trichur.

Vicar Apostolic—The Right Revd. John Menacherry, D. D. Bishop of Paralus and Vicar Apostolic of Trichur.

Episcopal Curia.

Vicar-General—Right Revd. Mgr. Francis Alapatt.
Councillors—1 Very Revd. George Irimpen.
,, 2 ,, John Alapat.
, 3 ,, George Mampilly.
,, 4 ,, Lins Thikkamath.
Secretary ,, John Ukken.
Nunnery—Ampalakad, Ollur, Manaloor, Trichur and Edathurthy.

Educational Institutions.—St. Thomas High School, Trichur.—Manager, Revd. Francis Vazhapilly. Staff 22. Strength 625.

St. Joseph's High School, Paratti—Manager, Revd. Fr. Athanasius. Staff 15. Strength 400.

Lower Secondary, 254 Anglo-Vernacular and Elementary Malayalam Schools, with a total attendance of 18,545 children inclusive of both sexes.

Religious Institutions—There are three convents of Tertiary-Carmelite monks at Ampalacad, Elthuruth and Paratti, with 24 professed Fathers. There are also five nunneries of Native Carmelite sisters, at Ampalacad, Ollur, Manaloor, Trichur and Edathurthy with 52 nuns and 54 novices and one of Clarists at Karuvannur with 4 nuns and 6 novices.

General Summary of Statistics.

Catholics (Census 1911)		1,27,697	Monks	...	24
Churches and Chapels	...	93	Convents	...	6
Secular Priests	...	73	Nuns	...	76
Seminary	...	1	Orphanage	...	1
Seminarists	...	24	Orphans	...	12
High Schools	...	2	Catechumenate	...	1

Middle Schools	... 3	Catechumens	... 17
Elementary Schools	... 254	Boarding establishments.	4
Pupils	... 18,545	Boarders	... 186
Monasteries	... 3	Conversions	... 172

THE VICARIATE APOSTOLIC OF KOTTAYAM.

Vicar Apostolic.

The Rt. Revd. Dr. Mathew Makil, Bishop of Tralles, Vicar Apostolic of Kottayam—Born 27th March 1851; elected Bishop 11th August 1896, and appointed first Vicar Apostolic of Changanacherry; consecrated at Kandy by the Apostolic Delegate 25th October 1896; transferred to Kottayam in 1911.

Residence: Kottayam.

Episcopal Curia.

Vicar-General: Rt. Revd. Monseigneur Mathew Kooplicat Domestic Prelate to His Holiness the Pope

Consultors: Very Revd. M. Vattakalam, B. D.
" " Th. Mapilet.
" " John Pallicunnel.
" " Luke Kalladanthil.

Secretary: Revd. C. J. Chandy, M. ap.

Summary of Statistics.

Catholic population 29530.
Churches and chapels 30
Secular priests 34.
Visitation nuns 26.
Visitation convents 3.
L. G. E. schools for boys 6.
L. G. E. schools for girls. 2
H. G. E. school for girls 1.
L. G. S. school for boys 1.
Parochial schools 72.
Petit seminary 1.
Boarding establishments 2.
Seminarists 12.
Catchumenate 1.

St. Thomas Syrian Metropolitan See of Malabar.

His Grace The Most Rev. Titus II Mar Thoma.
Metropolitan.

Consecrated as Suffragan to the Metropolitan 1898.

Installed as Metropolitan 1909.

Residence—Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvella.

Private Secretary.—*Mr.* J. Vurgese.

Vicars-General—

(1) The Very Rev. K. Eipe Thomas Kattanar, Tiruvella, President of the Association.

(2) ,, ,, P. K. Thomas Kattanar, Elanthur.

Samudaya Trustees.—

(1) The Rev. P. Jacob Kattanar, Niranam.

(2) ,, A. Yavanan Kattanar, Kottarakara.

(3) Mr. P. J. John, Aiymanam.

(4) ,, K. G. Thomas Pallikkal.

Samudaya Secretary.—Mr. J. Vurghese.

,, Treasurer. ,, K. M. Abraham, B. A., L. T.

,, Syriac Professor. The Rev. J. Joseph Malpan.

No. of Churches	...	...	148
No. of Ministers	...	...	84

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

(*a*) The Mar Thoma Syrian Seminary, Zion Hill, Kottayam. Established 1896.

Head Master, C. P. Thomas Esq., B. A., L. T., with 13 Assistants.

(*b*) The Syrian Christian Seminary, Tiruvella. Established 1902.
Head Master, P. V. Varghese Esq., B. A., L. T. with 15 Assistants.

(*c*) St. Thomas Lower Grade Secondary School, Kozhencheri.
Head Master, Philipose Mathai Esq., B. A. with 6 Assistants.

(*d*) Lower Grade Secondary School. Eraviperur.
Head Master K. E. Oomman Esq., B. A. with 5 Assistants.

Vernacular Schools, aided and unaided	...		70
No. of Teachers	...	...	133
,, of Pupils ...	...	...	4,060

Malayalam Monthly Magazine.

The "Malankara Sabha Tharaka.

His Grace the Metropolitan .. ..The Most Rev. Mar Dionysius. Residence, Syrian Seminary, Kottayam.
Private Secretary .. .. K. V. Chacko.
Secretary, Syrian Association .. ...K. V. Chacko.

Statement of the Archdiocese

Right Rev. Mar. Ivanios. Do. Gragorius. Do. Philexinos. Do. Eustatius. Do. Kurilos. Do. Athanisus. Do. Servius.	5	Metrans.
The Very Rev. T. Engene. Do. K. T. George. Do. Kuriakos. Do C. Jacob.	6	Monks.
Rev. Konat Mathan Catanar. Mattakal Alexander Catanar. K. E. Thomas Catanar.	3	Malpans or Syriac Professors.
275		Churches.
18		Chapels.
Kottayam. Perumala. Pampacoda. & Kundara	4	Syrian Seminaries.
Vettikel. Tripunitra.	2	Monasteries.
161		Vernacular Schools.
Mar Dionysius School, Puthupally. Mar Gregorius School, Thumpamau. Kuthattukolam School. Mannathoor School. M. D. Jubilee Memorial School, Piravam. Mar Gregorius School, Kaniattoonirapu. St. George's School, Karingachira. Mar Athanasius School, Kumarakam.	10	English Middle and Primary Schools.
Mar Dionysius Seminary, Kottayam. Mar Gregorius Memorial High School, Tiruvella.	2	English High Schools.
Mar Thoma Press, Kottayam. Mar Julius Press, Pampacoda.	2	Printing Establishments.
Malankara Edavaga Patrika. The Syrian Evangelist. The Vedadhyapakan.	3	Magazines.

NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
			Trivandrum Division.			
1	The Western Star.	Trivandrum.	English.	Tri-weekly.	C. J. Curien.	P. D. Conceicao.
2	Vivekodayam.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	The S. N. D. P. Yogam.	N. Kumaran Asan.
3	Subhashini.	Do.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Weekly.	P. K. Govinda Pillai.	P. K. Govinda Pillai.
4	Monthly Review.	Do.	English.	Monthly.	K. N Sivaraja Pillai, B. A.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai, B. A.
5	People's Weekly.	Do.	English.	Weekly.	P. S Nataraja Pillai.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai B. A.
6	Dakshana Deepcm.	Do.	Tamil.	Monthly	Rev. J. M. Kisari	Rev. J. M. Lesari.
7	Samudaya Parishcarini	Do.	Malayalam.	Fortuightly.	K. Parameswaran Pillai.	C. Krishna Pillai, B. A.
8	Tamilian.	Do.	Tamil.	Monthly.	Pandit, S. Muthuswami Pillai	Pundit, S. Muthuswami Pillai.
			Padmanabhapuram Division.			
1	Travancore Times.	Nagercoil.	English.	Weekly.	P. C. Joseph.	D. C. Joseph.
2	Travancore Abhimani.	Do.	Tamil.	Do.	Do.	Do
3	Bhagyodayam	Maraseri near, Kuzhitturi.	Malayalam.	Do.	Maraseri T. Vasudevan Potti.	N. Raman Pillai.

NEWSPAPERS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	Swadesa Mitram.	Mayyanad, Quilon.	Malayalam.	Weekly.	K. V. Kunju Pillay.	K. V. Kunju Pillay.
2	Kesari.	Alleppey.	English & Malayalam.	Do.	N. K. Sreenivasa Kammathi.	C. M. Narayana Panikar.
3	Sthuthi Kusumangali.	Karunagapally	Malayalam.	Do.	R. Madhava Oonnithan	R. Madhava Oonithan.
4	Kerala Pouranikan.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
5	Indian National Society Deepika.	Kayencolam.	Do.	Do.	Indian National Society.	P. O. Philip, B. A.
6	Vedavyasa.	Mayyanad Quilon.	Do.	Do.	J. Sreenivasa Shenoi.	J. Sreenivasa Shenoi.
7	Sadanandavilasom.	Vettikavala Kottarakara.	Do.	Do.	Brahmasri Sadanandaswami.	Swami Maha Srasad.
8	Kerala Chimani.	Mavelikara.	Anglo-Malayalam.	Weekly.	Jacob Kurien.	Jacob Kurien.
9	Atmopakari.	Thiruvella.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Rev. T. Koshi C. M. S. Pastor.	Rev. T. Koshi C. M. S. Pastor.

NEWS PAPERS IN TRAVANCORE.

Kottayam Division.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
1	Nazrani Deepika.	Ettumanur.	English & Malayalam	Bi-weekly.	Very Rev. Fr. Cyriac T.O. C. D	K. Govinda Pillai.
2	Flower of Carmel.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Do.	Rev. Fr. Berthowmeu.
3	Malayala Manorama.	Kottayam.	English and Malayalam.	Bi-weekly.	Manorama Co., Limited.	K. M. Mathula Mapila.
4	Bhasha Poshini.	Do.	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Bhasha Poshini Sabha.	K. C. Maman Mapila, B.A.
5	Malayala Mitram and Treasury of knowledge (combined).	Do.	Do.	Do.	C. M. Society.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin, B. A
6	Family Friend.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Ch. Lit. Society.	Rev. T. K. Benjamin B. A.
7	Diocesan Record.	Do	English.	Once in two months.	Church missionary Society.	Rev. W. S. Hunt.
8	Malankara Sabha Tharaka.	Kottayam	Malayalam.	Do.	Mar Thoma, Syrian Church.	K. N. Daniel.
9	Uthara Tharaka.	Parur.	Do.	Weekly.	Pyli Ittiachan Kulangara.	R. Easwara Pillai, B. A.
10	Catholic Messenger.	Kuravilangad, Ettumanur.	Do	Monthly,	C George.	Emmanuel Abraham Nidhiri B. A.

Kottayam Division—continued.

No.	Name of Newspaper.	Place of Publication.	Language of Publication.	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Name of Proprietor.	Name of Editor.
11	Malankara Mar Thoma Sunday School Sandarsini.	Kottayam	Malayalam.	Monthly.	Samajam bearing the name of the monthly.	V. P. Mammen B. A.
12	Kerala Dheepika.	Muvattupuzha.	Anglo Vernacular.	Weekly.	1 Rev. P. Joseph John. 2 K. J. Jacob.	K. G. Sankara Pillai.
13	Missionary egencer.	Kottayam.	Malayalam.	Once in two months.	Nation Church Missionary Society.	Rev. E. V. John.
14	Vidhyarti.	Pala.	Do.	Monthly.	P. V. Parameswaran Pillai.	P. V. Parameswaren Pillai.
15	Videekan.	Pathenpalli Parur.	Do.	Do.	Kalapurakal Fr. Andrew.	Kalapurakal Fr. Andrew.
16	Dakshana Deepam.	Shertalay.	Do.	Do.	Kaviel Krishna Pillai.	V. M. Narayana Pillai.
17	Malankara Vinodini.	Kottayam.	Do	Do.	K. T. Varughese.	K. T. Varughese.
18	Vijnama Ratnakaram.	Pala.	Do.	Do.	Ouseph Thomas	Cheriyan Mapilla.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
			Padmanabhapuram Division.			
Nagercoil	Agastiswaram	Kottar	Travancore Times	P. C. Joseph		
Maraseri	Vilavancode.	Vilavancode.	Bhagyodyam	T. Vasudevan Potti	Newspaper printing & Job work.	
			Trivandrum Division.			
Cantonment	Trivandrum	Vanchiyoor	Western Star Press	C. J. Curien	Newspaper printing and Job-work.	
Puthenchantai	Do.	Do.	Sundara Press.	K. N. Sivaraja Pillai, B. A.	Newspapers printing &c.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Trivandrum Division—(contd).

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Puthenchanthai	Trivandrum.	Vanchiyoor	Subodhini Press	L. C. Koshi	Book-work and Job-work and Judgment printing.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Printer's Jobbing Press	Iyya Pillai	Do.	
Pettah	Do.	Palkulangara	Bhasha Bhushanam Press	Raman Pillay Asan	Copy books printing.	
Puthenchanda.	Do.	Do.	Raja Raja Varma Press	Kochukunju Mappila	Job and book-work.	
Pettah	Do.	Vanchiyoor	Keralodayam Press	Rymond D'Cruz	Do.	
Puthenchanthai	Do.	Do.	Bhaskara Press	K. Narayana Iyengar	Do and Judgment printing.	
Pazhavangadi.	Do.	Do.	Anantha Press	P. Madhavan Vydian	Printing general and Judgment printing.	
Perunthanni	Do.	Do.	S. M. R. V. Press	A. Palpu Pillai	Book-work and Job-work.	
Puthenchanda.	Do.	Do.	Kamalalayom Printing Press.	R. Rama Menon.	Do.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Travancore Printing & Publishing Co., Ld.	Paramasweran Pillai.	Job-works.	
Chalai.	Do.	Chengazhi-seri.	Sri Natesa Vilasom Press.	Narayana Pillai.	Do.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Santa Cruz	Rev. Fr. Gil Vaz, S. J.	Books and Job-work in English, Malayalam and Portuguese.	
Quilon	Quilon	Quilon Town	Vidyabhivardhini Press	Subbiah Thenrad Reddiar	Printing books in Malayalam and Tamil	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Sree Krishna Vilasom Press.	P. C. B. Palaniyandi Konar.	Printing educational books & Job-works.	
Alleppey Town	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Kerala Santhanom	Thomas M.	Job-works, Books in Malayalam & English	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Malayala Mayugham	Aiyappen Krishnan	Job-works	
Kayencolam	Karunagapalli	Krishnapuram	Swarna Ratna Prabha Press	J. J. Manuel	Printing books, periodicals, &c.	
Mayyanad	Quilon	Eravipuram	Varnaprakasam Press	Kunjen Kumaren	Printing books in Malayalam	
Sreemadananda-puram.	Kottarakara.	Vettikavala.	Sadananda Press.	*Proprietor.* Brahma Sree Avadhuthar Sadananda Swami *Manager.* Swami Mahaprasad.	Printing religious works.	
Alleppey	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey	Vanajolsna Mudralayam.	Ligores.	English and Malayam Job-works.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Quilon Division—(Contd.)

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon.	Madhavavilason Press.	K. N. Krishna Pillai.	Printing educational books and Job-works.	
Quilon.	Do.	Do.	E. V. R Omnithan & Co's Printing works	E. V. R. Omnithan & Co.	Printing books.	
Thiruvellah.	Thiruvella.	Thiruvella.	Dharmavilasom Press.	Kuruvila Coman and others.	Printing Judgments and Job-works.	
Thiruvellah.	Do.	Do.	Keralavilasam Press.	Irupooty Chakko.	Do.	
Alleppey.	Ambalapuzha	Alleppey.	Jubilee Press.	Aiyadura Iyen.	Job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Rama Varma Royal printing Press.	T. Mathew.	Do.	
Alleppey.	Do.	Do.	Desopakari	Sulaima Moulabi Sahib.	English, Malayalam, Guzerati and Tamil Job-works.	
Mavelikara	Mavelikara.	Mavelikara.	George Coronation Press.	P Jacob J. Tharakan K N Ooman	Job-works in English and Malayalam.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Kerabhimani Press.	Jacob Kurien	Printing newspaper.	
Chenganoor.	Chenganoor.	Vadakkekara.	Sahithia Santhanom Press	K. Parameswara Kurup.	Printing books.	

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE.—Kottayam Division.

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Mannanam	Ettumanur	Ettumanur	St. Joseph's Press	Congregation of the Syro-Carmelites.	Printing Malayalam, Tamil, English and Syriac books "Nazrani Deepika" and "Flower of Carmel," Job Ruling, Book binding works, &c., Forms of all kinds.	The Press is the property of the Monastery. Applications for printing, &c., to be addressed to the Superintendent, Saint Joseph's Press, Mannanam. This is the only establishment in India, which won a 'Silver Medal', for Book-binding in the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition.
Kottayam	Kottayam	Kottayam	Church Missionary Society's Press	The C. M. S. Press Committee. Venerable J. J. B. Palmer, M. A., Secretary and Treasurer.	Printing, Book Binding, Typecasting, Stereotyping.	A Book Depot is attached. Applications to be addressed to John Chandy, Superintendent.
Do.	Do.	Do.	Mar Thoma Press	The Syrian Community under the Most Revd. Mar Dionysius Syrian Metropolitan.	Printing, Binding and Type-casting.	A Book Depot is attached. Applications to be addressed to K. V. Eapen, Manager.
Do.	Do.	Vijayapuram	Malayala Manorama Press	The Malayala Manorama Co. Ltd.	Printing, Book-binding and Type casting.	A book Depot is attached. Medicines for small-pox and cholera are also sold. Those who wish to become subscribers to the 'Malayala Manorama' and Basha Boshini' should apply to, K. M. Mathulla Mappillay, Managing Editor.

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS IN TRAVANCORE—Kottayam Division—*contd.*

Station.	Taluk.	Proverthy.	Names of Presses.	Directors of the Press.	Nature of work done.	Remarks.
Changanacherry.	Changanacherry.	Vazhapally East.	Kerala Bharata Vilasom.	K. Velayudhan Pillay, Thuruthimatom.	Printing of books and Job-works.	
Parur.	Parur.	Parur.	S. P. Press.	P. K. Moosokutty.	Job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Do.	Bhasha Bhooshanam.	Pili Ittiachen. Kulangar Veedu.	Newspaper printing and Job-works.	
Kottayam	Kottayam	Vijayapuram	T. G. Press	K. N. Daniel, Manager.	Religious books, a Magazine and other job-works.	
Do.	Do.	Kottayam	Syrian Printing Press	Philipose Thommen, Manager	Do.	
Pala	Minachel	Minachil	Mar-Thoma Sliha Press.	Anthrayos Kathanar Kalapurackal Kizhthadiyur Lalam.	Newspaper printing and Job-work.	
Muvattupuzha	Muvattupuzha	Arakuzha	Coronation Memorial Syrian Press.		Job-works. Book works & Newspaper works.	A book depot is attached newspaper Kerala Deepika is published from this Press all applications of whatever nature should be addressed to Rev. P. Joseph John, Manager.
Pala.	Minachel.	Lalom.	Varma Vilasom.	Ouseph Thoma, Kayyalakkayathu.	Printing of Vijnana Retnakaram and other Job-works.	
Muttathangady, Shertalay.	Shertalay.	Shertalay North.	Ramachandra Vilasom	Vappicha Kammathi Govinda Kammathi Pathalathu, Katakkarapalli, Vayalaar.	Job-works in Malayalam and English & printing of books.	

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.

N. Raman Pillai B. A. Registrar. (On other duty.)

A. Venkitarama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. Acting Registrar.

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
1	The Malayala Manorama Company (Limited)	Kottayam ...	4th March 1889.	Rs. 10,000
2	The Travancore Malayala Vyapara Sangham (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	13th July 1889.	Rs. 15,000
3	The Kerala Varthaka Company (Limited)	Parur ...	6th January 1890.	Rs. 15,000
4	The Changanachery Commercial Company (Limited) ...	Changanachery ...	23rd February 1890.	Rs. 20,000
5	The Kerala Booshana Company (Limited)	Paravur (Quilon) ...	1st April 1891.	Rs. 20,000
6	The Sri Mula Rajah Vaijayanthi Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	2nd April 1892.	Rs. 19,500
7	The Kandathil Kudumbayoga Company (Limited)	Tiruvalla ...	30th April 1892.	Rs. 100,000
8	The Trivandrum Friend-in-Need Society	Trivandrum ...	14th December 1894.	Voluntary monthly subscriptions.
9	The Sri Ratnam Company (Limited)	Kunnatnad ...	3rd October 1896.	Rs. 15,000
10	The Arumugavilasa Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited).	Elattur, Shencottah.	11th October 1898.	Rs. 50,000
11	The Ariavinayaka Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)	Pudur, Shencottah.	25th October 1898.	Rs. 30,250
12	The Letchoominicadana Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	26th October 1898.	Rs. 37,000
13	The Dharmasamvarthana Anchal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)..	Shencottah ...	8th December 1898.	Rs. 18,275
14	The Thiruvaryan Swami Janopakara Ela Nidi Company (Limited)	Shencottah ...	10th January 1899.	Rs. 48,600
15	The Trivandrum Permanent Fund (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	7th April 1899.	Rs. 199,920
16	The Travancore Bank (Limited)	Tiruvella ...	3rd February 1900.	Rs. 100,000
17	The Sri Baba Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited) ..	Shencottah ...	17th April 1900.	Rs. 57,000
18	Nythia Kaliani Ambal Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ...	20th September 1900.	Rs. 21,600
19	Munnar Supply Association (Limited)	Munnar (Kannan Devan Hills).	25th October 1900.	Rs. 12,000 increased to Rs. 25,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*Continued*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
20	The Cape Comorin Transport Trading Company (Limited) ...	Kottar, Nagercoil ..	15th June 1901.	Rs. 19,600
21	The Sri Bala Subramonyaswamy Drevia Sahaya Ela Nidi Company (Limited)...	Shencottah ..	27th September 1901.	Rs. 9,680
22	The Travancore Cardamom Estates Company (Limited) ...	Trivandrum ...	21st December 1901.	Rs. 22,000
23	The Keraliya Kudumba Paripalana Company (The Kerala Provident Company) (Limited)...	Trivandrum ...	24th January 1902	Rs. 7,000
24	The Kandathil Kudumba Yogam Bank	Tiruvella ...	15th October 1902	Rs. 200,000
25	The Aruvippuram Srinarayana Dharmaparipalana Yogam ...	Trivandrum ...	15th May 1903.	Voluntary contributions.
26	The Kuzhithurai Sugar Refining and Trading Company (Limited)	Kuzhittura ...	27th August 1903.	Rs. 75,000
27	The Malabar Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Evangelistic Association...	Tiruvella ..	11th February 1904.	Voluntary contributions.
28	The Nanjinad Permanent Fund (Limited)	Nagercoil ...	12th February 1904.	Rs. 98,196
29	The Travancore Agricultural and Trading Company (Limited) .	Punalur ..	29th March 1904.	Rs. 50,000
30	The Travancore Vivahadhana Sahaya Company (Limited) ..	Trivandrum ...	14th April 1904.	Rs. 246,000
31	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals—Trivandrum ..	Trivandrum ...	10th September 1904.	Voluntary contributions.
32	The Travancore Karappuram Vyavasaya (Industrial Trading Company) Limited ...	Shertallay ..	10th September 1904	Rs. 200,0[illegible]
33	The Travancore Janopakara Vivaha Drevia Sahaya Company (Limited)...	Oluganasery ...	30th September 1904.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each member

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital, &c.
34	The Malabar Mail Company (Limited)	Trivandrum ...	12th October 1904.	Rs. 30,000
35	Nagercoil Marriage Provident Fund (Limited) ...	Nagercoil ...	30th November 1904.	1500 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each member. Membership since increased to 2500 members.
36	The Central Travancore Industrial Trading Company (Limited).	Pallathuruthi ...	9th December 1904.	Rs. 100,000
37	Travancore Plantation Company (Limited)	Kottayam ...	9th January 1905.	Rs. 20,000
38	The Jesuvin Thiru Hiruthaya Sneha Sahaya Ethircala Atharavoo Nithy Company (Limited)...	Karangaud ...	8th March 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each member. Membership since increased to 4000 members.
39	The Travancore Thirukudumba Drevia Sahaya Kaliyana Benefit Fund (Limited)...	Kottar ...	14th March 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
40	The Travancore Provisions, General trading and Banking Company Limited ..	Chalay ..	20th April 1905.	Rs. 10,000.
41	The Neyyoor Marriage Provident Fund Limited	Chellengonam ...	24th April 1905.	2000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
42	Arch Anthoniyar Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund Limited ..	Alagappapuram ...	19th May 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
43	Nanjinad Maria Nayagi Dravia Sahaya Marana Provident Fund Limited ..	Ramanputhur ...	27th May 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
44	The Malabar Trading Company Kerala Vyapara Company, Limited ..	Parur ...	3rd June 1905.	Rs. 30,000
45	Theivaseervatha Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund Limited ..	Alagappapuram ..	9th June 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
46	Pathukavalakia Arch Antoniar Dravia Sahaya Kaliyana Benefit Fund Limited ..	Do.	27th June 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
47	The Sri Somasundrasvariar Ela Nidhi Limited	Villamadam, Ramanathapuram ...	18th July 1905.	Rs. 50,000
48	The Nagercoil Provident Fund Limited	Nagercoil ...	3rd August 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital, &c.
49	Sri Anantha Padmanabha Swami Sarvajananukoola Kaliyana Nidhi Limited...	Trivandrum ...	9th August 1905.	Rs. 246,000
50	Vadasheri Kila Kalangadi Krishi Abhivardhi Ela Chittu Company Limited..	Kalangadi ...	11th August 1905.	Rs. 10,000
51	Nanjinad Thiroomoola Renkam Ela Nidhi Limited	Nagercoil ...	11th August 1905.	Rs. 25,000
52	Karumpattur Marriage Benefit Fund Vivaha Dhana Sahaya Company Limited...	Karumpattur ...	11th August 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
53	Karumpattur Ethirkala Dhana Sahaya Nidhi Company Provident Fund Limited...	Karumpattur ...	11th August 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
54	The Putthalam Marana Provident Fund (Limited) Travancore Samasthanom...	Parakaipidakai, Agastisvaram Taluk...	6th September 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
55	Archia Sishra Paraloha Matha Sahaya Kaliyana Fund Limited...	Mathiravilay, Eraniel Taluk ...	8th November 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
56	The Malabar Printing and Publishing Company Limited ...	Kottayam ...	8th November 1905.	Rs. 100,000
57	The Sri Moola Vilasom Company Limited	Mavelikara ...	30th November 1905.	Rs. 10,000
58	The Thirivaha Nama Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund Limited.	Managudy ...	7th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
59	Indian Marriage Benefit Fund Limited	Vadassery ...	13th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
60	Travancore Sakalajana Dravia Sahaya Kaliana Company Limited .	Koonankadu ...	14th December 1905.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15 each.
61	The Idanad Marriage Provident Fund Limited	Martandam ...	18th December 1905.	3000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
62	Authi Jōthi Dravia Sahaya Kaliana Benefit Fund Limited ...	Perumalpuram ...	17th January 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital &c.
63	Nainar Swamy Sarva Jananukula Kaliana Nidhi Company Limited...	Ariamanurthurai ...	20th January 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
64	The Trivandrum Mercantile Trading Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	3rd February 1906.	Rs. 100,000
65	The Putbalam Kaliana Provident Fund Limited	Puthalam ...	5th February 1906.	1500 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
66	Maria Selva Nayagi Dravia Sahaya Provident Fund Limited ...	Kottar ...	5th February 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
67	Travancore Provident Fund Company Limited	Trivandrum ...	12th March 1906.	Rs. 72,500
68	Oolaka Ratchakar Dravia Sneha Sahaya Kaliana Benefit Fund Limited...	Nullivila ...	17th March 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
69	Thiruvikrama Jothi Anantha Nidhi Company Limited ...	Aloor ...	17th March 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
70	The Karangad Marriage Provident Fund Limited	Karangad ...	19th March 1906.	5000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore.—*(continued.)*

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When Registered.	Capital, &c.
71	The Kottayam Agricultural and Commercial Banking Company Limited ...	Nattakam ...	11th April 1906.	Rs. 100,00
72	Deva Mathavin Sneha Vivaha Dhana Sahaya Company Limited...	Thackalay ...	14th April 1906.	10000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
73	The Cape Comorin General Traffic Company Limited ...	Kottar ...	17th April 1906.	Rs. 500,000
74	Nattalam Ulnattu Chitu Viapara Abhivrithi Company Limited...	Kuttalam ...	30th April 1906.	Rs. 10,000
75	The Nanchi Kerala Provident Fund Limited	Nagercoil ...	19th June 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 15.
76	The Sarva Mathanukooila Sathiadharma Paripalana Samastha Kaliana Dravia Sahaya Company Limited ...	Quilon ...	28th July 1906.	Rs. 123,000
77	Travancore South Indian Kaliana Dravia Sahaya Company Limited...	Mavelikara ...	3rd August 1906.	Rs. 246,000
78	Travancore Thirumabhi Jothi Nidhi Company Limited... ...	Kottar ...	6th August 1906.	500 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.
79	Travancore Karunakara Kaliana Dhana Sahaya Company Limited ..	Vadasery ...	20th August 1906.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
80	Lekshmi Prasada Viavasayabhivardhani Company Limited ...	Attungal ...	21st September 1906.	Rs. 5,000
81	The Malayala Kudumba Sahaya Company Limited	Kottayam ..	8th April 1907.	Rs. 10,000
82	The Hindu Sandana Bakya Dhana Lakshmi Nidhy Need Company Limited..	Trivandrum ...	20th September 1907.	1000 members limited by guarantee to Rs. 10 each.
83	The Trivandrum Rice, Oil Mill, Company Limited	Trivandrum ...	11th October 1907.	Rs. 29,000
84	The Sree Padmanabha Vanar Ela Nidhy Limited	Bagavathi Puthen Thoppu, Agastisvaram Taluk ...	17th October 1907.	Rs. 50,000
85	The Travancore Morniug Star Pala Janopakara Kalyana Company Limited ..	Parur ...	16th December 1907.	Rs. 11,400.
86	The Kaudathil Katchavada Company Limited	Thiruvellah ..	20th December 1907.	Br. Rs. 50,000.
87	The Travancore National Transit Boat Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	9th July 1908.	Rs. 20,000
88	The Malabar Bank Limited	Trivandrum. ...	16th October 1908.	Br. Rs. 200,000
89	The Travancore General Trading Company Limited ...	Quilon ...	7th April 1909.	Rs. 5,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued*).

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
90	The Sri Balasubramoniaswami Dravia Sahaya Prize Nidhi Limited ...	Sheucottah ..	17th April 1909.	Rs. 62,500
91	The Kunnathoor Dhana Sahaya Company Limited ...	Vilavankod ..	23rd July 1909.	Rs. 10,020
92	The Ambalapuzha Christian Bank Limited ..	Thalavadai ..	29th October 1909.	Rs. 19,000
93	The Malabar Company Limited, Alleppey ..	Alleppey ..	15th December 1909	Rs. 3,00,000
94	The South Travancore Weaving and Spinning Company Limited	Neyyoor ...	17th February 1910.	Rs. 50,000
95	The Travancore Industrial Company Limited, Chengannur ..	Chengannur ..	21st June 1910.	Rs. 1,00,000 Increased to Rs. 2,00,000
96	The Malankara Rubber and Produce Company Limited ...	Alleppey ...	22nd June 1910.	Rs. 4,50,000
97	The Niranam Weaving Establishment Limited ...	Chenganuur ...	23rd June 1910.	Rs. 25,000
98	The Mar Thoma Rubber Company Limited ...	Alleppey ...	8th October 1910.	Rs. 3,00,000
99	The Kuttanad Rubber Company Limited ...	Kinakari ...	nd November 1910.	Rs. 2,00,000

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*contd.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered office	When registered.	Capital, &c.
100	The Meenachil Rubber Company Limited ...	Pala ..	3rd November 1910.	Rs. 1,50,000
101	The Panavalli Sri Mulam Silver Jubilee Memorial Weaving Company Limited ..	Panavalli ..	4th November 1910.	Rs. 10,000
102	Sirdar and Company, Limited	Changanasseri ...	7th December 1910	Bh. Rs. 50,000.
103	The Sanathana Dharma Vidyasala, Alleppey	Alleppey ...	21st December 1910.	Voluntary contributions
104	The Kumarakom Krishi Vyavasaya Company, Limited ...	Kumarakom ...	15th February 1911.	Bh. Rs. 100,000.
105	The Pullippadavil Kudumba Yoga Company Limited ...	Kadapra ...	16th February 1911.	Bh. Rs. 100,000.
106	The Malabar Commercial Corporation, Limited	Alleppey ...	6th March 1911.	Bh. Rs. 250,000.
107	The Malabar Agricultural and Industrial Company Limited ...	Kottayam ..	24th March 1911.	Bh. Rs. 450,000.
108	M. Joseph, and Company, Limited	Do. ...	6th July 1911.	Bh. Rs. 20,000.
109	The Punnathura Agricultural and Industrial Company Limited.	Ettumanur ...	24th August 1911.	Bh. Rs. 60,000.
110	The Malabar Trading and Industrial Company Limited ...	Thalavadi ...	14th November 1911.	Bh. Rs. 300,000.
111	The Great Indian Cronomagophone Company Limited ...	Trivandrum ...	11th January 1912.	Bh. Rs. 12,500.
112	The Travancore Printing and Publishing Company Limited ...	Do. ...	Do.	Bh. Rs. 50,000.

List of Joint Stock Companies in Travancore—(*continued.*)

No.	Names of Companies.	Registered Office.	When registered.	Capital, &c.
113	The Rajakiya Kshetira sabba ...	Mavelikara ...	28th February 1912.	Voluntary contribution.
114	The Keraliya Nair Samajam ...	Trivandrum ...	13th June 1912.	Do.
115	The Kerala Deepika Company Limited ...	Alleppey ...	22nd June 1912.	Bh. Rs. 25,000
116	The Travancore National Bank Limited ...	Thiruvalla ...	16th December 1912.	Bh. Rs. 2,00,000.
117	The Changanacherry Banking Company Limited. ...	Changanacherry ...	8th May 1913.	Bh. Rs. 60,000.
118	The Rama Varma Plantation and Industrial Company Limited ...	Thodupuzha ...	10th May 1913.	Bh. Rs. 1,50,000.
119	The Travancore Tamilian Sangam ...	Nagercoil ...	29th August 1913.	Bh. Rs. 50,000.
120	The Travancore Motor Company Limited ...	Quilon ...	26th September 1913.	Bh. Rs. 1,00,000.
121	The Travancore Cardamom Company Limited ...	Kanjirapalli ...	27th September 1913.	Bh. Rs. 3,00,000.

PLANTERS' ESTATES AND PLANTING COMPANIES.

Kannan Devan Hills, North Travancore.

Kannan Devan Hills Produce Company, Ld.

Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co. Ld.

GENERAL MANAGER, H. L. PINCHES ESQUIRE,
MATTUPATTY P. O.

SECRETARY, ROBERT BROWN, ESQUIRE,
MATTUPATTI P. O.

Estates.	Manager or Superintendent.	Post Town.
1. Chittuvurrai ...	Wm Mackenzie ..	Ellapatti.
	A. A. Brodie ..	do.
2. Chokanad ...	W. J. Dixon ..	Munnar.
	C. Rowson ...	do.
	E. L. Hammick ..	do.
3. Chandavarrai ...	J. E. Carless ...	Ellapatti.
4. Devikulum ...	J. S. Hawkins ...	Surianalle.
5. Grahamsland ...	S. H. Paulet .	Munnar.
6. Gundumallay ..	A. Yates ...	Mattupatti.
	J. S. B. Wallace .	do.
	R. De. C. Meade ..	do.
	H. W. Leamon ..	do.
7. Guderalle ...	R. T. Landale ..	do.
8. Kalaar ..	W. L. Rarking ...	Munnar.
	R. D. Armstrong ..	do
	K. Maxwell Ross ..	do.
9. Kannimallay ...	A. J. Wright ...	do.
	G. R. Strachan ...	(On furlough).
	D. V. Crowe ...	Munnar.
	H. G. Watson ..	do.
10. Letchmi ...	E. A. Hughes .	do.
	G. A. Holden ...	do.
	G. H. Mitchell ..	do.
11. Luckam ...	F. E. Thomas ...	Talliar.
12. Madupatty ...	W. A. Lee ...	Mattupatti.
	C. P. Gouldsbury ..	do.
	P. G. Campbell ...	do.
13 Mankulam ..	F. R Westbrook ..	Munnar
	N. M. Todd ...	do.
14. Munnar ...	A. G. Murray ...	do.
	E. L. Koechlin ...	do.
15. Nettigudi ..	R. L. Peel ..	Mattupatti.
16. Nullatanni ...	W. O Milne ..	Munnar.
	J. W. Tolson ..	do.
17. Nyamakad .	A. W. John ..	Munnar.

Kannan Devan Hills, North Travancore—(*contd*)

Estates.	Manager or Superintendent.	Post Town.
18. Periavurrai ..	M. C. Koechlin ...	Munnar.
	C. E. L. Ward ...	,,
	J. G. Templer ...	,,
	H. L. Peel ..	,,
19. Pullivasal ...	G. E. Bewley ...	,,
20. Periakanal ...	R. Hedger ...	Surianalle.
	Wm. Havelock ...	,,
21. Sevenmallay ...	J. M. Bridgman ...	Munnar.
	Arthur Hall ..	,,
	E. H. Francis ...	,,
	H. Berry Hart ...	,,
	D. K. Mackinnon ...	,,
22. Sholamalay ...	J. B. Ingram ...	,,
23. Thenmallay ...	D. Mackintosh ..	Mattupatti.
24. Vagavurrai ...	A. H. Dixson (On furlough)...	Talliar.
	H. A. Ragg ...	,,
25. Yellapatty ...	J. C. Swayne ...	Ellapatti.
	R. D. Willis ...	,,
	W. F. Inmann ...	,,

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

G. W. Cole, Esq., Chief Engineer. Munnar P. O.

Name.	Station.	Post town.
Bennett .. Asst. Engineer.	Pallivasal ...	Munnar.
C. L. Dobbie Do. ...	Top station.	Ellapatti.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

A. Blair Hill ... (On furlough)	Traffic Manager ...	Munnar.
L. H. Ley ...	Ag. ,, ,,	Do.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. J. S. Nicholson ...	Medical Officer ...	Munnar.

Other Estates.

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Chattamanar ...	E. E. Williams ...	A. H. Gerrard ...	Talliar.
Craig Lamount ...	E. E. Williams ...	J. C. Abbott ...	Talliar.
Kadugumudi ...	E. E. Williams and A. W. Turner...	Do. ...	Talliar.
Lockehart ...	The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Coy...	C. Frazer W. Fraser. P. G. Fraser	Devikulam.
Manale ..	Do. ...	W. Fraser ...	Do.
Surianalle ...	Do. ...	C. Fraser A. W. Mackintosh W. D. Thullusson W. Wise	Surianalle.
Talliar ...	A. W. Turner and E. E. Williams...	J. C. Abbott L. Hayes	Talliar.

Cardamom Hills.

CARDAMOM PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Panniyar ...	Travancore Produce Co. ...	N. J. Strachan ...	Surianalle.
Poopara ..	Do. ...	G. P. Walker ...	Do.
Gudampara ...	The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Company...	C. Fraser & R. E. Vinen ...	Do.
Sadirangapara ...	Travancore Produce Co. ...	G. E. Shedden ...	Thevaram.
Pambadampara ...	Syndicate ..	H. J. O'Reilly ...	Kombay.

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Arnakal ...	G. L. Acworth ...	D. Mc. Arthur and H. S. Walford ...	Vandy Periyar.
Ashley ...	Misses Murno ...	W. H. J. Milner ...	Peermade.
Bison Valley ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Bonami ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co. Ld.	R. E. Haslam ...	Do.
Brecon ...	F. E. Thomas ...	F. E. Thomas ...	Vandy Periyar.
Brighton and Pambanar..	Travancore Tea Estate Co. ...	J. H. Cantlay ...	Vandy Periyar.
Caradygoody ...	R. H. Goldie ...	W. H. G. Leahy ...	Do.
Chemthalar ...	Syndicate ...	W. E. Forbes ...	Peermade
		Asst. J. Wilkie ..	Do.
Chenkara ...	Messrs. Harrison & Crossfield ...	J. Deane Drummond and A. G. Stewart ..	Vandy Periyar.
Fairfield ...	R. P. Roissier ...	R. P. Roissier ...	Peermade.
Glenmary ...	S. Indian Tea Estate Co. ...	J. S. Wilkie ...	Do.
Glen Rock ...	Misses Munro ...	W. H. J. Milner ...	Do.
Gramby ...	Travancore Tea Estate Company.	E. C. C. Evans ...	Vandy Periyar.
Haileyburia ...	A. H. Mead, F. W. Le Feuvre & H. C. Westaway ...	A. R. St. George ...	Peermade.
Koliekanam ..	Do.	J. F. Fraser ...	Do.
Kuduakarnam ...	S. Indian Tea Estates Co. ...	J. H. Ellis ...	Do.
Ladrum ...	Do. ...	F. W. Winterbotham ...	Do.
Wallardi ...	Messrs. Harrison & Crossfield ...	R. F. Rhodes, Supt. F. S. E. Vernede, Asst. Supt.	Vandy Periyar.

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—(contd.)

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Maimalai	Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estate. Ld.	R. D. S Hodgins	Peermade.
Mount	Travancore Tea Estate Co.	T. A. Kimmond and E. G. Cameron	Vandy Periyar.
Manjamalai Group	Do.	C. W. Lacey. F. W. Lowder. R. E. Elers. B. Llewellyn. R. I. Scarbrough.	Do.
Pambanar	Do.	J. H. Cantlay G. S. N. Ford.	Peermade.
Paykanam	R. H. Goldie	W.H. G. Leahy	Do.
Penshust	Mrs. Parker	F. Bissett	Do.
Periyar	Abraham Pillay	Abraham Pillay	Vandy Periyar.
Pullikanam	R E. Haslam	F. Summers	Peermade.
Raneecoil	J. E. G. Pigott	J. E. G. Pigott	Do.
Stagbrook	Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estate Ld.	H. C. Westaway and F. Bracher.	Do.

Peermade Hills.

CENTRAL TRAVANCORE PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION—(contd.)

ESTATES.	PROPRIETOR.	MANAGER.	POST TOWN.
Twyford ...	Mrs. Baker ...	T. C. Forbes ...	Do.
Thangamalai ...	D. McArthur ...	G. P. Farley ...	Vandy Periyar.
Thengakal ...	Travancore Tea Estate Co.	G. S. N. Ford ...	Peermade.
The Valley ...	F. Bissett ...	F. Bissett ...	Do.
Vembanad ...	Miss Baker & Mrs. Munro..	T. C. Forbes ...	Do.
Wasspudinghey ...	R. H. Goldie ...	W. H. G. Leahy ...	Vandy Periyar.
Wood-lands ...	S. I. Tea Estate Co. ...	R. D. S. Hodgins ...	Do.
Pashumallai ...	J. D. Deane Drumond ...	J. D. Deane Drumond ...	Do.
Arniekudy ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	Do.
Dymock ...	Do. ...	Do. ... M. Middleton Asst. Supt.	Do.

RUBBER ESTATES.

Mundakayam Districts.

Compiled on July 4th 1913

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Area under cultivation.	Reserve.	Total.
Kuppakayam ...	The Central Travancore Rubber Coy , Ltd.	Ashton Hamond Esq. Assistants Messrs. R. Tait & W. W. Birtill.	Rubber. 664·23 ac. & Tea 172·00 ac.	118·63 ac.	954·86 acres.
Chemnapara ..	Do.	Manager Ashton Hamond Esq. Assts. Messrs. G. West and C. Martin.	Rubber. 736·92 ac.	337·13 ac.	1074·05 acres.
Kadamankolam...	The Travancore Rubber Coy., Ltd.	Manager R. Harley Esq. Assts. Messrs J. Wedderspoon J. Y. M. Henderson and R. L. M. Yeates.	Rubber. 1039·86 ac.	354·45 ac.	1394·31 acres.
Paloor ...	The Paloor (Travancore) Rubber Coy., Ltd.	Manager R. Harley Esq. Supt. L. C. Osborne Esq.	Rubber. 389·41 ac.	92·00 ac.	481·41 acres.
Mundakayam Estate...	The Malayalam Rubber & Produce Coy., Ltd	Manager Erichall Esq. Assts. Messrs A. W. Ruxton & B. Hepburn.	Rubber. 948·75 ac.	405·00 ac.	1353·75 acres.
Teekoy ...	The Teekoy Rubber Estate Ltd.	Manager W. A. Asher Esq. Assts. Messrs R. Lescher E. R. Reid & N. B. Hartley.	Rubber. 1363·00 ac.	389·00 ac.	1752·00 acres.

RUBBER ESTATES.

Mundakayam District—(*concld*).

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Area under cultivation.	Reserve.	Total.
Vellanadi ...	The Rani Travancore Rubber Coy. Limited.	Manager, G. Atkins Esq. Asist. R. C. Milbank.	Rubber. 637·90 ac.	68·93 ac	706·83 acres.
Eldorado ...	The Stagbrook Tea & Rubber Estates Ltd.	Manager, G. H. Danvers Davy Esq. Assists Messrs. R. Lester & E. Vincent.	Rubber. 680·00 ac.	134·00 ac.	814·00 acres.
Boyce ...	The Malayalam-Rubber & Produce Coy. Ltd.	Manager, Eric Hall Esq. Supt. Gav. Greig Esq. Assistant Ch. Hendry Esq.	Rubber. 715·71 ac.	174·30 ac.	890·01 acres.
Kokayar ...	The Stagbrook Tea and Rubber Estates Ltd.	Manager. G. H. Danvers Davy Esq.	Rubber. 343·75 ac.	Nil.	343·75 acres.
Yendayar ...	J. J. Murphy Esq.	Manager, J. J. Murphy Esq. Asists. E. E. Eyre Esq.	Rubber. 507·13 ac. & Tea 161·56 ac.	20·00 ac.	688·69 acres.
Peravanthanam...	Messrs. Henry-Ward & H. B. Kirk.	Manager, H. B. Kirk Esq. Ast. C. W. Horsfall Esq.	Rubber. 626·05 ac. Tea. 88 62 ac. Tea & Rubber inter-planted 45·00 ac.	15·89 ac	775·56 acres.

RUBBER ESTATES

Mundakayam District—(*contd*)

Estates.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Area under cultivation.	Reserve.	Total.
Kutikul ..	The Mundakayam Valley Rubber Co. Limited.	Manager, J. R. Vincent Esq Assts. Messrs. C. M. Hunnybun. F. Simons, & J. H. B. Sullivan.	Rubber. 1178·10 ac.	218·63 ac.	1396·73 acres.
Aneikolam ...	The Orkadon River (Travancore) Rubber Co. Ltd.	Manager, R Harley Esq. Supt. E. R. Gudgeon Esq. Asst. E. S. Conner Esq.	Rubber. 736·45 ac.	42·17 ac.	778·56 acres.
Cheruvally ...	The Malayalam Rubber & Produce Co. Limited.	Superintendent F. A. W. Meumann Esq. Assits. Messrs L. Price & H. F. Caldwell.	Rubber. 999·62 ac.	1117·38 ac.	2117·00 acres.
Elankadu ..	Messrs. J. J. Murphy, J. H. Davy & Henry Smail.	Manager, J. J. Murphy Esq. Asst. H. J. Byrne Esq.	Tea. 286·00 ac.	15·00 ac.	301·00 acres.
Nenmeny ...	J. R. Vincent Esq.	...	Rubber. 361·27 ac.	492·01 ac.	853·28 acres.

Estate.	Proprietor.	Manager.	Post Town.
Brecon ...	Mr. F. E. Thomas.	Mr. F. E. Thomas.	Vandi Periyar.
Pullikanam ...	Mr. R. E. Haslam and Cyndicate.	Mr. R. E. Haslam.	Peermade.

Shencottah District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietors.	Manager and Superintendent	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forest.	Total.
The Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co. Ltd.	Isfield ...		Malayalam Rubber and Produce Co. Ltd.	V. Marden ...	...	...	400	192	592
	Nagamally ...			Do. ...	...	...	873	490	1363
	Midlothian ...			J. Stewart ...	...	...	224	208	432
	Ambnad ...			L. G. Knight ...	...	...	646	570	1216
	Koravantavalam...			Mr. Leslie ...	...	...	978	8	986
	Venture (Pathanapuram Taluk) ...			S. W. Sinclair ...	...	...	283	18	301
	Tenmalai ...			V. Marden ...	...	...	195	230	425
	Chaliakara ...			T. P. M. Alexander	...	...	708	...	708
	Lahai Group ...	Lahai, Ranni ...		J. A. Anderson & A. J. Dunning ...	...	...	1441	802	2243
	Venture Shencotta Taluk) ...	Kalduritty Thottams		S. W. Sinclair ...	700	..	41	150	391
	Anachardie ...			Do. ...	200	...	...	100	300
	Nedumpara ...			W. M. C. Murtree..	200	...	87	70	257
	Florence ...			R. Branson and J. B. Cook ...	...	...	597	50	647
	Swarnagiri ...			L. M. Young ...	...	...	390	100	490
	B. Block and A. Block ...			J. Stewart ...	300	...	180	120	600

Shencottah District.—(contd.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forest.	Total.
	Achencoil ...	Achencoil ...	Mr. M. Nelson ...	B. Nelson ...	120	...	50	314	484
	Arienkavu ...	Kuliratti ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	...	5	266	311
	Arandal ...	Arandal ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	579	579
	Hereford group Estate.	Kallar Thottam.	A. M. A. Miller ...	W. B. M. King ...	...	...	...	149	149
The Ranni Travancore Rubber Co. Ltd.,	Sittar Estate ...	Chittar ...	The Ranni Travancore Rubber Co. Ltd....	H. S. K. Morrel...	...	...	951	53	1004
Do.	Perinad Estate.	Kurungali ...	Do. ...	A. V. Cree ...	...	:	916	240	1156
The Rubber Plantations investment Trust Ltd.	Konni Estate...	Konni Estate...	The Rubber Plantations Investment Trust, Ltd. ...	C. Hall, Manager. H. Lord Assistant Superintendent ...	543	...	505	1566	2614

SHENCOTTAH DISTRICT.—(concld.)

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Acreage. Tea.	Coffee.	Rubber.	Forests.	Total.
The Travancore Plantation Co., ...	Upper Rosemale...		Travancore Plantation Company Ltd.	W. B. King.	...	...	...	266	266
	Little Rosemale.			Do.	...	...	...	431	431
	Ittopadappu (portion)			Do.	...	...	...	45	45
	Little Rosemale (2nd bit.)...			Do.	...	...	...	92	92
	Goat-fell ..			Do.	...	...	...	408	408
	Elderslie or Cusbali ...			Do.	...	...	...	453	453
	Hereford ...			Do.	395	..	...	...	395
	Lower Hereford			Do.	90	...	...	...	90
	Lower Elderslie.			Do.	56	...	...	...	56
	Rockwood ...		L. B. Miller ...	P. W. Keir ...	346	...	...	...	346
	Churotemala ...		Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	109	109
	Karaugalode ...		J. R. Clark ...	Do. ...	...	--	...	149	149
	South Vandalodi ...		D. McArthur ...	Do. ...	...	...	324	...	324
	Manimuthur ...		Couper Couper ...	J. Stewart ...	...	...	...	25	25
	Ittopadappu (portion(...		Do.	Do. ...	..	...	...	12	12

Ponmudi District.

Name of Company.	Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Superintendent.	Average. Tea. Acre.	Tea. Cent.	Coffee. Acre.	Coffee. Cent.	Rubber. Acre.	Rubber. Cent.	Forests. Acre.	Forests. Cent.	Total. Acre.	Total. Cent.
The Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Limited, Kallar, Trivandrum.	Ponmudi I Bit.	Ponmudi.	The Ponmudi Tea and Rubber Co., Limited, Kallar, Trivandrum.	J. S. Valentine Esqr. Managing Director. R. Ross Esqr., Superintendent. Val. Mardon Esqr., Assistant Superintendent.	456	47	...	...	57	...	400	37	913	84
	Do. II „													
	Do III „													
	Braemore I & II „	Pattani Thottam			311	67	...	...	94	...	359	39	765	·06
	Do. III „													
	Bonaccord I „	Vanakaud.			297	45	...	...	...	...	263	·08	560	53
	Do. II „													
	Do. III, IV, V „													
	Donangus I „	...			78	63	...	...	...	...	109	73	188	36
	Do. II „													
	Glen Brittle II „	Sinna Vanakaud..			301	01	...	...	...	...	232	30	533	38
	Do. IV „													
	Do. V „													
	Merchiston II „ ...	Kolachakaray.			200	...	...	...	...	...	95	51	295	51
	Invercauld ...	Pania Ponmudi.	Mr. Frank Hall Kingham of 9 & 10 Fenchurch Street. London.	Mr. B. Nelson.	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	58	582	58
	Merchiston I Bit ...	Kolachakary.	Messrs. H. A. Marshall.	E. C. Sherman.	360	...	...	...	...	...	28	92	328	92
	Augusteer I „	...	Mr. John Irvine.	Mr. John Irvine.	190	5	...	...	...	...	492	...	592	5
	Do. II & III „													
	Ahammadear ...	...	Mr. Gulam Husain Abdul Husain.	Mr. Gulam Husain, Abdul Husain.	...	...	...	...	158	...	62	1	220	1

NOTE. The difference in total acreage from last year's is owing to some land having been allowed to revert to Government.

ASHAMBOO DISTRICT.

Name of Estate.	Malayalam Name.	Proprietor.	Manager and Assistant Superintendent.	Acreage.			
				Tea.	Coffee	Forests &c.	Total.
Balamore ...	Mela Sambakal ...	James Fraser ...	J. B. Cook ...	120	...	240	360
Belford ...	Puthukaud ...	S. A. Philipps ...	S. A. Philipps ...	246	...	110	356
Black Rock ...	Karumpara ...	Heirs of John Cox ...	W. A. Cox ...	...	17	175	192
Corrymoney ...	Maramalai ...	Heirs of Dr. Scott ...	J. B. Cook ...	180	...	115	295
Glen More ...	Ellangouric ...	Sir John Amory ...	Do. ...	222	...	235	457
Great Valley ...	Naduvu Sambakal	Scottish Indian Coffee Company ...	... ...	...	...	...	524
Hillside ...	Kulpudavoo ...	Do. Do. ...	... ...	...	...	...	472
Kinmyles ...	Engekadavoo ...	Caledonian Bank ...	Conductor ...	130	10	310	450
Milonie ...	... ...	J. Fraser ...	J. B. Cook ...	90	...	418	508
Mahendragherry...	... ...	Scottish Indian Coffee Company ...	Conductor ...	184	...	524	708
Olivers ...	... ...	Heirs of John Cox ...	W. A. Cox ...	...	20	95	115
Seafield ...	... ...	James Fraser and Heirs of A. Grant	M. M. Knight ...	200	...	450	650
The Homo ..	Kila Sambakal ...	S. I. C. Co. and Heirs of H. Inglis...	... ...	...	...	...	397
Craigdhu ...	... ...	J. Fraser ...	M. M. Knight ...	...	...	200	200
Woodlands ...	Kila Samikuchu...	M. Dave Dason ...	M. Dave Dason ...	30	10	235	275

Government of Fort St. George.

H. E. THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

JOHN, BARON PENTLAND OF LYTH P. C., G. C. I. E., GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Took his seat on the 30th October 1912.

Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Cecil Bernard Cotterell, I. C. S., Private Secretary.

Captain Cecil John Lyons Allanson, 6th Gurkha Rifles, Mily. Secretary

Capt. Hugh Scot M. D., I. M. S., Surgeon to H. E. the Governor.

Captain James Alexander Butchact, Royal Field Artillery, A. D. C.

Capt. Harry Colmore, 6th Dragoons, A. D. C.

Capt. the Hon. Conlson Churchill 1st Life Guards Reserve of offices Extra A. D. C.

Risaldar Hari Singh, Native A. D. C.

Members of Council.

The Honorable Sir John Nathaniel Atkinson, C. S. I., I. C. S., 2nd in Council.

" Mr. Pazhamaneri Sundram Aiyer Sivaswami Aiyer, C. S. I., C. I. E., 3rd in Council

" Sir Harold Arthur Stuart K. C. V. O., C. S. I., I. C. S., 4th in Council.

Additional Members of Council,
For making Laws and Regulations.

OFFICIALS.

Nominated Members.

1. The Honorable Mr. Alexander Gordon Cardew, C. S. I.
2. ,, William Ogilvie Horne, C. S. I.
3. ,, Surgon General William Burney Bannerman, I. M. S
4. ,, Mr. Robert Bailey Clegg.
5. ,, Mr. Lionel Maling Wynch, C. I. E.
6. ,, Mr. Alan Butterworth.
7. ,, Mr. Norman Somerville Brodie.
8. ,, Mr Alfred Gibbs Bourne, K. C. I. E., D. SC., F. R. S.
9. ,, Mr. Cecil Archibald Smith, C. I. E.
10. ,, Mr. Hugh Edward Clerk.
11. ,, Mr. Clarence Rose Macaulay Schmidt.
12. ,, Mr Frederick Hugh Mackenzie Corbet (Advocate General.)
13. ,, Mr Herbert Francis Webb Gillman.
14. ,, Diwan Bahadur Lewis Dominic Swamikannu Pillai Avl.
15. ,, Mr. Walter Francis

NON-OFFICIALS.

Elected Members.

1. The Honorable Dr. Taravath Madhava Nair.
2. ,, Mr. Tiruchendurai Vaidyanatha Seshagiri Aiyar.
3. ,, Rao Bahadur Baiya Narasimheswara Sarma Garu.
4. ,, Rao Bahadur Mocherla Ramachandara Rao Pantulu Garu.
5. ,, Mr. Amancherla Subba Krishna Rao Pantulu.
6. ,, Mr. Pattu Kesava Pillai,
7. ,, Rao Bahadur Agaram Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avargal.

8. The Honorable Mr. Bhavani Venkatagiri Aiyar Narasimha Aiyar.
9. ,, Kiyhakkapat Palat Raman Menon.
10. ,, Rao Bahadur Valutter Krishna Aiyengar Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal.
11. ,, Mr. Krishnaswami Rama Aiyengar.
12. ,, Mr. Kocharlakota Ramachandara Venkata Krisha Rao Pantulu.
13. ,, Diwan Bahadur Venkataswami Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu, Zemindar of Doddappanayakkanur.
14. ,, Mr Chintalapati Venkatasuryanarasimha Raju.
15. ,, Mr Krishnaswami Chidambranath Mudaliyar.
16. ,, Mr. Vengayil Kunhiraman Nayanar Avargal.
17. ,, Mr Tanjore Zainulabidin Sahib, Snifaulmulk.
18. ,, Ahmad Tambi Ghulam Muhiuddin Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.
19. ,, Mr. Austin Downes Jackson.
20. ,, Mr. Robert Maclure Savege.
21. ,, Mr. Edward Fairless Barber.

SECRETARIAT.

Public. &c., Departments.

The Honorable Mr. Alexander Gordon Cardew C. S. I., M. A., I. C. S. Chief Secretary

Thoodore James Tasker I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government,

C. S. Anatharama Aiyar Under Secretary to Government.

Calloott Reily, Registrar, Chief Secretariat.

Revenue Department.

The Honorable Mr. Lionel Maling Wynch C. I. E., I. C. S. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Harold Argyll Watson I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government.

Rao Bahadur V. A. Anantarama Aiyar, Registrar, Revenue Secretariat.

The Honorable Mr. L. Davidson, I. C. S., Secretary to Government Local and Municipal &c. (on leave).

The Honorable Mr. Walter Frances, I. C. S. Acting Do.

Rao Bahadur P. T. Tharyan, Registrar, Local and Municipal Department, Education and Legislative

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable Mr C. A Smith, M. I. C. E., Secretary to Government, P. W D. (On furlough).

W. G. Molesworth Under Secretary. Do. Do.

F. E. Morgan Under Secretary.

The Honorable Mr. Hugh Edward Clerk, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government P. W. D., General and Irrigation Branch.

George Day Plummer, Registrar, P. W. Section.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

The Honorable Sir Charles Arnold White, Kt., Barrister-at Law, Chief Justice.

" Mr. Justice J E. Power Wallis, Judge M. A. Bar-at-Law.

" Mr. Justice Leslie Creery Miller, I. C. S.

" Sir. Justice C. Sankaran Nair, B. A., B. L. Kt., C. I. E.

" Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, M. A., Bar-at-Law.

" Mr. Justice P. R. Sundra Aiyar, B. A., B. L.

" Mr. Justice W. B. Ayling I. C. S.

" Mr. F. D. Justice Oldfield, I. C. S.

" Mr. Justice Gordon Spencer I. C. S.

TEMPORARY ADDITIONAL JUDGES.

" Mr. Justice J. H. Bakewell.

" Mr. Justice T. Sadasiva Aiyar B. A. M. L. Diwan Bahadur.

DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

Madura ...J. G. Burn Esq.

South Arcot ...F. H. Hammett Esq.

Salem ...E. P. Walsh Esq.

South Canara ...V. Venugopal Chetti Esq.

Anantapur	...B. C. Smith Esq.
Ramnad	...A. C. Dutt Esq.
Tinnevelly	...D. G. Waller Esq.
Krishna	.. F. A. Coleridge Esq.
Malabar North	...S. G. Roberts Esq.
Malabar South	...A. Edginton Esq.
Nellore.	...J. W. Hughes.
Vizagapatam.	...A. L. Hanny.
Tanjore.	...D. Vencoba Rao Pantulu (Ag)
Godavari	...J. J. Cotton Esq.
Trichinopoly	...E. L. R. Thornton Esq.
Chinglepat	...P. A. Booty Esq.
Guntur	...J. C. Fernandez Esq.
North Arcot	.. L. G. Moore Esq.
Cuddapah	...V. Subramanian Pantulu Esq. Diwan Bahadur.
Kurnool	.. T. V. Anantan Nair Esq. Rao Bahadur.
Coimbatore	...H. Moberly Esq.
Ganjam	...
"	...C. V. Kumaraswami Sastrial Esq. Dewan Bahadur.

Judges of the Madras Small Cause Court.

C. Krishnan L. L. B. Ear-at-Law	Chief Judge. Sub Protem.
Sir V. C. Desikachariar, Kt ...	Acting 2nd Judge.
Rao Bahadur S. Ramaswami Iyengar B. A., & B. L.	Acting 3rd Judge.
F. B. Lovery Esq., Attorney-at-Law	Registrar.

The Madras City Civil Court.

Tiruveneatacharri B. A., & B. L. ... Judge.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

The Honorable Mr. W. D. Horne, C. S. I., I. C. S. Ag. 1st Member. (On other duty.)

" Mr. B. B. Clegg 1st Member.

" Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S Acting 2nd member.

" Mr. Allan Butterworth, I. C. S., 3rd Member and Commissioner of Revenue Settlement, Survey, Land Revenue, and Agriculture.

" Mr. Norman Somerville Brodie, I. C. S. Acting. 4th Member.

W. G. MacFarland, I. C. S., Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue.

Rao Bahadur, T Ragavayah, B. A. — Assistant Secretary. to Do

Henry Hewly Francis Macdonald Tyler, I. C. S, Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue.

J. W. Grestorex, Assistant Secretary &c., Do. also Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

COLLECTORS AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Anjengo	.. A. T. Forbes Esq.
Anantapur	...S W. G I. Maciver Esq.
Arcot, North	...N. E. Marjoribanks Esq.
Arcot, South	...Muhammad Azizuddin Hussein Sahib, Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Bellary	...A. F G. Moscardi Esq.
Canara, South	.. P Rajagopala Chari Esq., Dewan Bahadur, C. I. E. (on Foreign Service).
	...M. E. Couchman Esq.
Chingleput	...P. S. P. Rice Esq.
Coimbatore	...F R. Hemingway Esq.
Cuddapah	...J. F. Bryand Esq.
Ganjam	...J. N. Mac Michael Esq.
Godavari	...E B Elwin Esq.
Krishna	...J. M Turing Esq.
Kurnool	...E. S. Lloyd Esq.
Madras	...R. F. Anstin Esq.
Madura	...A. R. Knapp Esq.
Malabar	...C. A. Innes Esq.
Nellore	...R. Ramachandra Row Esq.
Nilgiris	...M. Young Esq.
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Tanjore	...R. B. Wood Esq.
Tinnevelly	...G J. H. B. Jackson Esq.
Trichinopoly	...L. E. Buckeley Esq.
Vizagapatam	...L. T. Harris Esq.
Chittore	...A. Fothrugham Esq
Guntur	.. J. N. Roy Esq.
Ramnad	...A. L. Tottenham Esq.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN TRAVANCORE.

Appointed by the Government of India.

S. C. H. Robinson	Devikulam.
Captain. E. F. Ross	Trivandrum.
F. J. R. V. Hunt	Do.
Dr. A. W. Bishop	Do.
Mr. James Pryde	Do.

Indian Marine.

N. V. Newland ... Head Light keeper, British Government Lighthouse, Mutom.

Deputy Tahsildars and Sub-Magistrates.

E. K. Govindan B. A.	... Anjengo.
V. Rama Iyer, B. A.	... Tangasseri.

Military Family Payments and Pensions.

TRIVANDRUM.

Captain. T. B. Skinner ... ... In charge.

Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in Travancore

TRIVANDRUM.

J. Stephenson. B. Sc.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Institutions and Officers in Travancore.

Postal Department.

Names of Officials.	Designation.
K. M. Aslam, B. A.	Superintendent of Post Offices, Travancore Division.
K. Appunni Menon, B. A.	Inspector, Trivandrum Sub-Division.
K. Manjanatha Prabhu.	Inspector, Ernakulam Sub-Division.

Trivandrum Head Office.

M. Soondram Pillai.	Postmaster.
V. Ramaswamy Aiyar	Deputy Postmaster.

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The Post Offices on the High Ranges.

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2. Munnar, Combined Sub-Office.
3. Devicolam do.
4. Mattupatti, Sub-Office.
5. Ellapatti, do.
6. Panniar-Bridge, Combined Sub-Office.
7. Kumili, do. do.
8. Vandi Periyar. do. do.

Telegraph Department.

H. C. A. Goodall Circle Director, Madras Circle.

J. G. Morgan Superintendent, Trichinopoly Division.

T. W. E. Axford and F. W. Parr, Deputy Superintendents.

E. A. Trutwein, Telegraph Master, Trivandrum.

A. Shunmugam Pillai, Telegraph Master, Quilon.

Trivandrum and Quilon are Departmental Telegraph offices and Alleppey, Alwaye, Anjengo, Attungal, Trivandrum Bazaar, Changanachery, Colachel, Kayankulam, Kottayam, Kumili, Martandam, Mavelikara, Mundakayam, Muvattupuzha, Nagercoil, Neyyattinkara, Neyyoor, Surianalle, Parur, Peermade, Shencottah, Shertallay, Thuckalay, Tiruvella and Vandi Periyar are Postal combined offices.

Royal Family of Cochin.

HIS HIGHNESS

SIR RAMA VURMAH,

G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., F. M. U.

RAJAH OF COCHIN.

Born 27th December 1852.
14th Dhanu 1028.

Ascended the Musnud 23rd October 1895.

COUSIN OF THE RAJAH.

His Highness Rama Vurmah,

Elaya Rajah of Cochin.

Born 6th October 1858.
22nd Kanni 1034.

Government of Cochin.

HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

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P. Damodara Menon, B. A. .. Ag. Secretary to the Dewan.

C. S. Gopala Panikkar, B. A. ...Superintendent of Stamps, Stationery and Printing (on leave)

K. K. Joseph, B. A ...Ag. do.

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M. I. Virkkey B. A. ...Senior Assistant Comptroller of do.

N. A. Parasurama Iyer, B. A. Junior Assistant to the Comptroller of Accounts.

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V. R. Venkateswara Iyer. M. A., L. T., ...Senior Lecturer.

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P. J. Varugis B. A., B. L. ...Ag. Puisne Judge.
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Vaccination.

Medical Officer to Cochin Government,
General Superintendent.

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Mechanical Department.

V. L. Wynyard Wright ... Mechanical Engineer.

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A. S. F. Mody, L. C. E., A. M. T. C. E. &c. &c. Water Works and Municipal Engineer.

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K. Kelar Thirupad, B. A., B. L. ... Acting. do.

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H. W. M. Brown, Esq. ...Superintendent (on leave.)
K. T. Thomas, B. A. ...Ag. do.

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Ernakulam to Caroopadana	26	By backwater from Ernakulam to Caroopadana.
Caroopadana to Caroovanur to	10½	On the High road from Cochin to Palghaut.
Trichur to	10	
Patticaud	9⅓	
Trichur–Kakkad	14½	...Between Chowghaut and Tritallah to Trichur.
Colinjampara ...		On the high road from Palghaut to Pullachy.
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Wadakkancherry ...		Do. do. from Trichur to the Railway Station at Shoranur.
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R. Robertson Esq. Dy. Supt. Mangalore, Calicut Division.
J. P. Morais ... ... Telegraphist in charge, Cochin.

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M. R. Ry. A. L. Shirgaoker Avl. ...Chairman.

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	,,	H. B. Haigh, (Assistant).
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,, Aspinwall & Co. Ld.	,,	W. N. Black } Directors.
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The National Bank of India Limited. Cochin.

C. Kennedy Esq.——Manager.

N. Srinivasa Iyer——Cash-keeper.

Newspapers.

"Cochin Argus." Editor and Proprietor, C. H. Pereira.

"Malabar Herald," Proprietor, Ittoop Mampilli

"Union Press" do. do

The Fisheries Limited Vypuri, Cochin ,, Manager M. Moir.

PART II.

No. 63. **PROCLAMATION**

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Mannay Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of Inda, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., Officier De L' Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore, *issued under date the 11th May 1913, corresponding to the 29th Medom 1088*

Wheres certain services in Our Devaswoms, such as *Tantram*, *Santhi*, *Kazhagom &c.*, had been formerly granted to and are being enjoyed as *karanma* by certain families; And whereas the holders of the said *karanma* service had also been granted landed property, or *Thiruppuvarom*, or other emoluments, as remuneration for the due performance of the services; And whereas it has now been represented to Us that the holders of the said *karanma* services, owing to incompetency, negligence or other cause, do not generally perform such service properly and regularly, and also that some families holding the said *karanma* have alienated the services or properties or *Thiruppuvaroms* or other emoluments attached thereto for pecuniary consideration or otherwise; And whereas We consider it essential that, in the interests of Our Devaswoms, the said services should all be duly performed; And whereas, for an efficient administration of Our Devaswoms, it is necessary to declare that Our Government have absolute control over the holders of all *karanma* services and also over all the properties, *Thiruppuvarams* and other emoluments attached thereto: We are hereby pleased to command that, whenever it is reported to Our Government that, owing to incompetency, negligence or other cause, any *karanma* service is not being properly and regularly performed, or that an alienation of a *karanma* service, or of the property, *Thiruppuvarom* or other emolument attached thereto, has been effected by the *karanma* holder or by any member or members of the *karanma* family: Our Government shall give due notice of the charge to the head of the family and the next senior member, and also to the alienor or defaulter if he is neither the head nor the next senior member, and also to such other members of the *karanma* family as Our Government may deem necessary, and if, after hearing their objections, if any, Our Government are satisfied that there has been an alienation of the *karanma* service or of the property or of the *Thiruppuvarom* or of the other emolument attached thereto, or that, owing to incompetency, negligence or other cause, there has been a failure to perform the service properly or regularly, Our Government shall suspend, remove, determine, cancel, or deal with in any other manner, the *karanma* right of the family to the service, and We are further pleased to command that the decision of Our Government that any service or property or *Thiruppuvarom* or other emolument attached thereto has been alienated, or that, owing to incompetency, negligence or other cause, any service has not been properly or regularly performed, shall be final, and that no action shall lie in any Court against Our Government for any act done or ordered to be done in pursuance of this Proclamation.

SIGN MANUAL.

No. 65.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Mannay Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Officier De L' Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore, *issued under date the 14th June 1913, corresponding to the 1st Mithunam 1088.*

Whereas it is expedient to define how the Government of His Majesty the King Emperor of India should sue and be sued in the Courts of Travancore: We are hereby pleased to enact that the said Government shall sue, and be sued, in Travancore, in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and that all pleadings, signed or verified, and all appearances, applications and acts, in any such suits, made or done by any Officers, empowered in that behalf with respect to similar suits in the Courts of British India, shall be deemed valid, and We are further pleased to enact that all such pleadings, appearances, applications and acts, made in the Courts of Travancore prior to the date hereof, shall have the same effect as if this Proclamation was in force at that time.

SIGN MANUAL.

PROCLAMATION

BY

His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Pala Sir Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapathi Mannay Sultan Maha Raja Raja Rama Raja Bahadur Shamsher Jang, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, F. M. U., M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S., Officier De L' Instruction Publique, Maha Raja of Travancore, *issued under date the 15th November 1913, corresponding to the 30th Thulam 1089.*

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision relating to Coinage and the Mint: We are pleased to enact as follows :—

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Proclamation shall come into force at once.

2. Unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context in this Proclamation.—

(a) "Deface", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, includes clipping, filing, stamping, or such other alternation of the surface or shape of a coin as is readily ditinguishable from the effects of reasonable wear.

(b) "The Mint" includes the mint now existing and any which may hereafter be established.

(c) "Prescribed" includes prescribed by a rule made under this Proclamation.

(d) "Remedy" means variation from the standard weight and fineness.

(e) "Standard Weight" means the weight prescribed for any coin.

3. Our Dewan may, under Our sanction, by Notification in the Government Gazette.—

(a) establish a mint at any place at which a mint does not for the time being exist; and

(b) abolish any mint, whether now existing or which may hereafter be established.

SILVER COINAGE.

4. The following silver coins may be coined at the Mint for issue under Our authority, namely :—

(a) a rupee to be called the Sirkar rupee :

(b) a half-rupee, or fourteen-chackram piece :

(c) a quarter-rupee, or seven-chackram piece : and

(d) one seventh of a rupee, or fanam, or four chackram piece.

5. (i) The standard weight of the Sirkar rupee shall be one hundred and sixty five and fifteen-sixty-onethe grains Troy, and its standard fineness shall be as follows:—

Nineteen-twentieths, or one hundred and fifty six and sixty-sixty-onethe grains of fine silver, and one-twentieth, or eight and sixteen-sixty-onethe grains of alloy.

(ii) The other silver coins shall be of proportionate weight and of the same fineness :

Provided that, in the making of silver coins, a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding the following, namely :—

	Remedy in weight.	Remedy in fineness.
Rupee. Half-rupee.	Five-thousands.	Two-thousandths.
Quarter-rupee.	Seven-thousands.	Three-thousandths.
Seventh of a rupee.	Ten-thousandths.	

COPPER COINAGE.

6. The following copper coins shall be coined at the Mint for issue under Our authority, namely :—

(i) one chackram, or one-twenty-eighth of a rupee ;

(ii) a half-chackram, or one-fifty-sixth of a rupee ;

(iii) a quarter-chackram, or one-hundred-and-twelfth of a rupee ; and

(iv) a cash, or one-sixteenth of a chackram.

7. (i) The standard weight of the one chackram shall be one hundred and fifty seven grains Troy, and the other copper coins shall be of proportionate weight.

(ii) Copper coins shall be coined from a mixed metal consisting of copper, tin and zinc :

Provided that, in the making of copper coins, a remedy shall be allowed of an amount not exceeding one-fortieth in weight.

DIMENSIONS AND DESIGNS OF COINS.

8. (i) Our Dewan may, under Our sanction, by Notification in the Government Gazette—

(a) direct the coining and issuing of all coins referred to in Sections 4 and 6, and

(b) determine the dimensions of, and designs for, such coins.

(ii) Until Our Dewan under Our sanction otherwise determines by Notification under sub-section (i), the dimensions and designs of the Sirkar half-rupee, quarter-rupee and fanam coins, coined under this Proclamation, shall be of those prescribed in Our Proclamation dated 3rd April 1912, corresponding to 22nd Meenam 1087.

LEGAL TENDER.

9. (a) The half-rupee shall be legal tender, in payment or on account, for any sum not exceeding two rupees, provided that the coin—

(i) has not lost in weight so as to be more than four and thirty-eight-sixty-oneths grains below the standard weight; and

(ii) has not been defaced.

(b) The quarter-rupee shall be legal tender, in payment or on account, for any sum not exceeding two rupees, provided that the coin—

(i) has not lost in weight so as to be more than two and nineteen-sixty-oneths grains below the standard weight; and

(ii) has nat been defaced.

(c) The one-seventh rupee shall be legal tender, in payment or on account, for any sum not exceeding two rupees, provided that the coin—

(i) has not lost in weight so as to be more than two and thirty-seven-sixty-oneths grains below the standard weight: and

(ii) has not been defaced.

10. Copper coins specified in Section 6 shall be legal tender, in payment or on account, for any sum not exceeding one rupee at the following rates, respectively, namely:—

(a) the one chackram at the rate of twenty-eight for a rupee, or fourteen for a half-rupee:

(b) the half-chackram at the rate of fifty-six for a rupee, or twenty-eight for a half-rupee:

(c) the quarter-chackram at the rate of one hundred and twelve for a rupee, or fifty-six for a half-rupee; and

(d) the one cash at the rate of four hundred and forty eight for a rupee, or two hundred and twenty-four for a half rupee.

DIMINISHED, DEFACED AND COUNTERFEIT SILVER COIN.

11. Where any silver coin which has been coined and issued under Our authority is tendered to any person authorised by Us to act under this Section, and such person has reason to believe that the coin—

(a) has been diminished in weight so as to be more than such weight below standard weight as has been prescribed in Section 9 as the limit of reasonable wear, or

(b) has been defaced,

he shall, by himself or another, cut or break the coin.

12. A person cutting or breaking coin under the provisions of Clause (a) of Section 11 shall observe the following procedure, namely:—

(a) if the coin has been diminished in weight so as to be more than such weight below standard weight as has been prescribed as the limit of reasonable wear in Section 9, but not more than such further weight as may be prescribed in this behalf, he shall receive and pay for the coin at the face value of the coin; and

(b) if the coin has been diminished in weight so as to be more than such further weight below standard weight so prescribed as aforesaid, he shall return the pieces to the person tendering the coin, who shall bear the loss caused by such cutting or breaking.

13. A person cutting or breaking coin under the provisions of Clause (b) of Section 11, shall observe the following procedure, namely:—

(a) if such person has reason to believe that the coin has been fraudulently defaced, he shall return the pieces to the person tendering the coin, who shall bear the loss caused by such cutting or breaking: and

(b) if such person has reason to believe that the coin has been fraudulently defaced, he shall receive and pay for the coin at its face value.

Explanation. For the purposes of this Section, a coin which, there is reason to believe, has been defaced by sweating, shall be deemed to have been fraudulently defaced.

11. If a coin is liable to be cut or broken under the provisions of both Clause (a) and Clause (b) of Section 11, the person cutting or breaking the coin shall deal with it, —

(a) if he has reason to believe that the coin has been fraudulently defaced, under Clause (a) of Section 13, and

(b) in other cases, under Section 12.

15. Where any silver coin purporting to be coined or issued under Our authority is tendered to any person authorised by Us to act under this Section, and such person has reason to believe that the coin is counterfeit, he shall by himself or another cut or break the coin and may at his discretion either return the pieces to the tenderer, who shall bear the loss caused by such cutting or breaking, or receive and pay for the coin according to the value of the silver bullion contained in it.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

16. (i) Our Dewan may, under Our sanction, make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Proclamation.

(ii) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) reduce the amount of remedy allowed by Sections 5 and 7 in the case of any coin;

(b) provide for the guidance of persons authorised to cut or break coin under Sections 11 and 15; and

(c) prescribe the further weight referred to in Clause (a) of Section 12,

(iii) Every such rule shall be published in the Government Gazette and on such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Proclamation.

17. No suit or other proceeding shall lie against any person in respect of anything in good faith done, or intended to be done, under or in pursuance of the provisions of this Proclamation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION I OF 1088.

A Regulation relating to marriage succession and family management of the Nairs, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 26th October 1912, corresponding to the 10th Thulam 1088, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law of Marriage, succession and family management of the Nairs: It is hereby enacted as follows: — Preamble.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Nair Regulation, 1088." Short title & application.

It shall apply to all Nairs domiciled in Travancore, and to such other Non-Nairs as have or shall have marital relation with Nair females.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, — Definitions.

"Nair" includes Kiriyam, Illam, Swaroopam, Padamangalam and others known or recognised as such: "Nair."

"Marumakkathayam" means the system of inheritance in which descent is traced in the female line: "Marumakkathayam."

"Thavazhee of a female" means a group of persons consisting of that female and her issue how low-soever in the female line, or such of that group as are alive: "Thavazhee of a female."

"Thavazhee of a male" means the thavazhee of his mother: "Thavazhee of a male."

"Collateral Thavazhees" are thavazhees of females who, though descended from a common ancestress, do not stand in the direct line of ascent or descent from one another: "Collateral Thavazhees."

"Tarward" means and includes all the members of a joint family, with community of property, governed by the Marumakkathayam law of inheritance: "Tarwad."

"Karanavan" means the senior male member of the tarwad in whom the headship of the tarwad, the right of management of its affairs and of the possession of the properties thereof, are vested in law, and, in the absence of such male member, the senior female member: "Karanavan"

"Anandaravars" or "Seshakars" means all other members of a tarwad including females senior to the Karanavan: "Anandaravars" or "Seshakars."

"Senior Anandaravan" or "Senior Seshakaran" means the major male Anandaravan next in age to the Karanavan, and, in the absence of such Anandaravan, the senior major female among the Anandaravars: "Senior Anandaravan" or Senior "Seshakaran."

"Minor" means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age. "Minor."

PART II.

MARRIAGE AND ITS DISSOLUTION.

Conjugal unions of Nair females to be valid marriages.

3. The conjugal union of a Nair female, subject to the restrictions of consanguinity and affinity, with—

(i) a Nair male, or

(ii) any male, other than a Nair, with whom conjugal union is permitted according to recognised social custom and usage,

openly solemnised by the presentation of cloth to the female by the male, whether so solemnised before the date on which this Regulation comes into force and subsisting on such date, or so solemnised after this Regulation comes into force, shall be deemed to be a valid marriage for all legal purposes.

Provided that, in conjugal unions so solemnised after the date on which this Regulation comes into force, in the case of a male who has not completed eighteen years of age, or of a female who has not completed sixteen years of age, such conjugal union shall not be deemed to be a vaild marriage, unless it takes place with the consent of his or her legal guardian.

Illustrations.

(a) C, a male commits adultery with B who has married A, or entices away B who, he knows, has married A. C is liable to punishment under Section 500 or 501 Travancore Penal Code.

(b) C, a male married B who has married A, during the continuance of A's marriage. Such marriage being void under Section 9, B and C are liable to punishment for bigamy under Section 497, Travancore Penal Code, and abetment thereof, respectively.

(c) A, a male, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain B whom he has married. B is entitled to apply for maintenance under Chapter XXXV, Criminal Procedure Code.

(d) B, a female, who has married A, refuses to co-habit with the latter without just cause. A may bring a civil suit for restitution of conjugal rights.

Dissolution of Marriage.

4. Such marriage may be dissolved only in one of the following ways, that is to say,

(i) by the death of either party, or

(ii) by mutual consent evidenced by a registered document, or

(iii) by a formal order of dissolution as hereinafter provided.

Petition for dissolution of marriage.

5. A husband or wife may present a petition for dissolution of the marriage, under Section 4, Clause (iii), in the Court of the District Munsiff within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the respondent resides, carries on business, or personally works for gain and, when the petitioner is the husband, he shall, in all cases, offer in the petition reasonable compensation to the respondent except where such respondent has renounced Hinduism.

Reasonable compensation how determined.

6. What is reasonable compensation shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Court after an enquiry into the position, means and circumstances of the parties, but without going into the grounds of the proposed dissolution; and it shall, in no case, exceed two thousand rupees.

7. A copy of such petition as aforesaid shall be served on the respondent at the expense of the petitioner, and in the manner provided for the service of summons on a defendant on the Code of Civil Procedure.

Notice to be given to respondent.

8. Six months after the service of the copy as aforesaid, if the petition is not withdrawn in the meantime the Court shall, after determining the amount of compensation, declare in writing the marriage dissolved. The dissolution shall take effect from the date of the order declaring it.

Order of dissolution when and how passed.

So far as it decrees payment of compensation, such order shall be executable and appealable as a decree under the Code of Civil Procedure on payment of court fees on the amount adjudged or claimed, as the case may be.

Decree awarding compensation executable and appealable.

9. A subsequent marriage of a female during the continuance of a prior marriage is void.

Subsequent marriage of a female during the continuance of a prior marriage void

PART III.

Maintenance and Guardianship.

10. The wife and minor children shall be entitled to be maintained, by the husband or father, as the case may be.

Maintenance of wife and children.

Provided that the wife shall not be entitled to maintenance if she lives in adultery, or refuses to live with the husband without just cause or has renounced Hinduism.

Nothing herein contained shall affect the rights of the wife or widow and children to be maintained by their own tarwad.

11. The husband shall be the legal guardian of his minor wife, and the father the legal guardian of his minor children, if they are maintained by him and live with him or under his protection, but not in their tarwad.

Husband or father when guardian.

Provided that such guardianship shall not extend to the right and interest of his wife or children in any property to which they may be entitled other than that given by him to such wife or children.

PART IV.

Intestate Succession.

12. On the death of a Nair male, leaving him surviving a widow or children, or both, she or they shall, if he has undivided Marumakkathayam heirs be entitled to a half share of his self-acquired or separate property left undisposed of at his death, and, if there are no such heirs, such widow or children or both shall be entitled to the whole of such property.

Wife and children entitled to a half share in self-acquired or separate property.

13. On the death of a Nair male, leaving him surviving a widow or children or both undivided Marumakkathayam heirs, the senior male member or, in the absence of a male member, the senior female member among such heirs, shall have the possession of such property as is referred to in Section 12, until a division is effected.

Possession of a Nair's property on his death.

14. On the death of a Nair male, if he has left him surviving his widow or children, or both, one-half, or, if he has left neither widow nor children, the whole of his self-acquired or separate property, shall devolve on his mother's Thavazhee, and, in the absence of members in

Devolution of self-acquired property of a Nair male.

such thavazhee, on the thavazhee of his grand mother, and so on in order, on the thavazhees, of his female ascendants, the nearer excluding the more remote, provided that he is not divided from such thavazhee.

Devolution of self-acquired property of a Nair female.

15. On the death of a Nair female, her self-acquired or separate property shall devolve on her own thavazhee, and, in the absence of members in such thavazhee, on the thavazhee of her mother, and so on in order, on the thavazhees of her female ascendants, the nearer excluding the more remote; and, on failure of all heirs in the descending or ascending female line, such property shall devolve on her husband, if he is a Nair.

Possession of property inherited under Sections 14 and 15.

16. The senior male member, or in the absence of a male member, the senior female member, shall have the right to the possession of the properties inherited by thavazhees under Sections 14 and 15.

Division between children to be *per capita*.

17. Property obtained from the husband or father by the wife or widow and child or children by gift or inheritance, shall unless in the case of gift a contrary intention appears from the instrument of gift, belong to the wife or widow and each of the children in equal shares with right to individual partition.

PART V.

Testamentary Succession.

Extent of testamentary power.

18. A Nair may dispose of, by will, the whole of his (or her) self-acquired or separate property.

Section 6 of Regulation VI of 1071 is hereby repealed so far as it relates to the Nairs.

PART VI.

Duties and powers of Karanavan and Anandaravars.

Written consent of the major members necessary for sale, &c.

19. Except with the written consent of all the major members of a tarwad, no Karanavan or other managing member shall sell tarwad property, or lease it for a period of more than twelve years or mortgage it with possession for a period of more than 12 years.

Mortgage with possession for 12 years or less to be for tarwad necessity and with the consent of the major members.

20. No mortgage with possession of tarwad property for a period of twelve years or less, shall be valid unless it is executed for tarwad necessity, and with the consent of all the major members of the tarwad.

Such necessity or consent may be presumed to exist, if the transaction has the written consent of the senior Anandaravan of the Karanavan's thavazhee, and of every thavazhee collateral to the same, if any.

Debt to be binding, should be for tarwad necessity.

21. No debt contracted by the Karanavan or other managing member shall bind the tarwad, unless it be for tarwad necessity.

Surrender of right of management allowed.

22. Any member of a tarwad shall be at liberty to give up the right of management as Karanavan, by a unilateral surrender, evidenced by a registered instrument, after such management becomes vested in him by law.

23. No Karanavan shall delegate his powers unless it be under a registered instrument.

Delegation of powers by Karanavan how to be done.

24. Where a Karanavan creates a mortgage without any term, or a lease for a period of twelve years or less without any premium therefor, in respect of tarwad property, or incurs a debt, alleging the existence of family necessity such necessity shall, as between the mortgagee, lessee or creditor on the one part and the members of the tarwad who have not assented to the mortgage, lease or debt on the other part, be presumed to have existed, if the mortgagee, lessee or creditor, after using reasonable care to ascertain the existence of such necessity, has acted in good faith.

Presumption as to tarwad necessity.

25. No decree shall bind a tarwad, unless it be obtained in a suit against the Karanavan as such and the senior Anandaravan of his thavazhee, and of every thavazhee collateral to the same, if any.

What decree shall bind the tarwad.

PART VII.

Supplemental Provisions.

26. Nothing in this Regulation shall—

(1) confer any rights on the parties to, or offspring of a marriage dissolved before it comes into force; or

(2) affect the existing rules of Marumakkathayam law, custom or usage, except to the extent hereinbefore expressly provided for.

Marriage dissolved before this Regulation comes into force, not affected by it.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION II OF 1088.

A Regulation to amend the Town Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076, as amended by Regulation V of 1085, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 14th November 1912, corresponding to the 29th Thulam 1088, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation III of 1076, as amended by Regulation V of 1085; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Section 3, Clause (1).* Substitute the following for this Clause:—
"'Owner' includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, or in charge of the animal or thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the rent if the land or building were let to a tenant."

2. *Section 33.* Insert the following as Clause (2) :—" Whoever without such permission or license previously obtained, does any of the acts prohibited in Clause (1), shall be liable to pay the license fee which may be leviable, as if such license was obtained."

Convert the present Clause (2) into Clause (3) and insert the word "also" between the words " shall " and " be " in line 3.

3. *Section 34 A.* Insert the following as Clause (6) :—" Every person constructing, re-constructing or extending a well or a building (other than a mere wall) without previously obtaining a license from the Committee or within the period of six weeks from the date of his application for a license, shall be punished with a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees."

Re-number Clauses (6) and (7) as (7) and (8), respectively

4. *Section 36.* (i). In sub-section (1), omit the Clause (c) and the word ' or " at the end of Clause (b) and change the comma after the word " open " in Clause (b) into a full stop.

(ii). Omit sub-section (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7), and re-number the remaining sub-sections (8), (9), (10), (11) and (12) as (3), (4), (5), (6), and (7).

(iii). In the new sub-section (3), omit the words " and estimates."

(iv). In the new sub-section (4), omit the words " or estimate."

(v). In the new sub-section (5), omit the words " or estimate " and change the words " sub-section (9)" in line 3 into " sub-section (4)."

5. Omit *Section 37.*

6. *Section 42.* Insert the words " clean cover " between the words " provide " and " or repair " in line 2.

7. *Section 52.* Omit the word " or " after the word " fifty," and insert the words " or unenclosed " between the words " unwholesome " and " state " in line 2, and insert the words " and enclose if found necessary " between the words " to cleanse " and " the same " in lines 3 and 4.

8. Insert the following as Section 64 A :—

64 A. (1) The President or any person appointed by him in writing for that purpose, may at all reasonable times enter into and inspect any place used for the manufacture or sale, either wholesale or by retail, or for the storing of articles of human food or drink intended for sale, or wherein such articles may be detained, and may examine any such articles which are therein.

(2). If it appears to the President or such person that any such articles are unfit for human food or drink, he may detain the same and may cause them to be produced before any Magistrate.

(3). If the Magistrate finds that such articles are unfit or human food or drink, he shall order the same to be destroyed or so disposed of as to prevent their being exposed for sale or used for human food or drink.

(4). If the Magistrate finds that the articles so detained are fit for human food or drink , he may make an order directing the President to return such articles or such portion thereof as may be in good condition to the owner or to the person in whose possession such articles were found and to pay to him from the Town Fund such reasonable amount as the Magistrate considers will compensate such owner or person for any loss or depreciation that may have been caused by such detention."

9. *Section 70 A.* Insert the following as Clause (2) at the end of the Section, the present Section being numbered as Clause (1) :—

"whoever in any town opens or uses a burial ground or a burning ground, whether public or private, without a license obtained from the Committee where such license is necessary, or buries or burns, causes or suffers to be buried or burnt, any corpse in any unlicensed burial or burning ground or other place, public or private, shall be liable to a fine of one hundred rupees."

10. *Section 72.* For the word "wood" in line 3, substitute the words "timber, firewood."

11. *Section 123.* Insert the words "to arrest any person who in his view commits nuisance by easing himself in or by the side of or near any public street or thoroughfare in a town and also" between the words "badge of office" and "to exercise the powers" in line 3.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION III OF 1088.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Salt Revenue and to provide for the improvement and expansion of salt manufacture in Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 5th December 1912, corresponding to the 20th Vrischigom 1088, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the salt revenue and to provide for the improvement and expansion of salt manufacture in Travancore; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Salt Regulation"; and it shall come into force on the 1st Makaram 1088.

Extent.

It shall extend to the whole of Travancore.

Repeal of enactment.

2. From the date on which this Regulation comes into force, Regulation VII of 1063 shall be repealed.

Saving of powers.

Provided that all licenses granted, orders and rules made, notifications published, local limits defined, and powers conferred under the said Regulation hereby repealed, shall, so far as they are consistent herewith, be deemed to have been respectively granted, made, published, defined and conferred under this Regulation.

Interpretation-clause.

3. In this Regulation unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Salt revenue."

(*a*) "Salt revenue" means revenue derived or derivable from any price, duty, fee, tax, fine, penalty, confiscation or payment imposed or

ordered under the provisions of this Regulation, or of any other law for the time being in force relating to salt:

"Salt."

(*b*) "Salt" means chloride of sodium, and includes swamp salt, spontaneous salt, and salt or saline solutions made or produced from any saline substance or from salt earth:

"Saline Substance."

(*c*) "Saline substance" means any substance naturally containing salt:

"Salt earth."

(*d*) "Salt earth" means earth containing salt:

"Manufacture."

(*e*) "Manufacture" includes excavation, collection, removal, preparation, steeping, evaporation, boiling, or any one or more of those processes; and also the separation of salt from any saline substance or from saltpetre:

"Range."

(*f*) "Range" means a local area, from time to time constituted as such by Our Government, by Notification in the Gazette:

"Circle."

(*g*) "Circle" means a local area from time to time constituted as such by Our Government, by Notification in the Gazette:

"Excise Inspector."

(*h*) "Excise Inspector" means an officer in charge of a Range or salt factory, and includes any officer who may be specially invested by Our Government with the powers of an Excise Inspector under this Regulation, by Notification in the Gazette:

"Circle Officer."

(*i*) "Circle Officer" means an officer in charge of a Circle and includes any officer who may be specially invested by Our Government with the powers of a Circle Officer under this Regulation:

"Salt factory."

(*j*) "Salt factory" includes any place used or intended to be used for the manufacture of salt, or for the storage or keeping of the same pending payment of duty, and all embankments, channels, reservoirs, lands, buildings and waste places, situated within the limits thereof as defined from time to time by Our Government, by notification in the Gazette:

"Salt work."

(*k*) "Salt work" means any defined area within a salt factory which is used for the manufacture of salt and which is separately registered as such in the Sirkar accounts:

"Contraband salt."

(*l*) "Contraband salt" means salt, saline substances or salt earth manufactured without license, or dealt with by any person in contravention of any enactment for the time being in force, or of any order, permit or license issued thereunder, or of any rule made in pursuance thereof;

But it shall not include salt earth which has been merely excavated or collected, unless such salt earth is found within the limits of any local area wherein such salt earth is declared by a Notification of Our Government to be contraband salt, nor shall it include sea water:

"Licensee."

(*m*) "Licensee" means a person to whom a license to manufacture salt is issued, and includes any person registered as the transferee of such license under the provisions hereinafter contained:

"Maund."

(*n*) "Maund" means a maund of eighty two and two-sevenths pounds Avoirdupois weight:

"Place."

(*o*) "Place" includes a house, building, shop, tent or vessel:

"Import."

(*p*) "Import" means to bring into any port of Travancore from sea or from any foreign territory:

"Export."

(*q*) "Export" means to take out of Travancore to sea or to any foreign territory:

(r) "Trasport" means to remove from one place to another within Travancore. "Transport."

CHAPTER II.

THE APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

4. Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification,— Appointment of officers for the administration of the Department.

(a) appoint an officer under the designation of Excise Commissioner, or such other designation as they may deem fit, who shall have the supervision of salt manufacture and the control of the administration of the Salt Department and of the collection of the salt revenue; Excise Commissioner.

(b) appoint officers subordinate to the Excise Commissioner, under the designation of Assistant Excise Commissioners, Circle Officers and Excise Inspectors or under such other designations and with such powers and duties under this Regulation, as Our Government may think fit; Assistant Excise Commissioners, Circle Officers and Inspectors.

(c) order that all or any of the powers and duties assigned to any officer under Clauses (a) and (b) of this Section, shall be exercised and performed by any Government officer; Other officers.

(d) delegate to the Excise Commissioner or to any other officer of the Government, any of the powers of the Government under this Regulation; Delegation of the powers of the Government.

(e) withdraw from any officer appointed under Clauses (a) and (b) or from any officer ordered to exercise powers and perform duties under Clause (c), any of the powers and duties assigned to him, or withdraw from any officer any of the powers delegated to him under Clause (d). Withdrawal of powers.

5. The Excise Commissioner may, from time to time, with the sanction of Our Government, by Notification, delegate any of the powers conferred on him by this Regulation, subject to such limitations as he may think fit, to any officer subordinate to him, and may, with such sanction, withdraw all or any of the powers so delegated. Delegation of powers by the Excise Commissioner.

CHAPTER III.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT.

PART I—GENERAL.

6. No person, not being a public servant manufacturing on behalf of Our Government, shall manufacture salt, unless duly licensed as hereinafter provided. Manufacture without license illegal.

7. The Excise Commissioner may grant licenses for the manufacture of salt. Every license shall relate to specified salt works, and shall contain such particulars and conditions as Our Government may, from time to time, prescribe. Excise Commissioner may grant, alter or cancel licenses.

The Excise Commissioner may, at any time, call for any license, and may amend or alter it, or may tender to the licensee a new license in accordance with any further conditions which may be so prescribed.

If such amended, altered or new license is not accepted by the licensee, the Excise Commissioner may direct that the previous license shall be cancelled.

Every person who is registered as a manufacturer of salt at any salt factory in existence when this Regulation comes into force, shall be deemed to be duly licensed to manufacture salt here-under, until a license shall be issued to him.

Three descriptions of licenses.

8. Licenses for the manufacture of salt may be either (i) for the manufacture of salt for sale to the Government, or (ii) for the manufacture of salt for general sale or (iii) for the manufacture of salt partly for general sale and partly for sale to the Government.

Transfer and relinquishment of licenses.

9. Licenses may be transferred or relinquished :

Provided that no transfer or relinquishment shall have any effect against Our Government, unless and until it shall have been accepted or registered under such rules as Our Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

Licensee to be taken to be owner of license and salt works.

10. For the purposes of this Regulation the licensee shall be taken to be the owner of the license and of the salt works specified therein :

Provided that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of the licensee towards any person who may have an interest in, or lien upon, such license or salt works.

Power to establish and close factories.

11. Our Government may, by Notification, establish a salt factory in any land which is the property of the Government, or other land in which the owner thereof shall permit the establishment of a salt factory. Subject to the payment of compensation as hereinafter provided Our Government may, in like manner, close any salt factory or portion thereof, by directing the cancellation of the licenses relating to salt works therein comprised.

Power to change either system of manufacture.

12. Our Government may direct that any salt factory or portion of a salt factory worked under any one of the three kinds of licenses described in Section 8 shall be worked under any other kind of such licenses.

Provided that no such change shall be introduced during a manufacturing season.

Notice to be given of intention to change.

13. The intention of Our Government to effect such change shall be declared by a Notification, not later than the first day of Edavom in the year preceding that in which the change is to take effect, and notice of such intention shall further be served on the general body of licensees at the factory affected.

Power to recall licenses and issue new ones.

On or after the first day of Thulam next ensuing and before the commencement of manufacture, the Excise Commissioner shall cause all licensees to be summoned to receive new licenses and if any of them fail to attend in person or by authorised agent at the time and place mentioned in the summons and to accept the licenses tendered, the Excise Commissioner may declare the existing licenses cancelled.

14. Salt works for which licenses have been relinquished under Section 9 or cancelled under Section 7, 11, 13, 23, 25, or 65, shall be at the disposal of Our Government who shall determine whether the salt works shall be retained within the salt factory or not.

Government to dispose of salt works for which licenses have been relinquished or cancelled.

(*a*) If Our Government direct that the salt works shall be retained within the factory, the proprietary right of other persons therein, if any, shall thereupon vest in Our Government, who shall pay the value of such proprietary right to the late licensee. In calculating such value, the value of the land as a site for salt manufacture shall not be taken into account. The Government shall, if they admit the existence of such proprietary right, tender to the late licensee such sum as they consider to represent the value thereof, and if the sum tendered is not accepted or such proprietary right is not admitted by the Government, they shall refer the late licensee to a Court of competent jurisdiction. In the case of salt works for which licenses have been cancelled under Section 7, 11 or 13, the Government shall also pay to the late licensees compensation at the rates fixed in Section 16.

Procedure where salt works are retained within the factory.

(*b*) If Our Government direct that the salt works shall not be retained within the factory, they shall exclude them from the limits thereof, and no payment for the value of any proprietary right shall be made; but in the case of salt works for which licenses have been cancelled under Section 7, 11 or 13, the Government shall pay the late licensees compensation at the rates fixed in Section 16.

Procedure where they are not retained.

Provided that no compensation under this Section shall be payable, if it is excluded by express stipulation in the conditions to the license.

15. Pending the disposal of salt works under Section 14, in case of dispute as to succession to a deceased licensee, and whenever a license is suspended under the Regulation, the Excise Commissioner may—

grant a temporary license for manufacture in the works in question;

or flood them with water;

or take any other measures he may think fit to prevent injury to manufacture in neighbouring salt works or the spontaneous generation of salt.

Treatment of works pending disposal in the case of dispute or of suspension of license.

16. The compensation payable under Section 14 to a licensee shall be at the rate of eight chackrams for every maund of salt on the average quantity annually stored from the salt works to which the license cancelled relates. Such average shall be calculated, (*a*) in the case of salt works of more than five years' standing, on their yield during the five years immediately preceding the date of the cancellation of the license; and (*b*) in the case of salt works of less than five years' standing, on their yield during the whole period of their working.

Rates of compensation.

17. The Excise Commissioner may, without payment, authorize the immediate destruction of all salt manufactured by licensees otherwise than according to the conditions of their licenses; but it shall be lawful for the Excise Commissioner to refrain from ordering such destruction if the salt so manufactured is, in his opinion, of an acceptable quality.

Power to destroy salt.

18. The Excise Commissioner may cause guard sheds to be erected at any place in any salt factory without payment of compensation for he use of the land occupied thereby.

Power to erect guard sheds.

PART II.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SALT FOR SALE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

To what factories provisions of Part apply.

19. The provisions of this Part shall apply only to salt factories or portions of factories worked for the sale of salt to the Government.

Excise Commissioner to determine quantity of salt to be manufactured and to pay for all salt manufactured.

20. The Excise Commissioner shall determine the quantity of salt to be manufactured in each year by each licensee. The Excise Commissioner shall pay licensees for their share of the salt manufactured according to the conditions of their licenses and delivered into store by them, at such rates as Our Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

Provided that the share of the licensees who, on the date on which this Regulation comes into force, take a two-fifths share of the salt manufactured by them, shall not be liable to be reduced.

Obligation and duties of licensees.

21. Licensees shall be bound at their own expense to maintain in repair their salt works and the minor irrigation channels which supply brine thereto, and to deliver into store all the salt manufactured by them or to store such salt, without such delivery, at such places and in such manner as may be appointed by the Excise Commissioner for the factory or for the salt works of the licensees.

They shall also be bound at their own expense, the salt stored by them, in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may consider sufficient.

They shall also be bound when called upon by the Excise Commissioner on occasions which he may consider emergent, to provide labour and materials for securing salt in store and for executing repairs to the platforms, main channels, roads and other works of the factory, and shall be paid at the rates usually paid in the neighbourhood for labour and materials of a similar description.

No licensee shall be entitled to claim from the Government compensation for any loss or damage to stored or unstored salt lying at any salt factory, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was caused by the wilful act or neglect of an officer of the Salt Department employed at the factory at which the salt was lying.

Power to enforce performance of obligations by licensees.

22. If the licensees fail to agree among themselves as to the proportions in which they shall execute, perform and do the several works, duties and things mentioned in the last preceding Section, it shall be lawful for the Excise Commissioner to determine such proportion by order to be affixed in a conspicuous place in the salt factory, and the licensees shall thereupon be bound to execute, perform and do such works, duties, and things accordingly, within a time to be named in the said order, and if any licensee shall fail so to do, the Excise Commissioner may take such steps as he may think fit, for the execution, performance and doing of such works, duties and things, and may recover from such licensee the amount of any expenditure which the Excise Commissioner may have incurred owing to such refusal or neglect.

Penalty for want of due diligence or default by licensee.

23. In case of a licensee failing to manufacture salt during the two manufacturing seasons last preceding, or committing any default under Section 21 or 22, the Excise Commissioner may impose upon the licensee a fine not exceeding one-tenth of the sum payable at the prescribed

rates on the quantity of salt determined under Section 20, or suspend the license for such period as he may think fit, or one month after notice, cancel the license.

Part III.

The manufacture of salt for general sale and partly for general sale and partly for sale to the Government.

24. The provisions of this Part shall apply only to salt factories or portions of factories worked for the general sale of salt or partly for general sale and partly for sale to the Government. *To what factories provisions of Part apply.*

25. The Excise Commissioner, after giving one month's notice, cancel the license for any salt work at which no salt shall have been manufactured during the two manufacturing seasons last preceding. *Power to cancel license on failure to manufacture.*

26. Salt in store at any salt factory or part of a factory which may be closed in the manner hereinbefore provided or the property of any licensee whose license may be cancelled or suspended, shall be removed within six months of the date of such closing or of the cancelment or suspension of such license, for which purpose only shall the license continue in force; and if the licensee shall fail so to remove the salt on payment of the duty thereon as well as the charges that may be fixed by the Government from time to time, it shall be forfeited to the Government and disposed of as the Excise Commissioner may think fit. *Removal of salt from closed factory.*

27. The Excise Commissioner may, by order in writing, require a licensee to protect salt manufactured by him, in such manner as the Excise Commissioner shall consider sufficient, in any place appointed by the Excise Commissioner for storage or keeping of salt for the factory or for the salt works of the licensee, to re-heap and secure, in such manner as he may direct, any portion remaining out of a heap or store which has been opened or to construct or repair to the Excise Commissioner's satisfaction any embankment, platform, building or works required or set apart for the purpose of storage, and if the licensee shall fail to comply with such order within ten days of the receipt thereof, the Excise Commissioner may do what is required, or may sell or destroy salt so left unprotected or unstored, and may recover the cost from the licensee. *Salt to be protected, re-heaped and secured and storage works constructed.*

28. The Excise Commissioner may call upon a licensee to store in such manner as he may direct any sifted or refuse salt manufactured by him which may be lying unstored, or, at the option of the licensee, to destroy the same; and if the licensee shall fail either to store or to destroy such salt, within ten days of the receipt of the order so to do, the Excise Commissioner may cause such salt to be destroyed, and may recover the cost of such destruction from him. The Excise Commissioner shall determine whether any salt is sifted or refuse, for the purposes of this Regulation. *Refuse salt to be stored or destroyed.*

29. The licensees at each salt factory shall be bound at their own expense to construct and maintain within the limits of the factory in good repair, to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner, all roads and all channels, reservoirs, embankments, drying grounds, platforms and other works used or intended to be used for the manufacture and storage of salt, and also all works, wherever situated, *Licensees to construct and maintain in good order roads, channels, reservoirs, &c.*

for the protection of the factory from inundation, or for the supply of brine.

When works may be undertaken by the Salt Department.

30. In case the licensees shall fail to execute the works specified in the last preceding Section, or, with the sanction of Our Government, whenever it appears desirable that any such work should be undertaken by the Salt Department, the Excise Commissioner may cause such works to be executed and may recover the cost thereof, in such proportions as may seem fit, from the licensees.

Applicants for permit to remove salt legally bound to state price.

31. Every person applying for a permit to remove salt from a salt factory under this Chapter, shall be legally bound to declare in the application the price at which the salt has been sold or will be sold and the full consideration given or agreed to be given therefor.

Liability of Government for loss or damage to salt in a factory.

32. No licensee shall be entitled to claim from the Government compensation for any loss or damage to stored or unstored salt lying at any salt factory, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was caused by the wilful act or neglect of an officer of the Salt Department employed at the factory at which the salt was lying.

CHAPTER IV.

Removal of salt and payment of duty and charges.

Power of Government

to impose duty on manufacture of salts,

to increase duty or remit duty,

to fix minimum price of salt excavated, &c. by Government.

33. Our Government may, from time to time, by rules consistent with this Regulation,—

(*a*) impose a duty on every maund of salt manufactured in or imported into Travancore;

(*b*) increase, reduce or remit any duty so imposed, and reimpose any duty so reduced or remitted;

(*c*) fix the minimum price at which salt excavated, manufactured or sold by or on behalf of the Government, shall be sold. In calculating the amount of duty payable under this Section, fractions of quarter maunds shall be reckoned as quarter maunds.

Imports and exports to be by prescribed routes only.

34. Importation into, and exportation from, our territories, of salt, is forbidden except by such routes as may be prescribed and under such rules as may be passed by Our Government.

Salt not removable from factory except under permit and on payment of duty and other charges.

35. Subject to any rules which may be framed by Our Government under Section 77, no salt shall be removed from any salt factory, otherwise than on account of the Government, or for transport to a place of storage authorized by the Excise Commissioner, and no salt shall be removed, unless for the Government purposes, from such authorized place of storage, except under a permit and on payment of duty at the rate fixed by Our Government under Section 33, and of the following charges;—

(*a*) for every maund of salt sold on account of the Government, such sum as may be fixed under the general or special order of Our Government, or determined by auction sale, not being less than any minimum fixed under Section 33 Clause (*c*);

(*b*) for every maund of salt sold by or on account of a licensee, such sum as Our Government may, from time to time, fix as sufficient to cover all or any of the following charges or portions thereof: —

(1) The rent or assessment of the land occupied by the factory, and of the land or buildings on or in which the salt was stored;

(2) interest at five per centum per annum on the capital cost of the works constructed at the expense of Our Government within the factory of any of the descriptions or for any of the purposes mentioned in Section 29;

(3) the cost of any works executed under Section 30 and not recovered thereunder;

(4) so much of the annual expenditure incurred by Our Government on the establishments maintained at the factory or place of storage for the purposes of guarding the salt and of realising the revenue thereon, as may exceed five per centum on the duty levied on the salt therein sold in preceding official years and as has not been recovered by the Government.

36. Every holder of a permit for the removal of salt from a salt factory shall be bound to superintend, either in person or by his servant or agent, the weighing out of the same, and the person actually superintending such weighment shall be bound to prevent the removal of any quantity in excess of that for which the permit has been granted, and may test the weights and scales used in the weighment thereof. Weighment of salt removed.

37. Our Government may establish preventive stations at which all salt removed from any specified factory shall be detained and examined. Establishment of preventive stations.

CHAPTER V.

THE POWERS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS FOR THE DETECTION AND PUNISHMENT OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE SALT LAW.

38. Any Magistrate, on information given that contraband salt is manufactured, sold or kept in any place within his jurisdiction, may issue a warrant to search for such salt. Before issuing such warrant, the Magistrate shall examine the informent on oath or affirmation, and the examination shall be reduced into writing and be signed by the informent and by the Magistrate. Magistrates may issue search warrant on information.

39. Whenever any officer of the Excise Department, not below the rank of an Inspector, or officer in charge of a Police Station, or any other class of officers of the Government who may, by Notification in the Gazette, be authorized by Our Government in this behalf, has reason to believe that contraband salt is being manufactured, sold or kept in any place, and that the delay in obtaining a search warrant will prevent the discovery thereof, such officer shall first record in writing (so far as may be practicable)— When officer of Excise or other Department may search without warrants. Procedure to be observed.

(a) the name, residence and calling of the informent (if any);

(b) the locality and description of the place in which and the name of the person for or by whom the contraband salt is manufactured, sold or kept ; and

(c) the supposed quantity and description of the contraband salt, with the grounds of believing the same to be contraband;

and may then between sun-rise and sun-set, enter and search any such place, and may seize and carry away all contraband salt and all things liable to confiscation under this Regulation, which he may find, and may destroy any work constructed in such place for the manufacture of such salt or to cause or assist the spontaneous generation of salt;

and may also arrest any person concerned in the manufacture, sale or keeping of such contraband salt or in dealing therewith.

Any person arrested under this Section shall be admitted to bail by the officer conducting the search, if sufficient bail be tendered for the appearance of such person before the Excise Inspector.

Search by head of village.

40. Whenever the head of a Pakuthi (Revenue village) has credible information that contraband salt is manufactured, sold, or kept in his village, and considers that the delay in obtaining a search warrant will prevent the discovery thereof, he may, between sun-rise and sun-set search the place in which such salt is believed to be manufactured sold or kept, and shall seize and carry away all such salt and all things liable to confiscation under this Regulation, which he may find, and he shall forthwith forward them, with a report mentioning the circumstances under with and the person in whose possession they were found, to the nearest Excise Inspector or officer in charge of a Police Station.

When offenders may be arrested and anything liable to confiscation seized without warrant.

41. Any officer of the Excise, Police or Land Revenue Department may arrest without warrant, in any public thoroughfare or open place other than a dwelling place, any person found committing an offence under this Regulation, and in any such thoroughfare or open place may seize and detain anything which he has reason to believe to be liable to confiscation under this Regulation, and may search any person, vessel, vehicle, animal, package or covering upon whom or in or upon which he may have reasonable cause to suspect any such thing to be.

Persons refusing to give name and residence or giving false ones may be arrested.

42. Any person who may be accused or reasonably suspected of committing an offence under this Regulation and who, on demand by any officer of the Excise, Police or Land Revenue Department or of any other person duly empowered, refuses to give his name and residence, or who gives a name or residence which such officer or person has reason to believe to be false may be arrested by such officer or person in order that his name and residence may be ascertained.

Procedure in case of search.

43. All searches under this Chapter shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, so far as the same are consistent herewith, and where made by the head of a Pakuthi or village, shall be reported, within twenty-four hours, to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Report of search or seizure.

44. Whenever any search or arrest or seizure is made under Section 39, 41 or 42, the officer making it, shall within twenty-four hours, make a full report of the particulars of such arrest or seizure to his immediate official superior, as well as to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Arrested person how to be dealt with.

45. Whenever any person is arrested under the provisions of this Chapter and has not been admitted to bail under Section 39, the person arresting him shall forthwith forward him to the Excise Inspector of the Range in which the arrest was made, or, if such Excise Inspector be

not within a distance of ten miles from the place at which such arrest took place, to the nearest Police Station, with a report of the circumstances under which such arrest was made.

46. On any such person being brought to a Police Station as aforesaid, the officer in charge thereof shall admit him to bail to appear, when summoned, before the Excise Inspector of the Range within the limits of which the offence with which he is charged is suspected to have been committed, and in default of bail, shall forward him in custody to such Excise Inspector. Procedure by Police Station Officer.

47. Whenever any person charged with having committed an offence under this Regulation is brought before an Excise Inspector or appears before him on bail, such Excise Inspector shall, after such enquiry as he may deem fit, either admit him to bail to appear before the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or, in default of bail, forward him in custody to such magistrate, or release him on his executing a bond to appear, if and when so required, before such superior officer as the Government may by general or special order appoint in this behalf, and make a full report to such superior officer of the circumstances under which such release was made. Procedure by Excise Inspector.

Every such superior officer, on report of such report, shall, after such further enquiry as he considers necessary, either release the accused, or cause his appearance before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the manner provided above. Procedure by superior Officer.

48. Before any person is released on bail, a bond, in such sufficient but not excessive sum of money as the officer admitting him to bail thinks proper, shall be executed by such person and by one or more sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend in accordance with the terms of the bond and shall continue to attend until otherwise directed by the officer before whom he was bailed to attend. Bond of sureties and accused.

Provided that the officer admitting any such person to bail may dispense with the requirement of a surety or sureties to the bond executed by such person.

49. Whenever, by reason of default of appearance of a person bailed to appear before an Excise Inspector or such superior officer as is mentioned in Section 47, such Excise Inspector or superior officer is of opinion that proceedings should be had to compel payment of the penalty mentioned in the bond, he shall forward it to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence of which the person bailed was accused, and the Magistrate shall proceed to compel payment of the penalty in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the recovery of penalties in the like case of default of appearance by a person bailed to appear before his own Court. Procedure on breach of bond for appearance.

50. Any Excise Inspector may, after recording his reasons in writing, summon any person to appear before him, whom he has reason to suspect of having committed offence under this Regulation. On such person appearing before such Excise Inspector, he shall be dealt with under Section 47. Excise Inspector may summon suspected persons.

If the person summoned fails to appear before the Excise Inspector, and it appears to such officer, after such enquiry as he thinks fit, that there is sufficient evidence to justify the belief that such person has committed the offence he is charged with, the Excise Inspector

may forward a report to the Magistrate in the manner provided in Section 56.

Excise officers may summon witnesses.

51. Any officer of the Excise Department, duly empowerd in this behalf by Our Government, may summon any person to appear before himself to give evidence in any investigation relating to salt revenue, or to produce any document relevant thereto which may be in his possession or under his control.

Provided that no person shall be summoned to appear at a greater distance from his usual place of residence than Our Government may, from time to time, by Notification, direct.

Terms of summons.

52. Summonses shall be in writing, shall require the persons summoned to appear at a stated time and place, and shall be signed by the officer issuing them. Summonses under Section 51 shall state whether the person summoned is required to give evidence or produce a document or both.

Examination of witnesses summoned by Excise officers.

53. Persons summoned under Section 51 shall attend as required and shall answer truly all questions relating to such investigation put to them by such officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose them to a criminal prosecution or to a penalty or forfeiture. Such answers shall be reduced into writing and shall be signed by such officer. The answers shall also be signed by such persons, but shall not be used as evidence in any criminal proceeding other than a proceeding on a charge of perjury against such persons.

Examination of witnesses whose attendance is dispensed with.

54. Such officer may proceed to the residence of any person who from sickness or other infirmity may be unable to appear before him, or whom by reason of rank or sex, it may not be proper to summon, and may there examine him, instead of summoning him to appear, and the provisions of Section 53 shall apply in such case.

Persons summoned merely to produce documents.

55. Any person summoned merely to produce a document shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if he causes such document to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

Report of Excise Inspector to Magistrate.

56. Whenever an Excise Inspector forwards in custody any person accused of an offence under this Regulation to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or admits any such person to bail to appear before such Magistrate, such Excise Inspector shall also forward to such Magistrate a report setting forth the name of the accused person, the nature of the offence with which he is charged, and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and shall send to such Magistrate any article or samples which it may be necessary to produce before him. Upon the receipt of such report or a report under Section 50, the Magistrate shall proceed in like manner as if report has been made to him under Clause (b) or (c), Section 170 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Power of Excise Inspector to cause attendance of witnesses.

57. Such Excise Inspector shall exercise all the powers conferred by the Code of Criminal Procedure on an officer in charge of a Police Station, in respect of causing the appearance before such Magistrate of such persons as he may consider necessary to be examined by the Magistrate.

58. No person accused or suspected of having committed an offence under this Regulation shall be detained in custody for a longer period than under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable, and such period shall not, in the absence of the special order of a Magistrate exceed twenty-four hours, exclusive of the time necessary for the journey of such person to the place where the Excise Inspector may be, and from thence to the Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Accused not to be detained in custody for a longer period than 24 hours without special authority.

59. All officers in charge of Police Stations shall take charge of and keep in safe custody, pending the orders of the Magistrate or of any Excise Inspector, all things seized under this Regulation, which may be delivered to them; and shall allow any Excise officer who may accompany such things to the Police Station or who may be deputed for the purpose by his superior officer, to affix his seal to such things or to take samples of and from them. All samples so taken shall also be sealed with the seal of the officer in charge of the Police Station.

Custody of things seized under the Regulation.

60. All officers of the Excise, Police and Land Revenue Departments shall, upon notice given, or request made, be legally bound to assist each other in carrying out the provisions of this Regulation.

Officers of Excise and other Departments to assist each other.

61. All officers of the Police and Land Revenue Departments shall be bound to give immediate information to an Excise officer, and every Excise officer shall be bound to give immediate information either to his immediate official superior or to an Excise Inspector, of all breaches of any of the provisions of this Regulation which may come to their knowledge; and all such officers shall be bound to take all reasonable measures in their power to prevent the commission of any such breaches which, they may know or have reason to believe, are about or are likely to be committed.

Prevention of and information regarding offences.

62. All proprietors, tenants, undertenants and cultivators or other persons who own or hold land on which there shall be any manufacture of contraband salt, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse be bound to give notice of the same to a Magistrate or to an officer of the Excise, Police or Land Revenue Department, immediately the same shall come to their knowledge.

Land-holders and others to report manufacture of contraband salt.

63. At the conclusion of any enquiry into or trial of an offence under this Regulation, the Court may order the confiscation of anything liable to confiscation under this Regulation in connection with such offence.

Provisions regarding confiscation of things liable thereto.

Whenever confiscation is so ordered, the Court may give the owner of such thing an option to pay, in lieu of confiscation, such sum of money as the Court may think fit. In any other case, when anything liable to confiscation under this Regulation has been seized, the Excise Commissioner may, subject to such rules as Our Government may prescribe, order the confiscation thereof.

64. Our Government may by rule provide in regard to things liable to be seized under this Regulation,—

Disposal of things seized.

(a) that the owner or person having the charge of any animal seized and detained, shall provide from day to day for its keep while so detained, and that, if he omits to do so, such animal may

be sold by public auction and the expenses (if any) incurred on account of it, defrayed from the proceeds of the sale;

(b) that when anything is seized and an order for its release is subsequently passed and the owner does not, within a period to be fixed by such rule, appear to claim such thing and tender the duties, penalties and charges (if any) due in respect thereof, it may be sold by public auction, and such duties, penalties and charges defrayed from the proceeds of the sale; and

(c) that the surplus proceeds of a sale under Clause (a) or Clause (b) of the Section shall, if not claimed by the owner of the thing seized within a period to be fixed by such rule, be forfeited to the Government.

Power to cancel and suspend licenses.

65. The Excise Commissioner may cancel any license, if the licensee shall have been convicted of any offence under this Regulation, or may suspend or cancel any license in case of breach of the conditions thereof.

CHAPTER VI.

PENALTIES.

Penalties for removal of salt without or in excess of permits, &c.

66. Any person who—

(a) removes any salt without or in excess of the permits rendered necessary by this Regulation ; or

(b) except for agricultural or building purposes, excavates, collects or possesses salt earth in any local area where it is contraband salt ; or

(c) manufactures contraband salt in any other way than by excavating or collecting salt earth ; or

(d) purchases, obtains, possesses, sells or weighs contraband salt other than salt earth, knowing or having reason to believe it to be contraband ; or

(e) attempts to commit or, within the meaning of the Travancore Penal Code, abets the commission of any of the above acts ;

shall, on conviction, be punishable for every such offence with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or with fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty rupees, or with both.

Penalty for act or omission in contravention of Section 36, or of Clauses (c), (d) and (f) of Section 77 or of any permit.

67. Any person who is guilty of any act or intentional omission in contravention of Section 36 of this Regulation, or of any rule framed by Our Government under Clauses (c), (d) and (f) of Section 77, or of any permit granted under this Regulation, shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Penalty for vexatious abuse of power by officer of Excise or other Department.

68. Any officer of the Excise, Police or Land Revenue Department who enters, for the purposes of search, any house, building, vessel or enclosed place, without reasonable cause to believe that contraband salt is manufactured, sold or kept therein, or who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any article on the pretence of searching for contraband salt, or who vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches and arrests any person or stops or detains any vehicles or vessels in transit, or who in any other way vexatiously exceeds his lawful powers, shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

69. Any Excise or other officer exercising powers under this Regulation; or any other person, who vexatiously and unnecessarily delays forwarding to the Excise Inspector or to the officer in charge of the nearest Police Station, as required by Section 45 of this Regulation, any person arrested or any article seized under this Regulation, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Penalty for vexatious delay by officer of Excise or other Department.

70. Any Excise officer who without lawful excuse shall cease or refuse to perform, or shall withdraw himself from, the duties of his office, unless expressly allowed to do so in writing by the Excise Commissioner, or unless he shall have given to his superior officer two months' previous notice in writing of his intention to do so, or who shall offer any unwarrantable violence to any person in his custody, shall, on conviction be punishable with fine which may extend to six months' pay or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

Penalty for Excise officer refusing to do duty or using violence to person in custody.

71. All contraband salt;

all salt saline substances or salt earth, in regard to which any offence relating to salt may be proved to have been committed;

all vessels, vehicles, materials, implements, utensils, animals, packages, and coverings employed in the manufacture, purchase, sale, keeping, concealment or conveyance thereof, or in otherwise dealing therewith;

shall be liable to confiscation.

What things liable to confiscation.

CHAPTER VII.

General Provisions.

72. All rules made and notifications issued under this Regulation shall be made and issued by publication in the Government Gazette; provided that all such rules and notifications whereby any act or omission is made punishable, shall be published in three successive issues of the Government Gazette. All such rules and notifications shall thereupon have the force of law and be read as part of this Regulation, and may in like manner be varied, suspended or annulled.

Publication of rules and notifications.

73. All notifications and orders conferring powers, imposing duties or making appointments under this Regulation, may respectively refer to persons by name or by office or to classes of officials generally by their officials titles.

Mode of conferring powers

74. Whenever under the provisions of this Regulation, it may be necessary to serve any person with a summons or a notice, or to tender a license, such service or tender shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding the service of summons, so far as they may be applicable to the circumstances of the case.

Service of summons &c.

Provided that a registered letter addressed to the usual residence of any person may be substituted for any other mode of serving a summons or notice upon that person.

And provided also that when a notice has to be served upon the general body of the licensees of a salt factory, it shall be sufficient to affix the notice to a prominent part of the factory office and to keep it so affixed for not less than seventy two hours.

75. All Contraband salt found in any house, building or enclosed place shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be in the possession of the occupier of such house, building or place.

Presumption as to possession.

76. All sums recoverable under this Regulation or in any way due to the Government on account of the salt revenue, may be deducted by the Excise Commissioner from any money owing to the person from whom such sums may be recoverable or due, which

Recovery of sums due to Government.

may be in the hands of the Excise Commissioner or under his disposal or control, or may be recovered by the Excise Commissioner by attachment and sale of salt belonging to such person and remaining within the limits of a factory or a place of storage authorised by the Excise Commissioner. If not so recovered, such sums may be recovered by the Tahsildar, on the requisition of the Excise Commissioner, as if they were arrears of land revenue.

Power to make rules.

77. Our Government may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation for regulating the following matters, namely :—

(a) the grant of licenses and permits and the particulars and conditions to be contained therein ;

(b) the registry and acceptance of transfers and relinquishment of licenses ;

(c) the manufacture, storage, sale and removal of salt in and from salt factories and the import or export of salt by sea or land ;

(d) the time for the payment of duty and other charges and the assessment of such charges;

(e) the grant of batta to witnesses and of compensation for loss of time to persons released under Section 47, on the ground that they have been improperly arrested, and to persons charged before a Magistrate with offences under this Regulation and acquitted ;

(f) the routes by which salt shall be taken to a preventive station ;

(g) the disposal of things seized or confiscated ; and

(h) generally, the carrying out of the provisions herein contained.

Appeals against order.

78. Appeals shall lie from all proceedings and orders of officers appointed under this Regulation, to their respective immediate superiors, provided that such appeals are preferred within thirty days from the date of the receipt, by the person aggrieved, of the order or proceedings appealed against.

Appeals shall also lie from all proceedings and orders of the Excise Commissioner to Our Dewan, provided that such appeals are preferred within sixty days from the date of the receipt, by the person aggrieved, of the proceedings or order appealed against.

Limitation.

79 No action shall lie against Our Government or against any officer in respect of any order passed or act *bona fide* done or ordered to be done under this Regulation. No suit or prosecution shall be instituted for anything done or ordered to be done under this Regulation, after the expiration of six months from the accrual of the cause of action or from the date of the act or order complained of.

Power of superior officers of the Excise Department.

80. Excise officers superior in rank to an Excise Inspector may exercise the same powers, throughout the local area to which they are appointed, as may be exercised by such Inspector within the limits of his jurisdiction.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION IV OF 1088.

A Regulation to provide for the Recovery of Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges in Travancore, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 25th December 1912, corresponding to the 11th Dhanu 1088, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Preamble.

Whereas it is necessary to define the procedure for the realisation of tolls on public roads and bridges in Travancore; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. This Regulation may be called the Tolls Recovery Regulation, and it shall extend to the whole of Travancore, and it shall come into force on the 1st Makaram 1088.

Procedure to be followed for recovery of tolls.

2. The following procedure shall be observed for the recovery of tolls levied upon any road or bridge which has been, or shall hereafter be, made or repaired at the expense of Our Government at such rates as Our Government may fix from time to time.

Power to appoint collectors.

Collector's responsibilities.

3. Our Government may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would belong to them if employed in the collection of land revenue.

Procedure in case of non-payment of tolls.

4. In case of non-payment of any toll on demand, the officer appointed to collect the same may seize any of the carriages or animals on which it is chargeable, or any part of their burden of sufficient value to defray the toll; and, if any toll remains undischarged for twenty four hours, with the cost arising from such seizure, the case shall be brought before the nearest Magistrate, who may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll and expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure and sale, and cause any balance that may remain to be returned, on demand, to the owner of the property: and the said Magistrate, on receipt of the property, shall publish a notice affixed in a conspicuous part of the court-house, that at noon of the tenth day, exclusive of Sunday or any other public holiday, he will sell the property by auction.

Release of seized property on tender of dues.

Provided that, if, at any time before the sale has been actually closed, the person whose property has been seized, shall tender the amount of all the expenses incurred and of double the toll payable by him, the said Magistrate shall forthwith release the property seized.

Police officers bound to assist toll collectors.

5. All Police officers shall be bound to assist the toll-collectors, when required, in the execution of this Regulation.

Penalty on unauthorised person demanding tolls and for illegal demand.

6. Every person, other than the persons appointed to collect the tolls under this Regulation, who shall levy or demand any toll on any public road or bridge, or for passing through any bazaar situated thereon and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll or under colour of this Regulation, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure or sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort

money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Regulation, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, any part of which fine may be awarded by the Magistrate to the person agrieved; but this remedy shall not be deemed to bar or affect his right to have redress by suit in the Civil Court.

Table to be put up at the gate or station.

7. A table of the tolls authorised to be taken at any toll-gate or station shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station, legibly written or printed in English, Malayalam and Tamil words and figures, to which shall be annexed, written or printed in like manner, a statement of the penalties for refusing to pay the tolls and for taking any unlawful toll.

Collectors of tolls may compound for tolls.

8. The Officer entrusted with the management of the collection of tolls under this Regulation may, with the previous sanction of Our Government, compound for any period not exceeding one year, with any person, for a certain sum to be paid in advance by such person, for any vehicle or animal kept by him, in lieu of the rates of toll on such vehicle or animal.

Power of Our Government to lease the collection of tolls.

9. It shall be lawful for Our Government to lease the collection of tolls upon any public road or bridge by public auction or private contract, from year to year, on such terms and conditions as Our Government may deem desirable. Provided that the lessee shall give security for the due fulfilment of such terms and conditions and that all sums payable under the terms and conditions of the lease, shall be deemed public revenue and be recoverable as such under the law for the time being in force.

Acts of lessee or his agent.

10. When the tolls on any public road or bridge have been duly leased, the lessee and every person employed by the lessee as his agent for collecting the tolls, shall be deemed to be persons appointed to collect tolls under this Regulation, and shall exercise all the powers and be subject to all the responsibilities attaching to persons appointed to collect tolls under this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION V OF 1088.

A Regulation to consolidate the law relating to the levy of Sea-Customs duties and the management of sea-ports passed by His Highness the Maha Raja, on the 16th April 1913, corresponding to the 4th Medom 1088

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs duties and the management of sea ports; It is enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. This Regulation may be called "The Travancore Sea Customs Regulation of 1088". — Short title.

It extends to the whole of Travancore; and it shall come into force on the 1st day of Chingom 1089. — Local extent and commencement.

2. All appointments, rules, declarations, exemptions and delegations made, powers conferred, forms and conditions prescribed, values, fees, rates and period fixed, and notifications, instructions, directions, prohibitions, passes and licenses issued, before the passing of this Regulation, shall, if the same are in force at the time that this Regulation comes into force, be deemed to have been respectively made, conferred, prescribed, fixed and issued under this Regulation, in so far as they are consistent herewith. — Saving of appointments &c.

3. Nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of the Interportal Trade Convention for the time being in force between Our Government and the Paramount Power. — Interportal Trade Convention not affected by Regulation.

4. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context, — Interpretation.

(a) 'Controlling Officer of Customs' denotes the person authorised to exercise, subject to Our Government, the chief control in matters relating to Sea Customs; — 'Controlling Officer of Customs.'

(b) 'Chief Customs Officer' denotes the chief executive officer of Sea Customs for any port to which this Regulation applies; — 'Chief Customs Officer.'

(c) 'Customs Inspector' includes every officer of Sea Customs for the time being in separate charge of a customs house, or duly authorised to perform all the duties, or any special duties of an officer so in charge; — 'Customs Inspector.'

(d) 'Customs port' shall mean any place in Travancore, declared under Section 10, to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods; — 'Customs port.'

(e) 'Port Officer' means every officer for the time being in separate charge of a customs port, or any person duly authorised to perform all or any of the duties of an officer so in charge; — 'Port Officer.'

(f) 'Foreign port' means any port beyond the limits of Travancore; — 'Foreign port.

(g) 'Vessel' includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property; — 'Vessel.'

(h) 'Coasting vessel' denotes any vessel proceeding from one customs port to another customs port, whether touching at any intermediate foreign port or not, or proceeding from one customs port to a port in British India or *vice versa*, or proceeding from or to a customs port to or from a place declared to be a port under Section 11; — 'Coasting vessel.'

(i) 'Master,' when used in relation to any vessel, means any person, except a pilot or harbour master having command or charge of such vessel; — 'Master.'

(j) 'Warehousing port' means any customs port declared to be a warehousing port under Section 13; — 'Warehousing port.'

(k) 'Warehouse' denotes any place appointed or licensed under Section 14 or 15; — 'Warehouse.'

'Derelict.'

(*l*) 'Derelict' means a thing voluntarily abandoned or utterly forsaken by its proper owner;

'Jetsam.'

(*m*) 'Jetsam' means goods thrown overboard, in case of extreme peril, in order to lighten and preserve a vessal, and which remain under water;

'Flotsam.'

(*n*) 'Flotsam' means goods lost by ship-wreck and floating on the sea;

'Wreck.'

(*o*) 'Wreck' signifies the ruins of a destroyed vessel;

'Freight.'

(*p*) 'Freight' means the sum agreed or paid for the hire or use of a vessel, in whole or in part;

'Primage.'

(*q*) 'Primage' means a charge in addition to the freight;

General average.'

(*r*) 'General average' means a contribution made by all parties concerned in a sea adventure, towards a loss, by the voluntary sacrifice of the property of some of the parties in interest, for the benefit of all.

Agent of owner of goods to be deemed owner for certain purposes.

5. When any person is expressly or impliedly authorised by the owner of any goods to be his agent in respect of such goods, for all or any of the purposes of this Regulation, and such authorisation is approved by the Chief Customs Officer or by the Customs Inspector, such person shall, for such purposes, be deemed to be the owner of such goods.

When ship's agent may act for the Master.

6. Anything which a Master is required or empowered to do under this Regulation may, with the express or implied consent of such Master and the approval of the Chief Customs Officer or of the Customs Inspector, be done by a ship's agent.

CHAPTER II.

Appointments and Powers of Officers, &c.

Appointment of officers, etc.

7. Our Government may appoint such persons as they think fit to be officers of Sea Customs and to exercise all or any of the powers conferred, and to perform all or any of the duties imposed, by this Regulation, on such officers. Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by Our Government.

Delegation of powers under Sec 7.

8. Our Government may delegate to any officer any of the powers vested in them by Section 7 of this Regulation. Every person appointed in the exercise of such delegated powers may be suspended or dismissed by the officer who appointed him.

Powers to make rules.

9. Our Government may make rules, consistent with this Regulation

(*a*) prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of officers of Sea Customs;

(*b*) authorising and regulating the delegation of their duties by such officers; and

(*c*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation. Such rules shall be published in the Gazette.

CHAPTER III.

Declaration of Ports, Wharves, Customs houses, Warehouses, &c.

Power to appoint ports, wharves, customs-houses, warehouses, &c.

10. Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette,—

(*a*) declare the places which alone shall be ports for the shipment and landing of goods;

(*b*) declare the limits of such ports ;

(*c*) declare proper places therein to be wharves for the landing and shipping of goods, or of particular classes of goods ;

(*d*) declare the limits of any such wharf ;

(*e*) alter the name of any such port or wharf ; and

(*f*) declare what shall, for the purposes of this Regulation, be deemed to be a customs house, and the limits thereof.

11. Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, declare places to the ports for the carrying on of coasting trade with customs ports, or with any specified customs port, and for no other purpose. Power to declare places to be ports for coasting trade.

12. Our Government may direct, by Notification in the Gazette, that all goods or any specified class of goods, imported from or exported to any foreign port, to or from a customs port, shall, with such limitations and on such conditions (if any) as our Government may think fit to prescribe, be treated, for any of the purposes of this Regulation, as goods imported from or exported to a customs port as the case may be. Power to declare that foreign ports shall be regarded as customs ports for certain purposes.

13. Our Government may declare, by Notification in the Gazette, that any customs port shall be a warehousing port for the purposes of this Regulation. Power to declare warehousing ports.

14. At any warehousing port, the Controlling Officer of Customs may appoint public warehouses, wherein dutiable goods may be bonded or deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof, and may cancel such appointment. Power to appoint public warehouses.

15. At any warehousing port, the Controlling Officer of Customs or the Chief Customs Officer may license private warehouses wherein dutiable articles may be deposited as aforesaid. Power to license private warehouses.

Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, shall be drawn up in such form as may be prescribed by the Controlling Officer of Customs, and shall be signed by the applicant. Form of application for license.

Every license granted under this Section may be cancelled on conviction of the licensee of any offence under this Regulation relating to warehouses, unless it is otherwise provided in the license, or on the expiration of one month's notice in writing given to the licensee by the authority which granted the license. Revocation of license.

Our Government may appoint, in or near any customs port, stations or limits at or within which vessels arriving at or departing from such port shall bring to for the boarding or landing of officers of Customs, and may direct at what particular place in any such port, vessels not brought into port by pilots shall anchor or moor. Stations for customs officers to board and land.

CHAPTER IV.

Prohibitions and Restrictions of Importation and Exportation.

17. No goods specified in the following clauses shall be brought, whether by land, or by back-water, or by sea, into Travancore:— Prohibitions.

(*a*) any book printed in infringement of any law in force in Travancore on the subject of copyright, when the proprietor of such copyright or his agent has given to the Controlling Officer of Customs

a notice in writing that such copyright subsists and a statement of the date on which it will expire;

(*b*) counterfeit coin, or coin which purports to be the King's coin of British India but which is not of the established standard in weight or fineness.

(*c*) any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure or article;

(*d*) goods having applied thereto a counterfeit trade-mark within the meaning of the Travancore Penal Code or a false trade-description ;

Explanation:—'False trade-description' means a trade-description which is untrue in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied ; and it includes every alteration of a trade description, whether by way of addition, effacement or otherwise, where that alteration makes the description untrue in a material respect ; and the fact that a trade description is a trade mark or part of a trade mark shall not prevent such trade description being a false trade description under this Regulation ;

(*e*) goods made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or of India, and having applied thereto any name or trade-mark being or purporting to be the name or the trade-mark of any person who is a manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or in India, unless—

(1) the name or trade-mark is, as to every application thereof, accompanied by a definite indication of the goods having been made or produced in a place beyond the limits of the United Kingdom or of India, and

(2) the country in which that place is situated is in that indication indicated in letters as large and conspicuous as any letter in the name or trade-mark, and in the same language and character as the name or trade-mark ;

(*f*) piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece, which

(1) have not, conspicuously stamped in English numerals on each piece, the length thereof in standard yards, or in standard yards and a fraction of such a yard, according to the real length of the piece, and

(2) have been manufactured beyond the limits of India, or have been manufactured within those limits but out of Travancore, in premises which, if they were in Travancore, would be a factory as defined in the factory Law, for the time being of Travancore.

Power to prohibit or restrict importation or exportation of goods.

18. Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, prohibit or restrict the bringing or taking by sea, by back-water, or by land, of goods of any specified description, into or out of Travancore or into or out of any specified part of Travancore.

Detention and confiscation of goods whose importation is prohibited.

19. (1) Before detaining any such goods as are or may be specified in or under Section 17 or 18, as the case may be, or taking any further proceedings with a view to the confiscation thereof under this Regulation, the Chief Customs Officer, or the Customs Inspector, or other Officer appointed by Our Government in this behalf, may require the rules under this Section, whether as to information, security, conditions or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy himself in accordance with those rules that the goods are such as are prohibited to be imported.

(2) Our Government may make rules, either general or special respecting the detention and confiscation of goods the importation of which is prohibited, and the conditions, if any, to be fulfilled before such detention and confiscation, and may, by such rules determine the information, notice and security to be given and the evidence requisite for any of the purposes of this Section and the mode of verification of such evidence.

(3) Where there is on any goods a name which is identical with, or a colorable imitation of, the name of a place in the United Kingdom or in India, that name, unless accompanied in equally large and conspicuous letters and in the same language and character, by the name of the country in which such place is situate, shall be treated for the purpose of Sections 17 and 18 as if it were the name of a place in the United Kingdom or in India.

(4) Such rules may apply to all goods the importation of which is prohibited by Section 17 or under Section 18; or different rules may be made respecting different classes of such goods or of offences in relation to such goods.

(5) The rules may provide for the informant reimbursing any public officer and Our Government, all expenses and damages incurred in respect of any detention made on his information, and of any proceedings consequent on such detention.

(6) All rules under this Section shall be published in the Gazette.

CHAPTER V.

Levy of and Exemption from Customs duties.

20. Except as hereinafter provided, customs duties shall be levied, at such rates as may be prescribed by Our Government by Notification in the Gazette, on— Goods dutiable.

(a) goods imported or exported by sea, into or from any customs port, from or to any foreign port;

(b) tobacco, opium, ganja, salt or salted fish, and spirit imported by sea from any customs port into any other customs port;

(c) goods brought from any foreign port to any customs port, and, without payment of duty, there transhipped for, or thence carried to and imported at, any other customs port; and

(d) goods brought in bond from one customs port to another:

Provided that no such duties shall be levied on goods belonging to Our Government. Proviso.

21. Except as otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force, goods whereof any article liable to duty under this Regulation forms a part or ingredient, shall be chargeable with the full duty which would be payable on such goods if they were entirely composed of such article; or if composed of more than one article liable to duty, then with the full duty, which would be payable on such goods if they were entirely composed of the article charged with the highest rate of duty. Goods partially composed of dutiable articles.

22. Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, fix, for the purpose of levying duties, tariff-values of any goods exported or imported by sea on which customs duties are imposed, and alter any such values. Power to fix tariff-values.

General power to exempt from Customs duties.

23. Our Government may,—

(a) by Notification in the Gazette, exempt any goods imported into, or exported from, Travancore, or into or from any specified port therein, from the whole or any part of the customs duties leviable on such goods;

(b) also, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty, under circumstances of an exceptional nature to be stated in such order, any goods on which customs duties are leviable.

Baggage in actual use.

24. The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may, subject to any general rules relating to the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the customs house, which may be made under Section 70, pass, free of duty, any baggage in actual use, and for this purpose may determine, subject to any such rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use, or as goods subject to duty.

Re-imported articles of local produce.

25. (1) If goods, which had been produced or manufactured in Travancore, be imported into any customs port from any foreign port, such goods shall be liable to all the duties, conditions and restrictions (if any) to which goods of the like kind and value not so produced or manufactured are liable on the importation thereof; provided that, if the importation takes place within one year after the previous exportation of such goods, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Controlling Officer of Customs that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom or on whose account they had been exported, the goods may, at the discretion of the Controlling Officer of Customs, be admitted without payment of the import duty.

Export of foreign produce.

(2) If goods, which had been produced or manufactured beyond the limits of Travancore, are exported from any customs port, such goods shall be liable to all the duties, conditions and restrictions (if any) to which goods of the like kind and value produced or manufactured in Travancore are liable on the exportation thereof; provided that if the exportation takes place within one year after the previous importation of such goods, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Controlling Officer of Customs that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom or on whose account they had been imported, the goods may, at the discretion of the Controlling Officer of Customs, be allowed to be exported without payment of duty.

Excise duty on importation of certain country goods.

26 Any goods, produced or manufactured in Travancore, which have been exported therefrom and on the exportation of which any drawback of excise has been received, shall, on being imported into any customs port, be subjected, unless Our Government, in any particular case, otherwise direct by special order, to payment of excise duty at the rate to which goods of the like kind and quality are liable at such port.

Goods derelict and wreck.

27. All goods derelict, jetsam and wreck, brought or coming into any place in Travancore, shall be subject to the same duties, if any, to which goods of the like kind are for the time being subject on importation at any customs port, and shall in other respects be dealt with as if they were imported from a foregin port, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Controlling Officer of Customs that such goods are the produce of manufacture of any place from which they are entitled to be admitted duty free.

Country provisions and stores.

28. Provisions or stores produced or manufactured in Travancore required for use on board of any vessel proceeding to any foregin port, may be shipped free of duty, whether of customs or excise in such,

quantities as the Chief Customs Officer may determine with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, the numbers of the crew and passengers, the intermediate ports it is to call at, or the length of the voyage on which the vessel is about to depart.

may be shipped free of duty.

29. On the importation into, or exportation from, any customs port, of any goods, whether liable to duty or not, the owner of such goods shall, in his bill-of-entry or shipping bill, as the case may be, state the real value, quantity and description of such goods to the best of his knowledge, and belief, and shall also subscribe a declaration of the truth of such statement at the foot of such bill.

Owner to declare real value &c., of goods in bill-of-entry, or shipping bill.

30. In case of doubt, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may require the owner of any such goods, or any other person in possession of any invoice, broker's note, policy of insurance or other document, whereby the real value, quantity or description of any such goods can be ascertained, to produce the same, and to furnish any information relating to such value, quantity or description which it is in his power to furnish. And thereupon, such person shall produce such document and furnish such information:

Power to require production of invoice &c.

Provided that, if the owner makes and subscribes a declaration before the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector to the effect that he is unable, for want of full information, to state the real value or contents of any case, package or parcel of goods, then, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof, (1) to open such case, package or parcel, and examine the contents in the presence of an officer of Customs, or

(2) to deposit such case, package or parcel in a public warehouse appointed under Section 14, without warehousing the same, pending the production of such information.

31. For the purpose of this Regulation, the real value shall be deemed to be--(a) the whole sale cash price, less trade discount for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation or exportation, as the case may be, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except (in the case of goods imported) of the amount of the duties payable on the importation thereof; or (b) where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place, without any abatement or deduction except as aforesaid.

"Real value" defined.

32. Goods chargeable with duty upon the value thereof, but for which a specific value is not fixed for the purpose of levying the duty thereon, shall, without unnecessary delay, be examined by an officer of Customs.

Examination of *advalorem* goods.

If it appears that the real value of such goods is correctly stated in the bill-of-entry or shipping bill, the goods shall be assessed in accordance therewith.

33. If it appears that any goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of duty, than that to which they would be subject according to the value thereof as stated in the bill-of-entry or shipping bill, the officer of Customs may detain such goods.

Procedure when such goods are under-valued by owner.

In every such case, the officer of Customs shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner of the goods of their detention and of the value thereof as estimated by him; and the Controlling Officer of Customs shall, within such reasonable period as may, with the consent of the parties, be arranged, determine either to deliver such goods on payment

of the duty charged according to the entry of such owner, or to retain the same for the use of Our Government.

If the goods are retained for the use of Our Government, the Controlling Officer of Customs shall cause the full amount stated in the bill as their real value to be paid to the owner in full satisfaction for such goods, in the same manner as if they had been transferred by ordinary sale, and shall, after due notice and without unnecessary delay, cause them to be put up to public auction in wholesale lots for cash on delivery.

If the Controlling Officer of Customs deems the highest offer made at such sale to be inadequate, he may either adjourn the sale to some other day to be notified, or buy in the goods, or otherwise dispose of them for the benefit of Our Government.

If the proceeds arising from such sale exceed the sum paid to the owner together with (in the case of goods imported) the duty to which the goods are liable and all charges incurred by Our Government in connection with them, a portion, not exceeding one-half of the overplus, shall, at the discretion of the Controlling Officer of Customs, be payable to the officer who detected the under-valuation of the goods.

Nothing in this Section shall prevent the Controlling Officer of Customs, when he has reason to believe that any such under-valuation was solely the result of accident or error, from permitting the owner of the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry, on payment of such increased rate of duties on the excess of the amended over the original valuation, or on such other terms, as the Controlling Officer of Customs may determine.

Nothing in this Section shall prevent the Chief Customs Officer from dealing with under-valuation under Section 149 (36) if he seems fit to do so.

Abatement allowed on damaged goods.

34. If, on the first examination of any goods under Section 32, the owner thereof states in writing that such goods are, in consequence of damage sustained before delivery of the bill-of-entry, of value less than that stated in such bill, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, on being satisfied of the fact, may allow abatement of duty accordingly.

Reduced duty how determined.

The reduced duty to be levied on such goods may be ascertained by either of the following methods, at the option of the owner:—

(a) the real value of such goods may be fixed on appraisement by the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, and the duty may be assessed on the value so fixed; or

(b) the goods may, after due notice, be sold by public auction at such time (within thirty days from the date of delivery of the bill-of-entry) and at such place, as the Controlling Officer of Customs may appoint; and the duty may be assessed on the gross amount realised by such sale.

Deterioration of tariff-valued goods.

35. When any goods, the value of which has been fixed for the purpose of levying the duty thereon, have, before delivery of the bill-of-entry, deteriorated to the extent of more than one-tenth of their value, the duty on such goods shall, if the owner thereof so desires, be assessed *ad valorem*.

The real value of such goods shall be ascertained as provided in Section 34 and the duty shall be assessed thereon.

36. No abatement of duty on account of damage shall be allowed on wines, spirit or beer, or on other articles on which duties are levied on quantity and not on value.

No abatement when duty is levied on quantity.

37. Except as provided in Section 89, no amendment of a bill-of-entry or shipping bill relating to goods assessed for duty on the declared value, quantity or description thereof, shall be allowed after such goods have been removed from the customs house.

Restriction on amendment of bill-of-entry, shipping bill or manifest.

38. The rate of duty and the tariff valuation (if any) applicable to any goods imported, shall be the rate and valuation in force on the date on which the bill-of-entry thereof is delivered to the office of Customs under Section 81:

Alteration of import duty or tariff valuation.

Provided that, if such goods are warehoused under this Regulation, the rate and valuation, if any, applicable thereto, shall be the rate and valuation in force on the date on which application is made to clear such goods from the warehouse for home-consumption.

Explanation.—A bill-of-entry shall, for the purposes of this Section, be deemed to be delivered when it is first presented to the proper officer of Customs.

39. The rate of duty and the tariff valuation (if any) applicable to any goods exported, shall be the rate and valuation in force when a shipping bill of such goods is delivered under Section 131.

Alteration of export duty or tariff valuation.

40. When customs duties or charges have been short-levied through inadvertence, error, collusion or misconstruction on the part of any officer of Customs, through or mis-statement as to real value, quantity, or description on the part of the owner.

Payment of duties short-levied or erroneously refunded.

or when any such duty or charge, after having been levied, has been, owing to any such cause, erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty or charge so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amout paid to him in excess, on demand being made within six months from the date of the first assessment or making of the refund; if the said deficiency or excess is not paid or repaid, the same may be recovered as an arrear of land revenue, and the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said deficiency or excess is paid or repaid or realised.

41. Customs duties or charges which have been paid, and of which repayment wholly or in part is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid through inadvertence, error or misconstruction, shall be returned, with the sanction of Our Government, if such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment, but not if made after the expiry of the said period of three months.

No refund of charges erroneously levied or paid unless claimed within three months.

CHAPTER VI.

Drawbacks or Refunds.

A. *Of the import duty.*

42. When any goods, capable of being easily indentified, which have been imported by land, by backwater or by sea into Travancore, and upon which duties of Sea or Land Customs have been paid on importation, are again exported by sea from a customs port to any foreign

Drawback allowable in re-export

port, or as provisions or stores for use on board a ship proceeding to a foreign port, seven-eighths of such duties shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, be repaid as drawback:

Conditions for grant of drawback.

Provided that, in every such case, the goods shall be indentified to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector at such customs port, and that the export is made within one year from the date of original importation.

Drawback on goods exported to customs port and thence to foreign port.

43. When any goods, having been charged with import duty at one customs port and thence exported to another, are reexported by sea as aforesaid, drawback shall be allowed on such goods as if they had been so re-exported from the former port:

Proviso.

Provided that, in every such case, the goods are indentified to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector at the port of final exportation and that such final exportation is made within one year from the date on which the goods were first imported into Travancore.

B. Of the export duty.

Drawback allowable on re-import.

44. When any goods, capable of being easily identified, which have been exported from Travancore and upon which duties of Sea or Land Customs have been paid on exportation, are again imported by sea into any customs port, seven-eighths of such duties shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, be repaid as drawback; provided that, in every such case, the goods shall be identified to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector at such customs port, and that the import is made within one year from the date of original exportation.

C. General.

Power to declare what goods are identifiable and to prohibit drawback in case of specified foreign port.

Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette,—

(*a*) declare what good shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, be deemed to be capable of being easily identified; and

(*b*) prohibit the payment of drawback upon the re-exportation or re-importation of goods to or from any specified foreign port.

When no drawback allowed.

46. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no drawback shall be allowed—

(*a*) upon goods not included in the export-manifest or import-manifest, as the case may be, unless Our Government by general or special order otherwise direct, or

(*b*) where the goods exported or imported are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(*c*) where the claim is for drawback amounting, in respect of any single shipment, to less than rupees five, or

(*d*) on tobacco, salt, salted fish, opium or ganja.

Time to claim drawback.

47. (1) No drawback shall be allowed unless the claim to receive such drawback is made and established at the time of re-export or re-import as the case may be.

When payment made.

(2) No refund of import duty shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea, or unless refund is demanded within three months from the date of entry for shipment.

(3) No refund of export duty shall be made until the goods have been actually re-imported or unless refund is demanded within three months from the date of re-importation.

CHAPTER VII.

Arrival and Departure of Vessels.

Arrival and entry of vessels inwards.

Power to fix places beyond which inward bound vessels are not to proceed until manifest delivered.

48. Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, fix a place in any river, backwater or port, beyond which no vessel arriving shall pass until a manifest has been delivered to the pilot, officer of Customs, or other person duly authorised to receive the same.

Delivery of manifest when vessel anchors outside the place fixed.

If, in any river, backwater, or port, wherein a place has been fixed under this Section, the Master of any vessel arriving remains outside or below the place so fixed, such Master shall, nevertheless, within twenty four hours after the vessel anchors, deliver a manifest to the pilot, officer of Customs, or other person duly authorised to receive the same.

Delivery of manifest where no place has been so fixed

49 If any vessel arrives at any customs port in which a place has not been so fixed, the Master of such vessel shall within twenty four hours after such vessel has anchored within the limits of the port, deliver a manifest to the pilot, officer of Customs, or other person duly authorised to receive the same.

Signature and contents of manifest.

50. Every manifest shall be signed by the Master, shall specify all goods imported in such vessel, showing separately all goods (if any intended to be landed, transhipped or taken on to another port, and all ship's stores intended for consumption in port or on the voyage, and shall contain such further particulars and be made out in such form as the Controlling Officer of Customs may direct.

Amendment of error in manifest.

The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector shall permit the Master to amend any obvious error in the manifest, or to supply any omission which, in such officer's opinion, is the result of accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplimentary manifest, and may levy thereon such fee as Our Government may direct.

Except as herein provided, no import manifest shall be amended.

Duty of persons receiving manifest.

51. The officer of Customs receiving a manifest under Section 48 or 49 shall countersign the same and enter thereon such particulars as the Controlling Officer of Customs may direct in this behalf.

Bulk not to be broken until manifest &c., delivered and vessel entered inwards.

52. No vessel arriving in any customs port shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest has been delivered as hereinbefore provided; nor until a copy of such manifest, together with an application for entry of such vessel inwards, has been presented by the Master to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, and an order has been given thereon for such entry.

Master, if required, to deliver bill of landing &c.

53. The Master shall, if required so to do by the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, at the time of presenting such application, deliver to such officer the bill-of-lading or a copy thereof for every part of the cargo laden on board, and any port clearance, cocket or other paper granted in respect of such vessel, at the place from which she is stated to have come, and shall answer all such questions relating to the vessel, cargo, crew and voyage as are put to him by such officer.

The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may, if any requisition or question made or put by him under this Section is not complied with or answered, refuse to grant such application.

Special pass for breaking bulk.

54. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 52, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may grant, prior to receipt of the manifest and to the entry inwards of the vessel, a special pass permitting bulk to be broken.

The granting of such pass shall be subject to such rules as may be made by Our Government and published in the Gazette.

Manifest may be delivered by the ship's agent.

55. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 48, 49, 52 or 53, the Chief Customs Inspector or the Customs Officer may accept from the ship's agent in lieu of the Master, delivery of the manifest or of any other document required by those Sections to be delivered by the Master.

Entry outwards, port-clearance and departure of vessels.

Order for entry outwards to be obtained before export cargo is shipped.

56. No vessel shall take on board any part of her export cargo, until a written application for entry of such vessel outwards, subscribed by the Master of such vessel, has been made to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, and in order has been given thereon by such officer for such entry.

Every application made under this Section shall specify the name, tonnage and national character of the vessel, the name of the Master and the name of every place for which cargo is to be shipped.

No vessel to depart without port-clearance.

57. No vessel, whether laden or in ballast, shall depart from any customs port until a port-clearance has been granted by the Chief Customs Officer, or the Customs Inspector, or other officer duly authorised to grant the same.

And no pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea unless the Master of such vessel produces a port-clearance.

Application for port-clearance.

58. Every application for port-clearance shall be made by the Master at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel.

The Master shall, at the time of applying for port-clearance,—

(a) deliver to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector a manifest in duplicate, in such form as may be prescribed by the Controlling Officer of Customs, signed by such Master, specifying all goods to be exported in the vessel, and showing separately all goods and stores entered in the import-manifest, and not landed or consumed on board or transhipped ;

(b) deliver to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector such shipping bills or other documents, as such officer, acting under the general instruction of the Controlling Officer of Customs, requires ; and

(c) answer to the officer such questions touching the departure and destination of the vessel as are demanded of him.

The provisions of Section 50, relating to the amendment of Import manifests, shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply also to export-manifests delivered under this section.

59. The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may refuse port-clearance to any vessel until— Power to refuse port-clearance.

(a) the provisions of Section 58 are complied with ;

(b) all port-dues and other charges and penalties due by such vessel, or by the owner or Master thereof, and all duties payable in respect of any goods shipped therein, have been duly paid, or their payment has been secured by such guarantee or by a deposit at such rate as such officer directs ;

(c) the ship's agent (if any) delivers to such officer a declaration in writing to the effect that he will be liable for any penalty imposed under section 149 (16) and furnishes security for the discharge of the same;

(d) the ship's agent (if any) delivers to such officer a declaration in writing to the effect that such agent is answerable for the discharge of all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established by the owner of any goods comprised in the import cargo in respect of such goods.

A ship's agent delivering a declaration under Clause (c) of this Section shall be liable to all penalties which may be imposed on the Master under Section 149 (16) and a ship's agent delivering a declaration under Clause (d) of this Section shall be bound to discharge all claims referred to in such declaration.

60. When the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector is satisfied that the provisions of Section 58, and if necessary, of Clauses (b), (c) and (d) of Section 59, have been complied with, he shall grant a port-clearance to the Master, and shall return at the same time to such Master one copy of the manifest duly countersigned by such officer. Grant of port-clearance.

61. Notwithstanding anything contained in Sections 59 and 60, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may (subject to such rules as Our Government may prescribe and published in the Gazette) grant a port-clearance to the Master when the ship's agent furnishes such security as such officer deems sufficient, for duly delivering within five days from the date of such grant the manifest and other documents specified in Section 58. Grant of port-clearance on security of ship's agent.

CHAPTER VIII.

General Provisions affecting Vessels in Port.

62. The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector of any port may, at any time, depute, at his discretion, one or more officers of Customs to board any vessel in or arriving at such port. Every Officer of Customs so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and night unless or until the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector otherwise directs. Power to depute Customs Officers to board ships.

63. Whenever an officer of Customs is so deputed on board of any vessel, the Master of such vessel shall be bound to receive on board such officer and one servant of such officer and to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board. Customs Officer and servant to be received.

64. Every officer of Customs so deputed shall have free access to every part of the vessel, and may fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold, and mark any goods before landing, and lock up, seal, mark or otherwise secure any goods on board such vessel. Customs Officer to have free access to every part of ship.

If any box, place or closed receptacle in any such vessel be locked, and the key be withheld, such officer shall report the same to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, who may thereupon issue to the officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, a written order to search.

On production of such order, the officer bearing the same may require that any such box, place or closed receptacle be opened in his presence ; and if it be not opened upon his requisition, he may break open the same.

Goods not to be shipped, discharged or water-borne except in presence of officer.

65. Unless with the written permission of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, or unless in accordance with a general permission granted under Section 69, no goods, other than passengers, baggage, or ballast urgently required to be shipped for the vessel's safety, shall be shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, or discharged from any vessel, in any customs port, except in the presence of an officer of Customs.

Period allowed for discharge and shipment of cargo.

66. When an officer of Customs is deputed under Section 62 to remain on board a vessel, the tonnage of which does not exceed six hundred tons, a period of twenty working days, reckoned from the date on which he boards such vessel, or such longer period as the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector directs, shall be allowed for the discharge of import cargo and the shipment of export cargo on board of such vessel.

One additional day shall, in like manner, be allowed for every 50 tons in excess of six hundred.

No charge shall be made for the services of a single officer of Customs for such allowed number of working days, or for the services of several such officers (if available) for respective periods not exceeding in the aggregate such allowed number of working days.

Consequence of exceeding same.

If the period occupied in the discharge and shipment of cargo be in excess of twenty working days, together with the additional period (if any) allowed under this Section, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the officer of Customs, at a rate not exceeding rupees five per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period.

Allowence for period during which vessel is laid up.

In calculating any period allowed, or any charge made, under this Section, the period (if any) during which a vessel, after the completion of the discharge of import cargo and before commencing the shipment of export-cargo, is laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs, upon application from the Master, shall be deducted.

Goods not to be landed &c., on Sunday or holidays.

67. Except with the written permission of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, no goods, other than passengers' baggage, shall, in any customs port, be discharged from any vessel, or be shipped or water-borne to be shipped—

(*a*) on any Sunday, or on any holiday, or any day on which the discharge or shipping of cargo, as the case may be, is prohibited by our Government.

(*b*) on any day, except between such hours as our Government may fix by Notification in the Gazette.

Goods not to be shipped &c., except at wharves.

68. No goods shall, in any customs port, be landed in any place other than a wharf notified under Section 10 or other place appointed for the landing of the particular goods by the Port Officer ; and before

any goods are discharged from a vessel into boats for the purpose of being landed, the Master of the vessel, or the owner of the goods if they are to be landed by the latter, shall notify to the Port Officer the place where he wishes to land the goods; and if this place is not a duly notified wharf, the consent of the port Officer must be obtained to the landing before the boats leave the vessel's side.

Unless with the written permission of the port Officer, or unless under a general permission granted under Section 69, no goods shall, in any customs port, be shipped or water-borne to be shipped from any place other than a wharf notified under Section 10 or other place duly appointed for that purpose by the port Officer.

Power to exempt from Sections 65 and 68.

69. Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 65 or Section 68, Our Government may, by notification in the Gazette give general permission for goods to be shipped or water-borne to be shipped in any customs port, from all or any places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs.

Power to make rules regarding baggage.

70. Our Government may make rules for the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the customs house.

Landing fees.

When any baggage or parcels is or are made over to an officer of Customs for the purpose of being landed, a fee of such amount as Our Government may prescribe, shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the customs house.

Boat-note.

71. When any goods are water borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel and warehoused or cleared for home-consumption, or for the purpose of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel, there shall be sent, with each boat-load or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof.

Each boat-note for goods to be landed shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the officer of Customs on board, if any such officer be on board, and shall be delivered on arrival to any officer of Customs authorised to receive the same.

Each boat-note for goods to be shipped shall be signed by the proper officer of Customs, and if an officer of Customs is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, shall be delivered to such officer. If no such officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master of the vessel, or to an officer of the vessel appointed by him to receive it.

The officer of Customs who receives any boat-note of Goods landed, and the officer of Customs, Master, or other officer, as the case may be, who receives any boat-note of goods shipped, shall sign the same and note thereon such particulars as the Controlling Officer of Customs may direct.

Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, suspend the operation of this Section in any customs port or part thereof.

Goods water-borne to be landed or shipped.

72. All goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped, shall be landed or shipped without any unnecessary delay.

Such goods not to be transhipped without permission.

73. Except in cases of imminent danger, no goods discharged into or loaded in any boat for the purpose of being landed or shipped, shall be transhipped into any other boat without the permission of an officer of Customs.

Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo boats.

74. Our Government may declare, with regard to any customs port, by Notification in the Gazette, that, after a date therein specified, no boat, not duly licensed and registered, shall be allowed to ply for the landing and shipping of merchandise, or for embarking or landing passengers, within the limits of such port.

Issue of licenses and registration of cargo boats.

In any port with regard to which such Notification has been issued, the Chief Customs Officer, or the Customs Inspector, or other officer appointed in this behalf, may, subject to such rules and on payment of such fees as Our Government may prescribe by Notification in the Gazette, issue licenses for, and register boats. Such officer may also, subject to rules so prescribed, cancel any license so issued.

Power to require goods to be weighed or measured &c.

75. The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may whenever he thinks fit, require that goods stowed in bulk, and brought by sea or intended for exportation, shall be weighed or measured on board-ship before landing or after shipment, and may levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

CHAPTER IX.

Of Discharge of Cargo and Entry inwards of Goods.

Discharge of cargo may commence on receipt of due permission.

76. When an order for entry inwards of any vessel which has arrived in any customs port, or a special pass permitting such vessel to break bulk, has been given, the discharge of the cargo of such vessel may be proceeded with.

Goods not to leave ship unless entered in manifest.

77. Except as otherwise provided in this Regulation, no goods shall be allowed to leave any such vessel, unless they are entered in the original manifest of such vessel, or in an amended or supplimentary manifest received under Section 50.

Procedure in receipt of goods not landed within time allowed.

78. If the owner of any goods (except such as have been shown in the import manifest as not to be landed) does not land such goods or any portion thereof within such period as is specified in the bill-of lading of such goods, or if no period is so specified, within such time (not exceeding fifteen days after the entry of the vessel importing the same) as Our Government may appoint by Notification in the Gazette, or,

if the cargo of any vessel, with the exception of only a small quantity of goods, has been discharged previously to the expiration of the period so specified or appointed, as the case may be,—

The Master of such vessel, or, on his application, the proper officer of Customs, may carry such goods or such portion thereof, as the case may be, to the Customs house, there to remain for entry.

The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector shall thereupon take charge of, and grant receipts for such goods and deliver them to the owner after satisfying himself that all customs dues have been paid; but if notice in writing has been given by the Master that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average or other charges of a stated amount, such officer shall hold such goods until he receives notice in writing that the said charges have been paid.

Power to land small parcels.

79. At any time after the arrival of any vessel, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may, with the consent of the Master of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried

to the customs house, there to remain for entry in charge of the officers of Customs, during the remainder of the time allowed under this Regulation for the landing of such package or parcel.

If any package or parcel so carried to the customs house remains unclaimed on the expiration of the time allowed for its landing, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was landed, the Master may apply as provided in Section 78, and the officer in charge of the customs house shall thereupon hold such package or parcel as provided in that Section. Notice regarding unclaimed packages.

80. Notwithstanding anything contained in Sections 78 and 79, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, in any customs port to which Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, declare this Section to be applicable, may permit the Master of any vessel, immediately on receipt of an order under Section 52 or special pass under Section 54 to discharge the cargo of such vessel or any portion thereof into the custody of the ship's agents if willing to receive the same, for the purpose of landing the same forthwith at the customs house or any specified landing place or wharf and depositing it in such place as may be indicated by such officer. Power to permit immediate discharge.

Any ship's agent so receiving such cargo or portion thereof, shall be bound to discharge all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established in respect of the same by the owner thereof, and shall be entitled to recover from such owner his charges for service rendered, but not for commission or the like, where any agent for the landing of such cargo or portion has been previously appointed by the owner and such appointment is unrevoked, provided that the charges for landing the goods and conveying the same to the place indicated shall not be in excess of such rates as may be sanctioned by Our Government for the particular port.

The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector shall take charge of goods discharged under this Section and otherwise proceed in relation thereto, as provided in Sections 78 and 83.

81. The owner of any goods imported shall, on the landing thereof from the importing ship, make entry of such goods for home-consumption or warehousing, by delivering to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector a bill-of-entry thereof, together with such number of copies of the same, in such form and containing such particulars, as the Controlling Officer of Customs may prescribe. Entry for home-consumption or warehousing.

The particulars of such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods in the manifest of the ship.

82. On the delivery of such bill, the duty (if any) leviable on such goods shall be assessed, and the owner of such goods may then proceed to clear the same for home-consumption, or warehouse them, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained. Assessment of dutiable goods.

83. If any goods are not entered and cleared for home-consumption or ware-housed, within two months from the date of entry of the vessel, such goods may, after due notice to the owner, if his address can be ascertained, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied, first, to the payment of freight, primage and general average, if the goods are held by the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector subject to such charges under notice given under Section 78, 79 or 80, next, to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such goods if they were then cleared for home-consumption, Procedure in case of goods not cleared or warehoused.

and next, to the payment of the other charges (if any) payable to such officer in respect of the same.

The surplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods, provided that he applies for the same within one year from date of sale.

Power to direct sale of perishable goods.

If any goods of which the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector has taken charge under Section 78, 79 or 80 be of a perishable nature, such officer may, at any time, direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner :

Provided that, where any goods liable to be sold under this Section are arms, ammunition or military stores, they may be sold or otherwise disposed of, at such place and in such manner as Our Government may direct :

Provided also, that nothing in this Section shall authorise the removal for home-consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of the duties due thereon.

CHAPTER X.

Clearance of Goods for Home-consumption.

Clearance for home-consumption.

84. When the owner of any goods entered for home-consumption, and (if such goods are liable to duty) assessed under Section 82, has paid the import duty (if any) assessed on such goods, and any charges payable under this Regulation in respect of the same, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may make an order clearing the same ; and such order shall be sufficient authority for the removal of the goods by the owner.

CHAPTER XI.

Warehousing.

Of the admission of goods into a warehouse.

Application to warehouse.

85. When any dutiable goods have been entered for warehousing and assessed under Section 82, the owner of such goods may apply for leave to deposit the same in any warehouse appointed or licensed under this Regulation.

Form of application.

86. Every such application shall be in writing, signed by the applicant, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Controlling Officer of Customs.

Warehousing bond.

87. When any such application has been made in respect of any goods, the owner of the goods to which it relates shall execute a bond, binding himself, in a penalty of twice the amount of the duty assessed under Section 82 on such goods,—

(*a*) to observe all rules prescribed by this Regulation in respect of such goods ;

(*b*) to pay, on demand, all duties, rent and charges claimable on account of such goods under this Regulation, together with interest on the same from the date of demand, at such rate, not exceeding twelve per cent per annum, as may be fixed by Our Government ; and

(*c*) to discharge all penalties incurred for violation of the provisions of this Regulation in respect of such goods.

Form of bond.

Every such bond shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Controlling Officer of Customs and shall relate to the cargo or portion of the cargo of one vessel only.

88. When the provisions of Sections 86 and 87 have been complied with in respect of any goods, such goods shall be forwarded in charge of an officer of Customs to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited. Forwarding of goods to warehouse.

A pass shall be sent with the goods, specifying the names of the importing vessel and of the bonder, the marks, numbers and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited.

89. On receipt of the goods, the pass shall be examined by the warehouse-keeper, who shall return it in due course to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector. Receipt of goods at warehouse.

No package, butt, cask or hogshead, shall be admitted into any warehouse, unless it bears the marks and numbers specified in, and otherwise corresponds with, the pass for its admission.

If the goods are found to correspond with the pass, the warehouse-keeper shall certify to that effect on the pass, and the warehousing of of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed.

If the goods do not so correspond, the fact shall be reported by the warehouse-keeper for the orders of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, and the goods shall either be returned to the customs house in charge of an officer of customs, or kept in deposit pending such orders, as the warehouse-keeper deems most convenient.

If the quantity or value of any goods has been erroneously stated in the bill-of-entry, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods is completed, but not subsequently.

90. Except as provided in Section 95, all goods shall be warehoused in the packages, butts, casks or hogsheads in which they have been imported. Goods how warehoused.

91. Whenever any goods are lodged in a public warehouse or a licensed private warehouse the warehouse-keeper shall deliver a warrant, signed by him as such, to the person lodging the goods. Warrant to be given when goods are warehoused.

Such warrant be in such form as may be prescribed therefor by the Controlling Officer of Customs, and it shall be transferable by endorsement; the endorsee shall be entitled to receive the goods specified in such warrant on the same terms as those on which the person who originally lodged the goods would have been entitled to receive the same. Form of warrant.

Rules relating to goods in a warehouse.

92. The Chief Customs Officer, or the Customs Inspector, or any officer deputed by either for the purpose, shall have access to any private warehouse licensed under this Regulation. Access of Customs Officers to private warehouse.

93. The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, may, at any time, by order in writing, direct that any goods or packages lodged in any warehouse shall be opened, weighed for otherwise examined, and, after any goods have been so opened or examined, may cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as he thinks fit. Power to cause package or goods to be opened and examined.

When any goods have been so sealed and marked after examination, they shall not again be opened without the permission of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, and when any such

goods have been opened with such permission, the packages shall, if such officer thinks fit, be again sealed or marked as before.

Access of owner to warehoused goods.

94. Any owner of goods lodged in a warehouse shall, at any time within the authorised hours of business, has access to his goods in presence of an officer of Customs, and an officer of Customs shall, upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, be deputed to accompany such owner.

Owner's power to deal with warehoused goods.

95. With the sanction of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector and after such notice given, and under such rules and conditions as Our Government may prescribe, any owner of goods may, after warehousing the same,—

(a) sort, separate, pack and re-pack the goods, and make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment or disposal thereof, such goods to be re-packed in packages in which they were imported or in such other packages as the Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may permit;

(b) take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector with or without entry for home-consumption, and with or without payment of duty, except such as may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity.

After any such goods have been so separated and re-packed in proper or approved packages, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may, at the request of the owner of such goods, cause or permit any refuse, damaged or surplus goods remaining after such separation or re-packing, or at the like request any goods which may not be worth the duty, to be destroyed, and may remit the duty payable thereon.

Payment of rent and warehouse dues.

96. If goods be lodged in a public warehouse, the owner shall pay monthly, on receiving a written demand, for the same from the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, rent and warehouse dues at such rates as the Controlling Officer of Customs may fix. A table of the rates of rent and warehouse dues so fixed shall be placed in a conspicuous part of such warehouse.

If any written demand for rent or warehouse dues presented under this Section is not discharged within seven days from the date of presentation, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may, in the discharge of such demand (any transfer or assignment of the goods notwithstanding) cause to be sold by public auction, such sufficient portion of the goods as he may select.

Out of the proceeds of such sale the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector shall first satisfy the demand for the discharge of which the sale was ordered, and shall then pay over the surplus, if any, to the owner of the goods:

Provided that the owner applies for such payment within one year from the date of sale.

Goods not to be taken out of warehouse except as provided by the Regulation.

97. No warehoused goods shall be taken out of any warehouse except on clearance for home-consumption, or for shipment, or for removal to another warehouse, or as otherwise provided by this Regulation.

Period for which goods may remain.

98. Any goods warehoused may be left in the warehouse in which they are deposited, or in any warehouse to which they may, in manner hereinafter provided, be removed, till the expiry of one year,

or such longer period as Our Government may by Notification in the Gazette prescribe, after the date of the bond executed in relation to such goods under Section 87. The owner of any goods remaining in a warehouse on the expiry of such period shall clear the same for home-consumption or for shipment, in manner hereinafter provided:

warehoused under bond.

Provided that, when the license for any private warehouse is cancelled, and the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector gives notice of such cancelment to the owner of any goods deposited in such warehouse, such owner shall, in manner hereinafter provided, and within seven days from the date on which such notice is given, remove such goods to another warehouse, or clear them for home-consumption or for shipment.

Goods in private warehouse on cancellation of license.

Of the removal of goods from one warehouse to another.

99. Any owner of goods warehoused under this Regulation, may, at any time within one year (or such longer period as Our Government may prescribe) from the date of the bond executed in respect of such goods under Section 87, and with the permission of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, and on such conditions and after giving such security (if any) as such officer directs, remove goods from one warehouse to another warehouse in the same port.

Power to remove goods from one warehouse to another in the same port.

When any owner desires so as to remove any goods, he shall apply for permission to do so in such form as the Controlling Officer of Customs may prescribe.

100. Any owner of goods warehoused at any warehousing port may, from time to time, within the said period of one year or such longer period as has been sanctioned by Our Government, remove the same by sea or by inland carriage, in order to be re-warehoused at any other warehousing port.

Owner to remove goods from one port to another.

When any owner desires so to remove any goods for such purpose, he shall apply to the Controlling Officer of Customs, stating the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the port to which it is intended that they shall be removed, together with such other particulars, and in such manner and form, as such Controlling Officer of Customs may prescribe.

Procedure.

101. When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing port to another under Section 100, an account, containing the particulars thereof, shall be transmitted by the proper officer of the port of removal to the proper officer of the port of destination; and the person requiring the removal shall, before such removal, enter into a bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal to twice the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and re-warehousing thereof at the port of destination, within such time as the Controlling Officer of Customs directs.

Transmission of accounts of goods to officers at port of destination.

Bond for due arrival and re-warehousing.

Such bond may be taken by the proper officer, either at the port of removal or at the port of destination, as best suits the convenience of the owner.

If such bond is taken at the port of destination, a certificate thereof, signed by the proper officer of such port, shall, at the time of the removal of such goods, be produced to the proper officer at the port of removal; and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods are produced to the proper officer, and duly re-warehoused at the port of destination, within the time allowed for such removal, or are otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such

officer; nor until the full duty due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, has been paid.

Remover may enter into a general bond.

102. The Controlling Officer of Customs may permit any person desirous of removing warehoused goods to enter into a general bond, with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions, as such Controlling Officer of Customs approves, for the removal, from time to time, of any goods from one warehouse to another, either in the same or in a different port, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the port of destination, within such time officer directs.

Goods on the arrival at port of destination to be subject to same laws as goods on first importation.

103. Upon the arrival of wharehoused goods at the port of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules are applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last mentioned goods.

Bond under Section 87 to continue in force notwithstanding removal.

104. Every bond executed under Section 87 in respect of any goods shall, unless the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector in any case deems a fresh bond to be necessary, continue in force, notwithstanding the subsequent removal of such goods to another warehouse or warehousing port.

Clearance for home-consumption or shipment.

Clearance of bonded goods for home consumption.

105. Any owner of goods warehoused may, at any time within the period mentioned in Section 98, clear such goods for home-consumption, by paying (*a*) the duty assessed on such goods, or where the duty on such goods is altered, such altered duty, and (*b*) all rent, penalties, interest and other charges, if any, payable in respect of such goods.

Clearances of same for shipment to foreign port.

106. Any owner of goods wharehoused may, at any time within the period mentioned in Section 98, clear such goods for shipment to a foreign port on payment of all rent, penalties, interest and other charges payable as aforesaid, and without payment of import duty on the same.

Provided that Our Government may prohibit the shipment for exportation to any specified foreign port, of warehoused goods in respect of which payment of drawback or transhipment has been prohibited under Section 45 or 128 respectively.

Clearance of same for shipment as provisions &c., on vessels proceeding to foreign port.

107. Provisions and stores warehoused at the time of importation may, within the said period, be shipped without payment of duty, for use on board of any vessel proceeding to a foreign port.

Form of application for clearance of goods.

108. Applications to clear goods from any warehouse for home-consumption or for shipment, shall be made in such form as the Controlling Officer of Customs may prescribe.

Application when to be made.

Such applications shall ordinarily be made to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector at least twenty-four hours before it is intended so to clear the goods.

Re-assessment of warehoused goods, when damaged.

109. If any goods, upon which duties are leviable *ad valorem* or on a tariff-valuation, receive damage through unavoidable accident, after they have been entered for warehousing and assessed under Section 82, and before they are cleared for home-consumption, they shall, if the

owner so desires, be re-assessed for duty according to their actual value, and a new bond for the same may, at the option of the owner, be executed for the unexpired term of wharehousing.

110. If, after any goods entered for wharehousing have been assessed under Section 82, any alteration is made in the duty leviable upon such goods, or in the tariff-valuation (if any) applicable thereto, such goods shall be re-assessed in accordance with such alteration. Re-assessment on alteration of duty or tariff-valuation.

111. If it appear, at the time of clearing any wine, spirit or beer from any warehouse for home-consumption, that there exists a deficiency, not otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, an allowance on account of ullage and wastage shall be made in adjusting the duties thereon, as follows (namely):— Allowance in case of wine, spirit or beer.

upon wine, spirit and beer in cask to an extent not exceeding the rates specified below, or such other rates as may be prescribed in this behalf by Our Government and notified in the Gazette:—

For any time not exceeding six months, two and half per cent.

,, exceeding six months & not exceeding twelve months, five per cent.

For any longer time which may be sanctioned by Our Government under Sections 98 and 99, a further allowance may be made at the rate of two and a half per cent for every extra six months, provided that the total allowance shall not exceed twelve per cent.

112. When any wine, spirit or beer lodged in a warehouse is found to be deficient at the time of the delivery therefrom, and such deficiency is proved to be due solely to ullage or wastage, the Controlling Officer of Customs may direct, in respect of any such article, that allowance shall be made in any special case will this for a rate of ullage or wastage exceeding that contemplated in Section 111. Further special allowance.

Of the forfeiture and discharge of the bond.

113. If any warehoused goods are removed from the warehouse in contravention of Section 97, or if any such goods have not been removed from the warehouse at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by Section 98 to remain in such warehouse; or When goods are improperly removed from warehouse or allowed to remain beyond time fixed.

if any goods in respect of which a bond has been executed under Section 87, and which have not been cleared for home-consumption or for shipment, or removed under this Regulation, are lost or destroyed otherwise than as provided in Section 95, or as mentioned in Section 117, or are not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs officer or the Customs Inspector, or if any such goods have been taken under Section 95 as samples without payment of duty, Or lost or destroyed.

such officer may thereupon demand, and the owner of such goods shall forthwith pay, the full amount of duty chargeable on account of such goods, together with all rent, penalties, interest and other charges payable to such officer on account of the same. The Customs Officer may demand duty &c.

114. If any owner fails to pay any sum so demanded, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may forthwith either proceed upon the bond executed under Section 87, or cause such portion as he thinks fit of the goods (if any) in the warehouse, on account of which the amount is due, to be detained with a view to the recovery of the demand; Procedure on failure to pay duty &c.

and if the demand is not discharged within seven days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the owner), the goods so detained may be sold by public auction duly advertised in the Gazette.

The net proceeds of any sale so made, of goods so detained, shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof, to the amount received, and if any surplus be obtained from such sale, beyond the amount of the demand, such surplus shall be paid to the owner of the goods, provided that application for the same is made within one year from the date of sale.

No transfer or assignment of the goods shall prevent the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided, for any amount due thereon.

Noting removal of goods.

115. When any warehoused goods are taken out of any warehouse the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector shall cause the fact to be noted on the back of the bond.

Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of such goods, the purpose for which they have been removed the date of removal, the name of the persons removing them, the number and date of the shipping bill under which they have been taken away, if removed for exportation by sea, or of the bill-of-entry if removed for home-consumption, and the amount of duty paid (if any).

Register of bonds.

116. A register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for customs duties on warehoused goods, and entry shall be made in such register of all particulars required by Section 115 to be specified.

Cancellation and return of bonds.

When such register shows that the whole of the goods covered by any bond have been cleared for home-consumption or for shipment, or otherwise duly accounted for, and when all amounts due on account of such goods have been paid, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector shall cancel such bond as discharged in full, and shall on demand deliver it, so cancelled, to the person who has executed it or who is entitled to receive it

Miscellaneous.

Power to remit duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed.

117. If any goods, in respect of which a bond has been executed under Section 87, and which have not been cleared for home-consumption, are lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or delay, Our Government may, in their discretion, remit the duties due thereon:

Provided that, if any such goods be so lost or destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof should be given to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, within forty eight hours after the discovery of such loss or destruction.

Responsibility of warehouse-keeper.

118. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the licensee in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse, shall be responsible for their due reception therein and delivery therefrom, and for their safe custody while deposited therein, according to the quantity, weight or gauge reported by the Officer of Customs who has assessed the goods and entered in the accounts, allowance being made if necessary for ullage and wastage as provided in Sections 111 and 112

Provided that no owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from the Chief Customs Officer, or from the Customs Inspector, or from any keeper of a public warehouse, compensation for any loss or damage occurring to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was occasioned by the wilful act or culpable neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of any officer of Customs. Compensation for loss or injury.

119. Every public warehouse shall be under the lock and key of a warehouse-keeper appointed for that purpose. Public warehouse to be locked.

120. The Controlling Officer of Customs may determine in what division of any public wharehouse, and in what manner and on what terms, any goods may be deposited and what sort of goods may be deposited in any such warehouse. Power to decide where goods may be deposited in public warehouses.

121. The expenses of carriage, packing and stowage of goods, on their reception into or removal from a public warehouse, shall, if paid by the Chief Customs Officer, or the Customs Inspector, or by the warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by, and recoverable from, the owner, in the manner provided in Section 114. Expenses of carriage, packing, &c., to be borne by owners

CHAPTER XII.

TRANSHIPMENT.

122. The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may, on application by the owner of any goods imported into a port, and specially and distinctly manifested at the time of importation s for transhipment to some other customs or foreign port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of the duty, if any, leviable at the port of transhipment: Power to permit transhipment.

Provided that, where the goods so transhipped are dutiable and are to be removed to some other customs port, the applicant shall enter into a bond, with such security as may be required of him, in a sum equal to twice the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and entry thereof at the port of destination within such time as such officer directs.

123. An officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed, free of charge, to superintend the removal of transhipped goods from vessel to vessel. Superintendence of transhipment.

124. Transhipment shall be performed subject to such rules as may be made by Our Government and published in the Gazette. Rules as to transhipment.

125. All goods transhipped under Section 122 for removal to a customs port, shall, on their arrival at such port, be entered in like manner as goods are entered on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules can be made applicable, which regulate the entry of such last mentioned goods. Entry and warehousing, on arrival, of goods transshipped under Section 122.

126. If two or more vessels, belonging wholly or in part to the same owner, be at any customs port at the same time, any provisions and stores in use or ordinarily shipped for use on board may, with the permission of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, be transhipped from one such vessel to any other such vessel without payment of import duty. Transhipment of provisions, &c.

Levy of transhipment fee.

127. A transhipment fee on any goods, or class of goods, transhipped under this Regulation, may be levied, at such rates, and under such rules, as Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, prescribe for each port.

Power to prohibit transhipment.

128. Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, prohibit, at any specified port, or at all ports, the transhipment of any specified class of goods generally, or when destined for any specified ports; or prescribe any special mode of transhipping any specified class of goods.

No goods to be transhipped except as provided.

129. Except as provided in this Regulation, no goods shall be transhipped at any port or place in Travancore.

CHAPTER XIII.

EXPORTATION OR SHIPMENT AND RE-LANDING.

No goods to be shipped &c. till entry outwards of vessel.

130. Except with the written permission of the Chief Customs Inspector, no goods, other than passengers' or ballast urgently required for a vessel's safety, shall be shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, in any vessel in a customs port until an order has been obtained under Section 56 for entry outwards of such vessel.

When such order has been obtained, the export cargo of such vessel may be shipped, subject to the provisions next hereinafter contained.

Clearance for shipment.

131. Unless Our Government shall, in the case of any customs port or wharf, or of any class of goods, otherwise direct by Notification in the Gazette, no goods, except passengers' baggage, shall be shipped or water-borne to be shipped for exportation, until—

(a) the owner has delivered to the proper officer of Customs a shipping bill of such goods, in duplicate, in such form and containing such particulars, in addition to those specified in Section 50, as the Controlling Officer of Customs may prescribe;

(b) such owner has paid the duties (if any) payable on such goods; and

(c) such bill has been passed by the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector.

Bond required in certain cases before exportation.

132. Before any warehoused goods, or goods subject to excise duties or goods entitled to drawback of customs duties on exportation, or goods exportable only under particular rules or restrictions, are permitted to be exported, the owner shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum, not exceeding twice the duty leviable on such goods, as the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may direct, with one sufficient surety, that such goods shall be duly shipped, exported and landed at the place for which they are entered outwards of otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer.

Additional charge on goods declared for shipment after port clearance granted.

133. When goods are cleared for shipment on a shipping-bill presented after port clearance has been granted, additional duty may, subject to any rules framed by Our Government in this behalf and published in the Gazette, be levied beyond any duty to which such goods are ordinarily liable, not exceeding—

(a) in the case of goods liable to duties on fixed tariff valuations, one per cent on the tariff-value;

(b) in the case of all other goods, one per cent on the market-value.

134. If any goods mentioned in a shipping-bill or manifest be not shipped, or be shipped and afterwards re-landed, the owner shall, before the expiration of five clear working days after the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed, has left the port, give information of such short-shipment or re-landing, to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector.

Notice of non-shipment or re-landing and return of duty thereon.

The Controlling Officer of Customs may order the refund of any duty levied upon goods not shipped, or upon goods shipped and afterwards re-landed, to the person on whose behalf such duty was paid, provided that no such refund shall be ordered unless information has been given as above required.

135. If after having cleared from any Customs port, any vessel, without having discharged her cargo, returns to such port, or puts into any other customs port, any owner of goods in such vessel, if he desires to land or tranship the same or any portion thereof for re-export, may, with the consent of the Master, apply to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector in that behalf.

Goods re-landed or transhipped from a vessel returning to port &c.

Such officer, if he grant the application, shall thereupon sent an officer of Customs to watch the vessel and to take charge of such goods during such re-landing or transhipment.

Such goods shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless they are lodged, and remain until the time of re-export, under the custody of an officer of Customs, in a place appointed by the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, or are transhipped under such custody.

All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the owner.

136. In either of the cases mentioned in Section 135, the Master of the vessels may enter such vessel inwards, and any owner of goods therein may, with the consent of the Master, land the same under the rules herein contained for the importation of goods

Vessels returning to port may enter and land goods under import rules.

In every such case, any export duty levied shall be refunded to, and any amount paid in drawback shall be recovered from, such owner.

137. The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may, on application by the Master of any vessel which is obliged, before completing her voyage, to put into any customs port for repairs, permit him to land the cargo, or any portion thereof and to place it in the custody of an officer of Customs during such repairs, and to re-ship and export the same free of duty.

Landing of cargo during repairs.

All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the Master.

CHAPTER XIV.

COASTING-TRADE.

138. Except as hereinafter provided, nothing in Chapters VII, IX, X and Section 130, 133 and 135 to 137 inclusive, of this Regulation, shall apply to coasting vessels or to goods imported or exported in such vessels.

Chapters VII, IX, X and part of XIII inapplicable to coasting trade.

139. Our Government may make rules, consistent with the provisions of this Chapter,—

Power to regulate coasting trade.

(a) extending any provision of the Chapters and Sections mentioned in Section 138, with or without modification, to any coasting vessels, or to any goods imported or exported in such vessels;

(b) exempting any such vessels or goods from any of the other provisions of this Regulation, except those contained in this Chapter;

(c) prescribing the conditions on which goods, or any specified class of goods, may be (1) carried in a coasting vessel, whether shipped at a foreign port, or at a custom port, or at a place declared under Section 11 to be a port, or (2) may be shipped in a coasting vessel before all dutiable goods and goods brought in such vessel from a foreign port have been unladen;

(d) prohibiting the conveyance of any specified class of goods, generally, or to or between specified ports, in a coasting vessel.

Coasting vessels to deliver manifest and obtain port clearance before leaving port of lading.

140. Before any coasting vessel departs from the port of lading, or when there are more ports of lading than one, the first port of lading, the Master shall fill in, sign and deliver to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, a manifest in duplicate, containing a true specification of all goods to be carried in such vessel, in such form and accompanied by such shipping bills or other documents as may be prescribed by the Controlling Officer of Customs.

If the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector sees no objection to the departure of the vessel, he shall retain the duplicate and return the original manifest, dated and signed by him, together with its accompaniments; and such manifest shall be the port-clearance of the vessel, unless, under the general orders of the Controlling Officer of Customs, a separate port-clearance is prescribed.

Delivery of manifest &c

141. Within twenty four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel at any customs port, whether intermediate or final, and before any goods are there discharged, the manifest, together with the other documents referred to in Section 140, shall be delivered to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, who shall note on the manifest the date of delivery.

If the vessel has touched at any foreign port between such port of arrival and her last preceding customs port of departure, the Master shall append to the manifest, a declaration to that effect, and shall also indicate on the manifest the portions (if any) of the cargo therein described which have been discharged, and sub-join thereto a true specification of all goods shipped at such port.

If the customs port of arrival be an intermediate port, and a portion only of the cargo is to be discharged thereat, the Master shall likewise so deliver an extract from the manifest signed by him, relating to such portion, and the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector shall, after verifying such extract, return to him the original manifest and all documents accompanying it except those relating to such portion.

If in any case, the cargo actually on board any coasting vessel on her arrival at any customs port does not, owing to short-shipment, re-landing or other cause, correspond with the specification there of in the manifest returned to the Master under the second Clause of Section 140, such Master shall, before delivery of such manifest under this Section, note thereon the particulars of the difference.

The Chief Customs Officer of the Customs Inspector, when satisfied with the manifest and other documents, shall grant an order to break bulk.

Departure from intermediate port.

142. Before any coasting vessel departs from any customs port at which she has touched during her voyage, the Master shall re-deliver the original manifest to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector after indicating thereon the portions (if any) of the cargo therein described which have been discharged and sub-joining thereto a true specification of all goods shipped at such port. He shall also deliver a duplicate, signed by him, of the specification so subjoined.

If the Chief Custom Officer or the Customs Inspector sees no objection to the departure of the vessel, he shall proceed as prescribed in the second Clause of Section 140.

143. The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may, for sufficient reason, refuse port clearance to any coasting vessel declared to be bound to, or about to touch at, any customs port, unless the owner or Master gives a bond, with such security as such officer deems sufficient, for the production to such officer of a certificate from the proper officer of the port to which such vessel is said to be bound, of her arrival at such port within a reasonale time to be prescribed in each case by such officer.

Power to require bond before port clearance is granted.

144. When permission has been granted by the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector for the discharge of cargo from any coasting vessel,—

(a) if the vessel has not touched at any intermediate foreign port in the course of her voyage, and has not on board any dutiable goods the cargo may be forthwith landed and removed by the owner, without entry thereof at the customs house and clearance for home-consumption, but subject to such general check and control as Our Government may, by rules published in the Gazette, prescribe;

(b) if the vessel has so touched at any such port, or has on board any such goods, such vessel shall be subject to all the provisions of Chapter VII of this Regulation relating to vessels arriving and relating to such goods, and until such goods have been duly discharged, all other goods on board shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter IX of this Regulation relating to goods imported.

145. If any of the goods on board of any coasting vessel be subject to any excise duty, they shall not be unladen without the permission of the proper officer of Excise.

Goods on coasting vessel, if exciaable, not to be unladen without permission.

146. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, the Controlling Officer of Customs may authorise the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector to grant a general pass, on any conditions which such Controlling Officer thinks expedient, for the lading and clearance, and for the entry and unlading, of any coasting steam-vessel, at any ports of despatch or destination, or at any intermediate ports at which she touches for the purpose of receiving goods or passengers.

Grant and revocation of general pass.

Such pass shall be valid throughout Travancore, or for such ports only as may be specified therein.

Any such general pass may be revoked by order of the Controlling Officer of Customs by whom the grant thereof was authorised, by notice in writing under the hand of such Controlling Officer, delivered to the Master, or to the owner of such steam vessel, or to any of the crew on board.

147. Our Government may direct that the Master of any coasting vessel, which is square-rigged or propelled by steam, shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book, stating the name of the Master, the vessel, the port to which she belongs, and the port to which on each voyage she is bound.

Rules respecting cargo-books to be kept by Masters of coasting vessels.

At every port of lading, such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book, the name of such port, and an account of all goods there taken on board of such vessel, with a description of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods contained therein or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him.

At every port of discharge of any such goods, such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book, the respective days on which such good or any of them are delivered out of such vessel.

The respective times of departure from every port of lading, and of arrival at every port of discharge, shall in like manner be duly entered.

Every such Master shall, on demand, produce his cargobook for the inspection of any officer of Customs, and such officer shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein.

Our Government may, in the case of any vessl the Master whereof has been directed to keep a cargo-book under this Section, dispense with the manifest required under Sections 140, 141 and 142.

Power to board and examine coasting vessels.

148. Any duly empowered officer of Customs may go on board of any coasting vessel in any port or place in Travancore, and may, at any period of a voyage, search any such vessel and examine all goods on board, and all goods then lading or unlading, and demand the production of any document which ought to be on board of any such vessel.

The officer of Customs may further require that any such document belonging to any coasting vessel then in port shall be brought to him for inspection.

CHAPTER XV.

Offences and Penalties

Punishment for offences.

149 The offences mentioned in the second column of the following schedule shall be punishable, to the extent mentioned in the fourth column of the same, with reference to such offences respectively.

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalty.
1	Contravening any rule made under this Regulation.	General.	Penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred.
2	If any goods be landed or shipped, or if an attempt be made to land or ship any goods, or	10	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
	if any goods be brought into any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea for the purpose of being landed or shipped, at any port or place which, at the date of such landing, shipment, attempt or bringing, is not a port for the landing and shipment of goods.		
3	If any person ship or land goods, or aid in the shipment or landing of goods, or knowingly keep or conceal, or knowingly permit or procure to be kept or concealed, any goods shipped or landed or intended to be shipped or landed, contrary to the provisions of this Regulation; or	General.	Such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
	if any person be found to have been on board of any vessel liable to any confiscation on account of the commission of an offence under No. 4 of this schedule while such vessel is within any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea, which is not a port for the shipment and landing of goods.	10	
4	If any vessel which has been within the limits of any port in Travancore with cargo on board, be afterwards found in any port, bay, river, creek or arm of the sea in Travancore, light or in ballast, and if the Master be unable to give a due account of the customs port where such vessel lawfully discharges her cargo.	10	Such vessel shall be liable to confiscation.
5	If any goods are put, without the authority of the proper officer of Customs, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot vessel from any sea-going vessel inward bound; or	10	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of every such tug-steamer or pilot vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
	if any goods are put, without such authority, out of any tug-steamer or pilot vessel for the purpose of being put on board of any such vessel outward bound, or		
	if any goods on which drawback has been granted are put, without such authority, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot vessel for the purpose of being re-landed.		
6	If any vessel arriving at, or departing from, any customs port, fails, when so required under Section 16, to bring-to at any such station as has been appointed by Our Government for the boarding or landing of an officer of customs.	16	The Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalty.
7	If any vessel arriving at any customs port after having come to its proper place of mooring or unlading, removes from such place except with the authority of the Port Officer, or where no such officer has been appointed, of the Chief Customs Officer, or the Customs Inspector, or other lawful authority, to some other place of mooring, or unlading, or if any vessel not brought into port by a pilot be not anchored or moored in accordance with any direction of Our Government under Section 16.	16	The Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred, and the vessel, if not entered, shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid.
8	If any goods, the importation or exportation of which is for the time being prohibited or restricted by or under Chapter IV of this Regulation, be imported into or exported from Travancore, contrary to such prohibition or restriction : or if any attempt be made so to import or export any such goods : or if any such goods be found in any package produced to any officer of Customs as containing no such goods ; or if any such goods or any dutiable goods be bound either before or after landing or shipment to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any port in Travancore ; or if any goods, the exporation of which is prohibited or restricted as aforesaid, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction.	17 and 18	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods or not exceeding rupees one thousand.
9	If, upon an application to pass any goods through the customs house, any person not being the owner of such goods, and not having proper and sufficient authority from the owner, subscribes or attests any document relating to any goods on behalf of such owner.	General.	Such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
10	If any goods, on the entry of which for re-export drawback has been paid, are not duly exported, or unshipped or re-landed at any customs port (not having been duly re-landed or discharged under the provisions of this Regulation.)	12 and 13	Such goods, together with any vessel used in so unshipping or re-landing them shall be liable to confiscation ; and the Master of the vessel from which such goods are so unshipped or re-landed

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalty.
			and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods are so unshipped or relanded or who aids or is concerned in such unshipping or re-landing, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods or not exceeding rupees one thousand.
11	If any goods be entered for drawback which are of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed.	46	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
12	If, in any river or port wherein a place has been fixed under Section 48 by Our Government, any vessel arriving passes beyond such place before delivery of a manifest to the pilot, officer of Customs or other person duly authorised to receive the same.	48	The Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
13	If the master of any vessel arriving, which remains outside or below any place so fixed, wilfully omits for the period of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by this Regulation.	48	Such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
14	If, after any vessel arriving has entered any customs port in which a place has not been fixed under Section 48, the Master of such vessel wilfully omits for the period of twenty four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by this Regulation.	49	Such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
15	If any manifest delivered under Section 48, 49, 55, 58, or 61 is not signed by the person delivering the same and is not in the form or does not contain the particulars required by Section 50 or 58 as the case may be, in so far as such particulars are applicable to the ship, cargo and voyage: or if any manifest so delivered does not contain a specification, true to the best of such person's knowledge, of all goods imported or to be exported in such vessel.	50 and 58	The person delivering such manifest shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
16	If any goods entered in the import manifest of a vessel are not found on board of the vessel ; or if the quantity so found is short and if such deficiency is not accounted for to the	50 and 59	The Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty chargeable on the mis-

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalty.
	satisfaction of the officer in charge of the customs house.		sing or deficient goods, if they be dutiable and the duty leviable thereon can be ascertained, or otherwise to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred for every missing or deficient package or separate article.
17	If any person required by this Regulation to receive a manifest from any Master of a vessel, refuses so to do, or fails to countersign the same, or to enter thereon the particulars referred to in Section 51.	18, 49, & 51	Such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred.
18	If bulk be broken in any vessel previous to the grant, by the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, of an order for entry inwards or a special pass permitting bulk to be broken	52 & 54	The Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
19	If any bill-of-lading or copy required under Section 53 is false and the Master is unable to satisfy the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector that he was not aware of the fact; or if any such bill or copy has been altered with fraudulent intent; or if the goods mentioned in any such bill or copy have not been *bona fide* shipped as shown therein; or if any such bill-of-lading, or any bill-of-lading, of which a copy is delivered, has not been made previously to the departure of the vessel from the place where the goods referred to in such bill-of-lading were shipped or if any part of the cargo has been staved, destroyed or thrown overboard, or if any package has been opened, and such part of the cargo or such package be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector.	53	The Master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
20	If any Master of a vessel attempts to depart without a port-clearance.	57	Such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred.
21	If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance.	57	The Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
22	If any pilot takes charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, notwithstanding that the Master of such vessel does not produce a port-clearance.	57	Such pilot, on conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one thousand.

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalty.
23	If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board an officer of Customs deputed under Section 62.	63	Such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred for each day during which such officer is not received on board; and the vessel, if not entered, shall not be allowed to enter until such penalty is paid.
24	If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board one servant of such officer, or to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accomodation, and with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board.	63	Such Master shall, in each such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred.
25	If any Master of a vessel refuses to allow such vessel, or any box, place or closed receptacle in such vessel, to be searched when so required by an officer of Customs bearing a written order to search, or if an officer of Customs places any lock, mark or seal upon any goods in a vessel and such lock, mark or seal is wilfully opened, altered or broken, before due delivery of such goods; or if any such goods are secretly conveyed away; or if any hatchway or entrance to the hold of a vessel, after having been fastened down by an officer of Customs, is opened without his permission.	64	The Master of such vessel shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding rupees one thousand.
26	If the Master of any vessel laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs shall, before application is made by him for an officer of Customs to superintend, the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever, in contravention of Section 65.	65	Such Master shall be liable to a penalty no exceeding rupees one thousand and the goods, if protected by a pass, shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the vessel and, if not protected by a pass, shall be liable to confiscation.
27	If any Master of a vessel, in any case, other than that provided for by No. 26, causes or suffers any goods to be discharged, shipped or water-borne, contrary to any of the provisions of Section 65, 67 or 70.	65, 67 & 70	Such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand; and all goods so discharged, shipped or water-borne shall be liable to confiscation.
28	If, when a boat-note is required by Section 71, any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel, and ware-	71	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the person by

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalty.
	housed or passed for importation, or for the purpose of being shipped for exportation, be found without such note; or		whose authority the goods are being landed or shipped, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty (if any) leviable on the said goods.
	if any goods are found on board any boat, in excess of or different from such boat-note, whether such goods are intended to be landed from or to be shipped on board of any vessel.		
29	If any person refuses to receive, or fails to sign or to note the prescribed particulars upon any boat-note as required by Section 71, or if any Master or officer of a vessel receiving the same fails to deliver it when required so to do by any officer of Customs authorised to make such requisition.	71	Such person, Master or officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred.
30	If any goods are, without permission, shipped, or water-borne to be shipped, or are landed except from or at a duly notified wharf or other place appointed for the purpose by the Port Officer; or	68	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the person by whose authority the goods are shipped, landed, water-borne or transhipped, and the person in charge of the vessel employed in conveying them, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the duty (if any) leviable on such goods.
	if any goods, water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped, are not landed or shipped without unnecessary delay: or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and the wharf or other proper place of landing or shipping, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector; or	72	
	if any goods are transhipped contrary to the provisions of Section 73.	73	
31	If, after the issue of a Notification under Section 74 with regard to any port, any goods are found within the limits of such port or board of any boat not duly licensed and registered.	74	Such goods, unless they are covered by a special permit from the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, shall be liable to confiscation, and the owner, or the person in charge of the boat, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one hundred.
32	If any Master of a vessel discharges, or suffers to be discharged, any goods not duly entered in the manifest of such vessel.	50 & 77	Such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
33	If any goods are found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any vessel, and or not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the customs house.	General.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation.

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalty.
34	If any goods are found on board in excess of those entered in the manifest or not corresponding with the specification therein contained.	50 & 77	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation or to be charged with such increased rates of duty as the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may direct.
35	If, after any goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the customs house, the owner removes or attempts to remove them.	81 & 91	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation; or if the goods cannot be recovered, the owner shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of such duty if the goods be dutiable and the duty leviable thereon can be ascertained; or otherwise to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand, for every missing or deficient package or separate article.
36	If it be found, when any goods are entered at, or brought to be passed through, a customs house, either for importation or exportation, that— (a) the packages in which they are contained differ widely from the description given in the bill-of-entry or application for passing them; or (b) the contents thereof have been wrongly described in such bill or application as regards the denominations, character or conditions, according to which such goods are chargeable with duty or are being imported or exported; or (c) the contents of such packages have been mis-stated in regard to sort, quality quantity or value; or (d) goods not stated in the bill-of-entry or application have been concealed in, or mixed with, the articles specified therein, or have apparently been packed so as to deceive the officers of Customs, and such circumstance is not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector.	81 & 131	Such packages, together with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation, and every person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
37	If, when goods are passed by tale or by package, any omission or mis-description thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered.	81 & 89	The person guilty of such omission or mis-description shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to government by

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalty.
			such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the customs house that the variance was accidental.
38	If, without any entry duly made, any goods are taken or passed out of any customs house or wharf.	81	The person so taking or passing such goods shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
39	If any prohibited or dutiable goods are found, either before or after landing, concealed in any passenger's baggage.	General.	Such passenger shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
40	If any goods entered to be warehoused are carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority or under the care, of the proper officers of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such officers direct.	88	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so carrying them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
41	If any goods entered to be warehoused are not duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or are withheld or removed from any proper place of examination before they have been examined and certified by the proper officer.	89	Such goods shall be deemed not to have been duly warehoused and shall be liable to confiscation.
42	If any warehoused goods be not warehoused in accordance with Sections 89 and 90.	89 & 90	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
43	If the licensee of any private warehouse, licensed under this Regulation, does not open the same when required so to do by any officer entitled to have access thereto, or, upon demand made by any such officer, refuses such access to any such officer.	92	Such licensee shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand, and he shall further be liable to have his license forthwith cancelled.
44	If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse neglects to show the goods warehoused therein so that easy access may be had to every package and parcel thereof.	Chapter XI.	Such keeper or licensee shall for every such neglect, be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees fifty.
45	If the owner of any warehoused goods, or any person in the employ of such owner, clandestinely opens any warehouse, or except in the presence of the proper officer of Customs, gains access to his goods.	94	Such owner or person shall in every case, be liable to a such penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalty.
46	If any warehoused goods are opened in contravention of the provisions of Section ; or if any alteration be made in such goods or in the packing thereof, except as provided in Section 95.	93 & 95	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
47	If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found, at the time of delivery therefrom, to be deficient, and such deficiency is not due solely to usage or wastage as allowed under Sections 111 and 112.	118	The licensee of such ware-house shall, unless the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, be liable to a penalty equal to five times the duty chargeable on the goods so deficient.
48	If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, fails, on the requisition of any officer of Customs, to produce any goods which have been deposited in such warehouse and which have not been duly cleared and delivered therefrom, and is unable to account for such failure to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector.	118	Such keeper or licensee shall, for every such failure, be liable to pay the duties due on such goods and also a penalty not exceeding rupees fifty in respect of every package or parcel so missing or deficient.
49	If any goods, after beeing duly warehoused, are fraudulently concealed in, or removed from the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another, or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal removal or concealment.	Chapter XI.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
50	If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to exceed the registered quantity.	Do.	Such excess, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the customs house, shall be charged with five times the ordinary duty thereon.
51	If any goods be removed from the warehouse in which they were originally deposited, except in the presence or with the sanction of the proper officer, or under proper authority for their delivery.	Do.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so removing them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
52	If any person illegally takes any goods out of any warehouse without payment of duty, or aids, assists or is concerned therein.	Do.	Such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
53	If any person contravenes any rule regarding the process of transhipment made by Our Government, or any prohibition or order relating to transhipment notified by	124 & 128	Such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand, and

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalty.
	Our Government, or tranships goods not allowed to be transhipped.		any goods in respect of which such offence has been committed shall be liable to confiscation.
54	If any goods be taken on board of any vessel at any customs port in contravention of Section 130.	130	The Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
55	If any goods not specified in a duly passed shipping bill, are taken on board of any vessel, contrary to the provisions of Section 131.	131	The Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees fifty for every package of such goods.
56	If any goods specified in the manifest of any vessel or in any shipping-bill are not duly shipped before the departure of such vessel, or are re-landed, and notice of such short shipment or re-landing be not given as required by Section 134.	134	The owner of such goods shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one hundred and such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
57	If any goods duly shipped on board of any vessel be landed, except under Section 135, 136 or 137, at any place other than that for which they have been cleared.	135	The Master of such vessel shall, unless the landing be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods so landed.
58	If any goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board of any vessel referred to in Section 136.	136	The Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the entire value of such goods, unless the fact be accounted for to the satisfaction of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector.
59	If, in contravention of any rules made under Section 139, any goods are taken into or put out of, or carried in, any coasting vessel; or if any such rules be otherwise infringed.	139	The Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
60	If, contrary to any such rules, any coasting vessel touches at any foreign port, or deviates from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances; or if the Master of any such vessel, which has touched at a foreign port, fails to de-	141	The Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand, and if any goods liable to export

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalty.
	clare the same in writing to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, at the customs port at which such vessel afterwards first arrives.		duty have been landed from, or any goods liable to import duty have been shipped in, such vessel at such foreign port, such Master shall further be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the duty which would have been liable on such goods if they had been exported from or imported at, a customs port, to or from a foreign port, as the case may be
61	If, in the case of any coasting vessel, any of the provisions of Section 140, 141, or 142 are not complied with.	140, 141 & 142	The Master of such vessel shall, in each case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred.
62	If the person executing any bond given under Section 143 fail to produce the certificate mentioned in the same Section, or to show sufficient reason for its non-production.	143	Such person shall be liable to a penalty equal to double the amount of customs duty which would have been chargeable on the exported cargo of the vessel had she been declared to be bound to a foreign port.
63	If the Master of any coasting vessel violates any of the conditions under which a general pass for such vessel has been granted.	146	Such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
64	If any Master of a coasting vessel contravenes any of the provisions of Section 147.	147	Such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred.
65	If, upon examination, any package entered in the cargo-book required by Section 147, as containing dutiable goods, is found not to contain such goods; or if any package is found to contain dutiable goods not entered as such, in such book.	147	Such package, with its contents, shall be liable to confiscation.
66	If the Master of any coasting vessel, required under Section 147 to keep a cargo-book, fails correctly to keep or to cause to be kept, such book, or to produce the same on demand; or if, at any time, there be found on board of any such vessel, any goods not entered in such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered; or if any goods entered as laden and noted as delivered be not on board.	147	Such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred.

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penalty.
67	If, contrary to the provisions of this or any other law for the time being in force relating to the customs, any goods are laden on board of any vessel in any customs port and carried coastwise: or if any goods which have been brought coastwise are so unladen in any such port; or if any goods are found on board of any coasting vessel without being entered in the manifest or cargo-book or both (as the case may be) of such vessel.	Chapt. XIV.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred.
68	If the Master of any coasting vessel refuses to bring any document to the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, when so required under Section 148.	148	Such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees two hundred.
69	If any person makes, or signs, or uses, any declaration or document used in the transaction of any business relating to the customs, knowing such declaration or document to be false in any particular; or counterfeits, falsifies, or fraudulently alters, or destroys any such document, or any seal, signature, initials or other mark made or impressed by any officer of Customs in the transaction of any business relating to the customs; or being required under this Regulation to produce any document, refuses or neglects to produce such document; or being required under this Regulation to answer any question put to him by an officer of Customs, does not truly answer such question.	General.	Such person shall, on conviction of any such offence before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees one thousand.
70	If any person on board of any vessel or boat in any customs port, or who has landed from any such vessel or boat, upon being asked by any officer of Customs whether he has dutiable or prohibited goods about his person or in his possession, declares that he has not, and if any such goods are, after such denial, found about his person or in his possession.	Do.	Such goods shall be liable to confiscation and such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods.
71	If any officer of Customs requires any person to be searched for dutiable or prohibited goods, or to be detained, without having reasonable ground to believe that he has such goods about his person or has been guilty of an offence relating to the customs.	151	Such officer shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding, rupees five hundred.
72	If any officer of customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, is guilty of a wilful breach of the provisions of this Regulation.	General.	Such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to simple imprisonment for any term not exceed-

No.	Offence.	Section of this Regulation to which offence has reference.	Penlaty.
			ing two years, or to fine, or to both.
73	If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, practises, or attempts to practise, any fraud, for the purpose of injuring the customs revenue, or abets, or connives at, any such fraud, or any attempt to practise any such fraud.	General	Do. Do.
74	If any Police officer whose duty it, is, under Section 162, to send a written notice to the nearest customs house, neglects so to do.	162	Such officer shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one hundred.
75	If any person intentionally obstructs any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, in the exercise of any powers given under this Regulation to such officer or person.	General.	Such person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding rupees one thousand, or to both.
76	If any officer of Customs, except in the discharge in good faith of his duty as such officer, discloses any particulars learned by him in his official capacity in respect of any goods, or shows any samples delivered to him in such capacity, or if any officer of Customs, except as permitted by this Regulation, parts with the possession of any samples delivered to him in his official capacity.	Do.	He shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees one thousand.
77	If any person without the approval of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, under Section 185, acts as an agent for the transaction of business as therein mentioned.	185	Such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding rupees five hundred.

Note:—Nothing in the third column of the above schedule shall be deemed to have the force of law.

Packages and contents included in confiscation of goods.

150. The confiscation of any goods under this Regulation shall include any package in which they are found, and all the other contents thereof.

Also conveyances and animals used in removal.

Every vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, and every horse or other animal, used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation under this Regulation, shall in like manner be liable to confiscation.

Tackle &c., included in confiscation of vessels.

The confiscation of any vessel under this Regulation includes her tackle, apparel and furniture.

CHAPTER XVI.

Procedure relating to Offences, Appeals, &c.

Power to search on suspicion.

151. Any officer of Customs may search any person on board of any vessel in any port in Travancore or any person who has landed from any vessel:

Provided that such officer believes, in good faith, that such person has dutiable or prohibited goods secreted about his person.

Persons may, before search, require to be taken before Magistrate or Chief Customs Officer or Customs Inspector.

152. When any officer of Customs is about to search any person under the provisions of Section 151, such person may require the said officer to take him, previous to search, before the nearest Magistrate or Chief Customs Officer or Customs Inspector.

If such requisition be made, the officer of Customs may detain the person making it until he can bring him before the nearest Magistrate or Chief Customs Officer or Customs Inspector.

The Magistrate or Chief Customs Officer or Customs Inspector before whom any person is so brought, shall, if he see no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge such person; but if otherwise, shall direct that the search be made.

A female shall not be searched by any but a female.

Power to stop vessels, carts &c. and search for goods on reasonable suspicion.

153. Any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may stop and search of smuggled goods, any vessel, cart or other means for conveyance:

Provided that he believes, in good faith, that smuggled goods are contained therein.

Power to issue search warrants.

154. Any Magistrate may, on application by a Customs Inspector, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted in any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, issue a warrant to search for such goods.

Such wrrant shall be executed in the same way and shall have the same effect, as a search-wrrant issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Persons reasonably suspected may be arrested.

155. Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this Regulation, may be arrested in any place, either upon land or upon water, by any officer of Customs or by any other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling.

Persons arrested to be taken to the nearest Magistrate or Customs officer.

156. Every person arrested on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Regulation shall forthwith be taken before the nearest Magistrate, or Chief Customs Officer, or Customs Inspector.

157. When any such person is taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order him to be kept in custody for such time as is necessary to enable such Magistrate to communicate with the proper officer of Customs:

Persons taken before Magistrate may be detained &c.

Provided that any person so arrested or kept shall be released on giving security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, to appear at such time and place as such Magistrate appoints in this behalf.

158. If any person liable to be arrested under this Regulation is not arrested at the time of committing the offence for which he is so liable, or if, after arrest, he makes his escape, he may, at any time afterwards, be arrested and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with as if he had been arrested at the time of committing such offence.

Persons escaping may be afterwards arrested.

159. When any person employed on the crew of any of the ships of His Majesty's Navy, Indian Marine or Marine Survey, is arrested under this Regulation, the arresting officer shall forthwith give notice thereof to the Commanding Officer of the ship, who shall thereupon place such person in security on board of such ship, until the arresting officer has obtained a warrant from Magistrate for bringing up such person to be dealt with according to law.

Persons in His Majesty's Navy when arrested, to be secured on board until warrant procured.

The Magistrate shall grant such warrant upon complaint made to him by the arresting officer, stating the offence for which the person is detained.

160. Anything liable to confiscation under this Regulation may be seized in any place, either upon land or upon water, by any officer of any of the Deportments of Customs, Excise, Police or Land Revenue.

Seizure of things liable to confiscation.

161. All things seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation under this Regulation shall, as soon as conveniently may be delivered into the care of any Customs officer authorised to receive the same.

Things seized how dealt with.

If there be no such officer at hand, all such things shall be carried to and deposited at the customs house nearest to the place of seizure.

If there be no customs house within a convenient distance, such things shall be deposited at the nearest place appointed by the Controlling Officer of Customs for the deposit of things so seized.

162. When any things liable to confiscation under this Regulation are seized by any Police officer, on suspicion that they have been stolen, he may produce them before the officer in charge of a Police Station or before a Magistrate, as the case may be, may detain such things until the conclusion of the investigation, enquiry or trial which necessitates such detention.

Procedure in respect of things seized by the Police.

In every such case, the Police officer seizing the things shall send written notice of such seizure a production to the nearest customs house; and immediately after the conclusion of the investigation, enquiry or trial, the officer in charge of the Police Station or the Magistrate who made the detention shall cause such thing to be conveyed to and deposited at the nearest customs house, to be there proceeded against according to law.

163. When anything is seized, or any person is arrested, under this Regulation, the officer or other person making such seizure or arrest shall on demand by the person in charge of the thing so seized or by the person so arrested, give him a statement in writing, certifying to such seizure or arrest.

When seizure or arrest is made, reason in writing to be given.

Adjudication of confiscation and penalties.

164. In every case, except the cases mentioned in Section 149, Nos. 25, 69, 71, 72 and 73, in which under this Regulation anything is liable to confiscation or to increased rates of duty, or any person is liable to a penalty, such confiscation, increased rate of duty or penalty may be adjudged—

(a) without limit by the Controlling Officer of Customs;

(b) up to confiscation of goods not exceeding rupees two hundred and fifty in value, and imposition of penalty or increased duty not exceeding rupees one hundred, by the Chief Customs Officer.

(c) up to confiscation of goods not exceeding rupees on hundred in value, and imposition of penalty or increased duty not exceeding rupees twenty five, by the Customs Inspector

Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, confer on any Customs or other officer, by name or in virute of his office, all or any of the powers under this Section.

Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation.

165. Whenever confiscation is authorised by this Regulation, the officer adjudging it shall give the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of confiscation, such fine as the officer thinks fit.

On confiscation, property to vest in Our Government.

166. When anything is confiscated under this Regulation, such thing shall therenpon vest in Our Government.

The officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the thing confiscated, and every officer of Police, on the requisition of such officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such possession.

Levy of penalty for failure to bring to.

167. If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance, or after failing to bring-to, when required, at any station appointed under Section 16, the penalty to which the Master of such vessel is liable, may be adjudged by the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector of any customs port to which such vesssel proceeds orin which she is.

A certificate of such departure of failure to bring-to when required, purporting to be signed by the chief officer of the port from which the vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be *prima facie* proof of the fact so certified.

Penalty under this Regulation not to interfere with punishment under any other law.

168. The award of any confiscation, penalty or increased rate of duty, under this Regulation, by an officer of Customs, shall not prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under any other law.

Offences not specially provided for, how tried.

169. All offences against this Regulation, other than those cognisable under Section 164 by officers of Customs, may be tried summarily by a Magistrate.

Appeal from subordinate to Controlling Officer of Customs.

170. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any decision or order passed by an officer of Customs under this Regulation, may, within two months from the date of such decision or order, appeal therefrom to the Controlling Officer of Customs.

The Controlling Officer of Customs may thereupon make such further enquiry, and pass such order, as he thinks fit, confirming, altering or annulling the decision or order appealed against;

Provided that no such order shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater penalty or rate of duty than has been adjudged against him in the original decision or order.

Every order passed in appeal under this Section shall, subject to the power of revision by Our Government, be final.

Deposit pending appeal, of duty demanded.

171. Where the decision or order appealed against relates to any duty or penalty leviable in respect of any goods, the owner of such goods, if desirous of appealing against such decision or order, shall, pending the appeal, deposit in the hands of the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector, at the place where the dispute arises, the amount demanded by the officer passing such decision or order.

When delivery of such goods to the owner thereof is withheld merely by reason of such amount not being paid, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector shall, upon such deposit being made, cause such goods to be delivered to such owner

If, upon any such appeal, it is decided that the whole or any portion of such amount was not leviable in respect of such goods, such amount or portion (as the case may be) shall be returned to the owner of such goods on demand by such owner.

Power to remit penalty or confiscation.

172. If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty, increased rate of duty or confiscation, has been adjudged under this Regulation by an officer of Customs, the Controlling Officer of Customs is of opinion that such penalty, increased rate or confiscation, ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, he may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may, with the consent of the owner of any goods ordered to be confiscated commute the order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of such goods.

Revision by Our Government.

173. Our Government may, on the application of any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Regulation by the Controlling Officer of Customs, reverse or modify such decision or order.

Goods not to be removed till payment.

174. When any fine, penalty or increased rate of duty is leviable under this Regulation, the goods in respect of which such fine, penalty or rate is leviable, shall not be removed by the owner until such fine, penalty or rate is paid.

Other goods of person liable to fine or penalty may be detained.

If any person has become liable to any such fine, penalty, or rate, in respect of any goods, the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may detain any other goods belonging to such person passing through the customs house until such fine, penalty or rate is paid.

Enforcement of payment of penalty.

175. When a penalty or increased rate of duty is adjudged against any person under this Regulation by any officer of Customs, such officer, if such penalty or increased rate be not paid, may levy same by sale of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other officer of Customs.

When an officer of Customs who has adjudged a penalty or increased rate of duty against any person, under this Regulation, is unable to realise the unpaid amount thereof from such goods, such officer may notify in writing to the Tahsildar within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such person resides or owns property, the name and residence of the said person, and the amount of penalty or increased rate of duty unrecovered; and such Tahsildar shall thereupon recover the said amount as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to open packages and examine goods.

176. Any officer of Customs may open any package and examine any goods brought by sea to, or shipped or brought for shipment at, any customs port.

Power to take samples of goods.

177. The Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may, on the entry or clearance of any goods or at any time while such goods are being passed through the customs house take samples of such goods for examination, or for ascertaining the value thereof, on which duties are payable, or for any other necessary purpose.

Every such sample shall be returned to the owner or paid for.

Owner to pay expenses incidental to compliance with Customs law.

178. The unshipping, carrying, shipping and landing of all goods and the bringing of them to the proper place for examination or weighing, and the putting of them into and out of the scales, and the opening unpacking, bulking, sorting, lotting, making and numbering of goods, where such operations are necessary or permitted,

and the removing of goods to, and the placing of them in, the proper place of deposit,

shall be performed by or at the expense of the owner of such goods.

No compensation for loss or injury except on proof of neglect or wilful act.

179. No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from any officer of Customs compensation for any loss or damage occurring to such goods, at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any customs house, or on any customs house wharf, or under charge of any officer of Customs, unless it be proved that such loss or damage was occasioned by the culpable neglect or wilful act of such officer of Customs.

Bar of actions.

180. No suit or other proceeding shall lie against Our Government or against any officer of the Government for any act done, or ordered to be done, in good faith, in pursuance of this Regulation.

No suit or other proceeding shall lie againt Our Government or against any officer of the Government, for any act done, or ordered to be done, in pursuance of this Regulation, after the expiry of three months from the accrual of the cause of action.

Power to make rules regarding disposal of things confiscated and rewards.

181. Our Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, make rules, consistent with this Regulation, to regulate—

(a) the disposal of all things confiscated under this Regulation and

(b) the rewards to be paid to officers, informers and persons co-operating in a seizure, out of the proceeds of the fines, penalties and confiscations under this Regulation.

Wharfage fees.

182. Our Government may fix the period, after the expiration of which, goods left on any customs house wharf, or other authorized landing place or part of the customs house premises, shall be subject to the payment of fees, and the amount of such fees.

Grant of duplicates of documents.

183. A duplicate of any certificate, manifest, bill or other customs house document may on payment of a fee to be prescribed therefor, be furnished to any person applying for the same, if the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended by the applicant.

184. Except in the cases provided for by Sections 37, 50, 58 and 89, the Chief Customs Officer or the Inspector may, in his discretion, upon payment of one rupee authorise any document, after it has been entered and recorded in the customs house, to be amended. Amendment of documents.

185. No person authorised to act as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or clearance of any vessel, or the import or export of goods or baggage, shall so act in any customs house, unless such authorization is approved by the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector. Customs house agent.

Such officer may require any person so authorised to give a bond, with sufficient security, in any sum not exceeding rupees two thousand, for his faithful behaviour as regards the customs house rules and officers.

Such officer may, in case of misbehaviour of the person so authorised, suspend or withdraw such approval; but an appeal against every such suspension or withdrawal shall lie to the Controlling Officer of Customs, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Every appeal under this Section shall be made within one month of the suspension or withdrawal.

186. When any person applies to an officer of Customs for permission to transact any specified business with him on behalf of any other person, such officer may require the applicant to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of production of such authority, may refuse such permission. Agent to produce authority if required.

The clerk, servant or agent of any person, or mercantile firm may transact business generally at the customs house on behalf of such person or firm: provided that the Chief Customs Officer or the Customs Inspector may refuse to recognise such clerk, servant or agent, unless such person or a member of such firm identifies such clerk, servant or agent to such officer as empowered to transact such business, and deposits with such officer an authority in writing duly signed, authorising such clerk, servant or agent to transact such business on behalf of such person or firm.

187. All rules made under this Regulation shall be notified in the Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law. Rules to be notified.

188. Any Notification made by any authority, under powers conferred by this Regulation, may be cancelled in like manner by the same authority. Cancellation of notifications.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VI OF 1088.

A Regulation to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation, III of 1079, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 7th July 1913, corresponding to the 24th Mithunam 1088, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Hindu Religious Endowments Regulation, III of 1079; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. Substitute the following for Section 4 :—

Power of Dewan to call upon trustees of endowments to submit periodical accounts, lists of properties, &c., and power of officer deputed to require them to furnish records or information or to assist in his examination of accounts &c.

"4. It shall be competent to Our Dewan, by a notice, to call upon the trustees or managers of any endowment falling under the definition in Section 3, to submit periodically accounts of income and expenditure, or lists of properties, jewels, vessels, furniture, or other things belonging to the endowments under their charge, or depute any officer to examine and verify the same.

It shall also be competent to the officer so deputed to call upon the trustees and managers, by a notice, to furnish him with all the accounts or other records or information he may require for the purpose of examination and verification and also to assist him in the examination of accounts and movable property.

The notice shall be served in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of summons.

Where the officer deputed under this Section finds that any movables are likely to be removed or misappropriated, he shall make an immediate report to the Dewan, taking such steps for their temporary safe custody as may be necessary. On receipt of such report, the Dewan may, after hearing the parties concerned, pass such orders as he may think proper.

Any trustee or manager who wilfully or contumaciously disobeys any order passed by the Dewan or any notice issued under this Section, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding rupees fifty for each act of disobedience and to dismissal if he is found guilty of three such acts of disobedience. The fines imposed under this Section may be recovered as arrears of public revenue."

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION VII OF 1088.

A Regulation to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation V of 1067 as amended by Regulations II and III of 1074, Regulation V of 1082, and Regulation V of 1085, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 9th July 1913, corresponding to the 26th Mithunam 1088, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, Regulation V of 1067; We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:—

1. Section 173. Insert the words "produced or" between the words "documents" and "given" in line 4, Clause (c) of this Section. Also add the following Clause :—

Prosecution for defamation in respect of anything said or done in the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly by the Members thereof.

"(d) of any offence described in Section 503 of the same Code when such offence has been committed by a Member of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, for anything said or done in the Assembly, unless upon complaint made by order of or under authority from Our Government or with the previous sanction in writing of Our Government.

2. Substitute the following for the present Section 227:—

Frivolous or vexations accusations in summons and warrant cases.

"(1) If, in any case instituted by complaint as defined in this Code, or upon information given to a Police officer or to a Magistrate, a person is accused before a Magistrate of any offence triable by a Magistrate, and the Magistrate by whom the case is heard discharges or acquits the accused and is satisfied that the accusation against him was frivolous or vexatious, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, by his order of discharge or acquittal direct the person upon whose complaint or information the accusation was made, to pay to the accused, or to each of the accused where there are more than one, such compensation not exceeding fifty rupees, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

Provided that, before making any such direction, the Magistrate shall—

(a) record and consider any objection which the complainant or informant may urge against the making of the direction, and,

(b) if the Magistrate directs any compensation to be paid, state in writing, in his order of discharge or acquittal, his reasons for awarding the compensation.

(2) Compensation of which a Magistrate has ordered payment under Sub-section (1) shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

Provided that, if it cannot be recovered, the imprisonment to be awarded shall be simple, and for such term, not exceeding thirty days, as the Magistrate directs.

(3) A complainant or informant who has been ordered under Sub-section (1) by a Magistrate of the Second or Third Class to pay compensation to an accused person, may appeal from the order, in so far as the order relates to the payment of the compensation, as if such complainant or informant had been convicted on a trial held by such Magistrate.

(4) Where an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made in a case which is subject to appeal under Sub-section (3), the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided.

(5) At the time of awarding compensation in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter, the Court shall take into account any compensation paid or recovered under this Section.

(6) If, on appeal or revision, the Appellate or High Court sets aside the award of compensation, the amount of compensation (if any) paid under this Section to the accused shall be recovered from him as if it were a fine and repaid to the complainant."

3. Add the following words to Section 319, after the words "any Appellate Court":— "other than the High Court whose judgment need not necessarily be in the hand-writing of the Judges."

4. In Section 337, substitute the word, "Proclamations" for the word "Proclamation" and add the words "25th Kanni 1084/10th October 1908 and 9th Chingam 1088/24th August 1912".

Also add the following Clause to the Section:—"The Special Appellate Judge may also transfer any case, enquiry, trial or other proceeding, from any Special Magistrate subordinate to him to any other such Magistrate, after recording in writing his reasons for making the same."

5. Section 372. Insert the following as para 2 of this Section:—

"Any such officer conducting the prosecution shall have the like power of withdrawing from the prosecution as is provided by Section 371 and the provisions of that Section shall apply to any withdrawal by such officer."

6. Insert the following as a new Section in Chapter XXXIX:

"390 A. No Magistrate or Police officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence, and no Revenue officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence against the public revenue.

Explanation. "Revenue officer" in this Section means any officer employed in or about the business of any branch of the public revenue.

SIGN MANUAL.

REGULATION V OF 1089.

A Regulation to regulate labour in factories, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, on the 31st October 1913, corresponding to the 15th Thulam 1089, under Section 13 of Regulation V of 1073.

Whereas it is expedient to regulate labour in factories; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Travancore Factories Regulation. Short title, commencement and extent.

(2) It shall come into force on the 1st Virschigom 1089.

(3) It applies to the whole of Travancore.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,— Definitions.

(1) "child" means a person who is under the age of fourteen years: "Child".

(2) a person who works in a factory, whether for wages or not,— "Employed".

(a) in a manufacturing process or handicraft, or

(b) in cleaning any part of of the factory used for any manufacturing process or handicraft, or

(c) in cleaning or oiling any part of the machinery, or

(d) in any other kind of work whatsover, incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process or handicraft, or connected with the article made or otherwise the subject of the manufacturing process or handicraft therein,

shall be deemed to be employed therein:

Explanation.—The term "manufacturing process" shall be deemed to include the bailing of any material for transport:

(3) "factory" means any premises wherein, or within the precincts of which, steam, water other or mechanical power or electrical power is used in aid of any process for, or incidental to making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale, any article or part of an article: "Factory".

(4) "inspector" includes an additional inspector: "Inspector".

(5) "mill-gearing" includes every shaft, whether upright, oblique or horizontal, and every wheel, drum, pulley, rope, chain, wire, driving strap or band, by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any machine appertaining to any manufacturing process: "Mill-gearing".

(6) "occupier" includes a managing agent or other person authorised to represent the occupier: "Occupier".

(7) "prescribed" means prescribed by this Regulation or by rules made thereunder: "Prescribed"

(8) "system of shifts" means a system of relays in which the time of the beginning and ending of the period or periods of the employment of each person is fixed for each relay: "System of shifts".

Textile factory.

(d) "textile factory" means a factory wherein is carried on any process for, or incidental to making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing or otherwise adapting for use, for transport or for sale, cotton, wool, hair, silk, flax, hemp, jute, tow, china-grass, cocoanut fibre, or other like material, either separately or mixed together or mixed with any other material, or any fabric made thereof:

Provided that the term "textile factory" shall not be deemed to include the following factories, namely:—cloth-printing works, bleaching and dyeing works, lace warehouses, paper mills, flax scutch mills, silk filatures, factories for ginning cotton, decorticating fibre, pressing cotton jute or other fibre, rope works and hat works.

Application of Regulation.

3. (1) Nothing in the following chapters shall apply to—

(a) any mine, or

(b) any electrical generating or transforming station, or

(c) any indigo factory, or

(d) any factory situated on and used solely for the purposes of a tea, coffee, rubber, or cardamom plantation, or

(e) any factory wherein on no day in the year or more than forty-nine persons simultaneously employed, or

(f) any industrial school and workshop attached thereto:

Provided that the Government may, by Notification in the Official Gazette, apply to any factory or class of factories wherein any specified number of persons not being less than twenty are on any day simultaneously employed, all or any of the provisions of this Regulation which would, save for Clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this sub-section have applied.

(2) The provisions of Chapters IV and V and Sections 35, and 36 shall not, unless the Government by order in writing otherwise direct, apply to any person employed solely in any place within the precincts of a factory, not being a cotton reeling-room or winding-room, in which place no steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power is used in aid of the manufacturing process carried on in such factory, or in which such power is used solely for the purpose of moving or working any appliances in connection with the bringing or taking of any goods into or out of the factory.

CHAPTER II.

Inspectors and Certifying Surgeons.

Inspectors.

4. (1) The Government may, by Notification in the Official Gazette, appoint such persons as they think fit to be inspectors of factories within such local limits as they may assign to them respectively.

(2) No person shall be appointed to be an inspector under sub-section (1) or, having been so appointed, shall continue to hold the office of inspector, who is or becomes directly or indirectly interested in a factory or in any process or business carried on therein or in any patent or machinery connected therewith.

(3) The District Magistrate shall be an inspector under this Regulation.

(4) The Government may also, by Notification as aforesaid, appoint such public officers as they think fit to be additional inspectors

for all or any of purposes of this Regulation within such local limits as they may assign to them respectively.

(5) In any area where there are more inspectors than one, the Government may, by Notification as aforesaid, declare the powers which such inspectors shall respectively exercise, and the inspector to whom the prescribed notices are to be sent.

(6) Every inspector shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code and shall be officially subordinate to such authority as the Government may indicate in this behalf.

Powers of Inspector.

5. Subject to any rules in this behalf, an inspector may, within the local limits for which he is appointed,—

(a) enter, with such assistants (if any) as he thinks fit, any place which is, or which he has reason to believe to be, used as a factory;

(b) make such examination of the premises and machinery and of any prescribed registers, and take on the spot, or otherwise, such evidence of any persons as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation; and

(c) exercise such other powers as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation:

Provided that no one shall be required under this Section to answer any question or give any evidence tending to criminate himself.

Certifying Surgeons.

6. The Government may appoint such qualified medical practitioners as they think fit to be certifying surgeons for the purposes of this Regulation within such local limits as they may assign to them respectively.

Grant of certificate.

7. (1) A certifying surgeon shall, at the request of any person desirous of being employed in a factory situated within the local limits for which he is appointed, or of the parent or guardian of such person, or of the manager of the factory in which such person desires to be employed, examine such person and grant him a certificate in the prescribed form, stating his age, as nearly as it can be ascertained from such examination, and whether he is fit, for employment in a factory.

(2) Where a certifying surgeon refuses to certify that a person is fit for employment in a factory, he shall, if required by such person, or his parent or guardian, or the manager of the factory in which such person desires to be employed, state in writing his reasons for such refusal.

Delegation of certifying Surgeon's functions.

8. A certifying surgeon may authorize any person practising medicine or surgery to exercise the functions assigned to him by Section 7, and may revoke such authority:

Provided that no certificate granted under this Section shall, unless confirmed, on personal examination of the person named therein, by the certifying surgeon who conferred the authority, be valid after the first date subsequent to the grant thereof on which such certifying surgeon visits the factory in which the person named therein is employed.

CHAPTER III.

Health and Safety.

Sanitary provisions.

9. The following provisions shall apply to every factory:—

(a) it shall be kept clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance;

(b) it shall not be so overcrowded while work is carried on therein as to be dangerous or injurious to the health of the persons employed therein :

(c) it shall be ventilated in such a manner as to render harmless, as far as practicable, any gases, vapours, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the work carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

Provisions as to ventilation by fans in certain factories.

10. If, in a factory in which any process is carried on by which dust or other impurity is generated and inhaled by the workers to an injurious extent, it appears to the inspector that such inhalation could be, to a great extent, prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing directing that a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction for preventing such inhalation be provided, maintained and used before a specified date.

Lighting.

11. (1) Every factory shall be sufficiently lighted.

(2) In the case of any factory which is not, in the opinion of the inspector, so lighted, the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which he considers necessary for the attainment of a sufficient standard of lighting, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

Purity of water used for humidifying.

12. (1) In any factory in which humidity of the atmosphere is produced by artificial means, the water used for the purpose of producing humidity shall be taken either from a public supply of drinking water or from some other source of water ordinarily used for drinking, or shall be effectively purified before being used for the purpose of producing humidity.

(2) In the case of any factory in which any water required under sub-section (1) to be effectively purified, is not, in the opinion of the inspector, so purified, the inspector, may serve on, the manager of the factory an order in wrting specifying the measures which he considers necessary for effectively purifying the water and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

Provision of latrines and urinal accommodation.

13. Every factory shall be provided with sufficient and suitable latrine accommodation, and, if the Government so require, with separate urinal accommodation, for the persons employed in the factory :

Provided that the inspector may, subject to such conditions as the Government may lay down in this behalf, by an order in writing exempt any factory from the provisions of this Section.

Water supply.

14. In every factory, there shall be maintained a sufficient and suitable supply of water fit for drinking, for the use of the persons employed in the factory.

Doors of factory to open outwards.

15. In every factory, the construction of which is commenced after the commencement of this Regulation, the doors of each room in which more than thirty persons are employed shall, except in the case of sliding doors, be constructed so as to open outwards.

Provision of means of escape in case of fire.

16. (1) Every factory shall be provided with such means of escape in case of fire, for the persons employed therein as can reasonably be required in the circumstances of each case.

(2) In the case of any factory which is not, in the opinion of the inspector, so provided, the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which he considers

necessary for providing such means of escape, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

17. No person shall smoke, or use a naked light or cause or permit any such light to be used, in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable material in any factory. Precautions against fire.

18. (a) Every fly-wheel directly connected with a steam-engine, water-wheel or other mechanical power or electrical power in any part of the factory and every part of any water-wheel or engine worked by any such power. Fencing.

(b) every hoist or teagle and every hoist-well, trap-door or other similar opening near which any person is liable to pass or be employed, and

(c) every part of the machinery which the Government may, by rule require to be kept fenced, shall be securely fenced.

(2) If, in any factory, there is any other part of the machinery or mill-gearing which may, in the opinion of inspector, be dangerous, if let unfenced, the inspector may serve on the manager of the factory an order in writing, specifying the measures which he considers necessary for fencencing such part in order to remove the danger, and requiring him to carry them out before a specified date.

(3) All fencing must be constantly maintained in an efficient state while the parts required to be fenced are in motion or use, except where they are under repair or are under examination in connection with the repair or are necessarily exposed for the purpose of cleaning or lubricating or for altering the gearing or arrangements of the parts of the machinery.

(4) Such provisions as may be prescribed shall be made for the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to the machinery or boilers of any factory.

19. No woman or child shall be allowed to clean any part of the mill-gearing or machinery of a factory while the same is in motion by the action of steam, water or other mechanical power or electrical power, as the case may be, or to work between the fixed and traversing parts of any self-acting machine while such machine is in motion by the action of any power above described. Prohibition of employment of women and children in certain dangerous work.

20. No woman or child shall be employed in the part of a factory for pressing cotton in which a cotton-opener is at work; Prohibition of employment of women and children where cotton openers are at work.

Provided that, if the feed-end of a cotton-opener is in a room separated from the delivery end by a partition extending from the floor to the roof, woman and children may be employed in the room in which the feed-end is situated.

CHAPTER IV.

Hours of Employment and Holidays.

21. (1) In every factory there shall be fixed for each working day, at intervals not exceeding six hours, periods of not less than half an hour, during which all work shall be discontinued. Periodical stoppage of work.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to—

(a) any work performed by any person while employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the inspector, or

(b) the work of sizing, calendering, finishing, sewing or tailoring in textile factories, or in clothprinting works, or in bleaching or dyeing works, or

(c) work on urgent repairs executed in railway or tramway workshops or running sheds, or in engineering works, or shiprepairing works, or,

(d) any work mentioned in Part A or in Part B of Schedule I, or

(e) the factories mentioned in Part C of the said Schedule.

(3) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Government—

(a) that any class of work not specified in Part A of Schedule I is of an urgent nature or is such as in the interests of efficiency, is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued, or

(b) that there is in any class of factories not specified in Part B of the said Schedule any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons, or

(c) that any class of factories not specified in Part of C of the said Schedule requires, by reason of the exigencies or special circumstances of the trade carried on therein, an uninterrupted working day,

the Government may, by Notification in the Official Gazette, exempt,—

in case (a), such class of work,

in case (b), work of the nature described in such class of factories, and

in case (c), such class of factories from the provisions of sub-section (1), on such conditions, if any, as they may impose.

Weekly holiday.

22. (1) No person shall be employed in any factory on a Sunday, unless—

(a) he has had, or will have, a holiday for a whole day one of the three days immediately preceding or succeeding the Sunday, and

(b) the manager of the factory has previous to the Sunday or the substituted day, whichever is earlier, given notice to the inspector of his intention so to employ the said person and of the day which is to be substituted and has at the same time affixed a notice to the same effect in the place mentioned in Section 36.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to work on urgent repairs executed in railway or tramway workshops or running sheds or in engineering works or ship-repairing works.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any person employed on any work specified in Part A of Schedule I or in Part A of Schedule II or to any factory specified in Part B of Schedule II.

(4) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Government—

(a) that any class of work not specified in Part A of Schedule I is of an urgent nature or is such as, in the interests of efficiency, is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued, or

(b) that there is in any class of factories not specified in Part A of Schedule II any work which necessitates continuous production for technical reasons, or

(c) that any class of factories not specified in Part B of Schedule II supplies the public with articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day, or

(d) that in any class of factories the work performed, by the exigencies of the trade or by its nature, cannot be carried on except at stated seasons, or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces, the Government may, by Notification in the Official Gazette, exempt,—

in case (a), such class of work, in case (b), work of the nature described in such class of factories, and in cases (c) and (d), such class of factories, from the provisions of sub-section (1), on such conditions, if any, as they may impose.

23. With respect to the employment of children in factories, the following provisions shall apply. Employment of children.

(a) no child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a certificate granted under Section 7 or Section 8, showing that he is not less than eleven years of age and is fit for employment in a factory, and, while at work, carries either the certificate itself or a token giving reference to such certificate ;

(b) no child shall be employed in any factory before six o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening ;

(c) no child shall be employed in any factory for more than seven hours in any one day.

24. With respect to the employment of women in factories the following provisions shall apply :— Employmet of women.

(a) no woman shall be employed in any factory before six o'clock in the morning or after six o'clock in the evening ;

(b) no woman shall be employed in any factory for more than ten hours in any one day.

25. No person shall employ, or permit to be employed, in any factory any women or child whom he knows, or has reason to believe, to have already been employed on the same day in any other factory. Prohibition of employment of woman or child in two factories on same day.

26. The manager of a factory shall fix specified hours for the employment of each woman and child employed in such factory, and no woman or child shall be employed except during such hours. Hours of employment of women and children to be fixed.

27. Nothing in Section 24 or Section 26 shall apply to any woman in any factory for ginning or pressing cotton, in which such number of women are employed as are, in the opinion of the inepector, sufficient to make the hours of employment of each woman not more than ten in any one day. Exception to Provisions relating to employment of women.

CHAPTER V.

Special Provisions for Textile Factories.

28. No person shall be employed in any textile factory for more than twelve hours in one day. Limitation of hours of work.

Limits between which a person may be employed.

29. (1) No person shall be employed in any textile factory before half-past five o' clock in the morning or after seven o'clock in the evening,

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any person while employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the inspector.

Exceptions from sections 28 and 29.

30. (1) Nothing in Section 28 or Section 29 shall apply to—

(a) the work of calendering, finishing, sewing or tailoring, or

(b) the work of cloth-printing, bleaching or dyeing, or

(c) any work specified in Part A of Schedule 1.

(2) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Government that any work not specified in Part A of Schedule 1 is of an urgent nature, or is such as, in the interests of efficiency, is commonly performed while the main manufacturing process of the factory is discontinued, the Government may, by Notification in the Official Gazettee, exempt any person employed on such work from the operation of Section 28 or Section 29 on such conditions, if any, as they may impose.

Limit of use of machinery.

31. (1) The period for which mechanical power or electrical power is used in any textile factory shall not in any one day exceed twelve hours.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any mechanical power or electrical power while being solely used in aid of the work performed by any person employed in accordance with a system of shifts approved by the inspector.

(3) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall apply to any mechanical power or electrical power required in connection with any work specified in sub-section (1) of Section 30 or in connection with any work which is exempted by the Government under sub-section (2) of the same Section.

Limitation of hours of children.

32. No child shall be employed in any textile factory for more than six hours in any one day.

CHAPTER VI.

Notices and Registers

Persons occupying factory to give notice.

33. (1) Every person occupying a factory shall,—

(a) in the case of existing factories, within one month after the commencement of this Regulation, or

(b) in the case of a factory which starts work after the commencement of this Regulation, within one month after he begins to occupy the factory, send to the inspector a written notice containing—

(i) the name of the factory and of the place where it is situate,

(ii) the address to which he desires his letters to be directed,

(iii) the nature of the work performed in such factory,

(iv) the nature and amount of the moving power therein, and

(v) the name of the person who shall be deemed to be the manager of the factory for the purposes of this Regulation :

Provided that, in the case of a seasonal factory, such notice shall be sent on or before the date of starting work for each season.

(2) If the manager of the factory is changed, the occupier shall send to the inspector within 7 days from the date on which the change is made written notice of the change.

(3) During any period for which no person has been designated as manager of a factory under this Section the occupier shall himself be deemed to be the manager of the factory for the purpose of this Regulation.

Notice to be given of accident.

34. When any accident occurs in a factory causing death or bodily injury, whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the forty eight hours next after the occurrence of the accident, the manager shall send notice of the accident to such authorities, in such form, and within such time, as may be prescribed.

Register of children.

35. In every factory there shall be kept, in the prescribed form a register of the children (if any) employed in such factory and of the nature of their respective employment.

Affixing of abstracts and notices.

36. (1) There shall be affixed in some conspicuous place near the main entrance of every factory, in English and in the language of the majority of the operatives in such factory, the prescribed abstracts of this Regulation and of the rules made thereunder, and also a notice containing the standing orders of the factory upon the following matters, namely :—

(a) the time of beginning and ending work on each day ;

(b) the periods during which all work is discontinued under Section 21 ;

(c) the hours of beginning and ending work for each shift (if any) and

(d) the hours of employment of women and children respectively, if not employed in shifts.

(2) A copy of the said notice shall be sent to the inspector within one month of the commencement of this Regulation, or, in the case of a factory which starts work after the commencement of this Regulation, within one month of commencing work.

(3) The said notice shall be correctly maintained and kept up to date, and intimation of any change therein shall be sent by the manager to the inspector within seven days.

(4) Nothing in this Section, except in so far as it relates to affixing the prescribed abstracts of this Regulation and the rules made thereunder, shall apply to any seasonal factory.

CHAPTER VII.

RULES.

Power to make rules.

37. (1) The Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Regulation.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the inspection of factories ;

(b) the manner in which inspectors are to exercise the powers conferred on them by this Regulation ;

(c) the duties to be performed by certifying surgeons ;

(d) the form of the certificate prescribed by Section 7, the grant of a duplicate in the event of loss of the original certificate, and the fee, if any, to be charged for such duplicate ;

(e) the methods, including limewashing, painting, varnishing and washing, to be adopted in order to secure cleanliness and freedom from effluvia ;

(f) the proportion which the number of cubic feet of space in any room shall bear to the number of persons employed at one time therein ;

(g) the standards of ventilation, and the methods to be adopted in order to secure their observance ;

(h) the standards of latrine and urinal accommodation ;

(i) the standards of water-supply ;

(j) the parts of the machinery to be kept fenced in accordance with Section 18, sub-section (1), Clause (c), and the provisions to be made for the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to the machinery or boilers ;

(k) the form of the notice, prescribed by Section 34, and the time within which and the authorities to whom it shall be sent ;

(l) the forms of the register prescribed by Section 35;

(m) the abstracts of the Regulation and of the rules required by Section 36 ;

(n) the procedure to be followed in presenting and hearing appeals under this Regulation, including the appointment and remuneration of assessors ; and

(o) the manner of service of notices and orders upon occupiers or managers of factories.

Returns.

38. The Government may, from time to time, make rules requiring occupier or managers of factories to furnish such returns, occasional or periodical, as may, in the opinion of the Government, be necessary, for the effectual carrying out of this Regulation.

Prior publication of rules.

39. (1) The power to make rules conferred by Section 37, except clauses (k) (l) and (m) of sub-section (2) thereof, and by Section 38, is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication,

(2) The date to be specified in accordance with Clause (c) of Section 6 of the General Clauses Regulation, II of 1072, as that after which a draft of rules proposed to be made under Sections 37 and 38 will be taken into consideration, shall not be less than three months from the date on which the draft of the proposed rules was published for general information.

Commencement of rules.

40. Rules made under this Chapter shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall thereupon have effect as if enacted in this Regulation.

CHAPTAR VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

nalties.

41. If, in any factory,—

(a) any person is employed or allowed to work contrary to any of the provisions of this Regulation;

(b) any of the provisions of Section 9 are not complied with;

(c) latrine or urinal accommodation in accordance with the provisions of Section 13 is not provided;

(d) a supply of water for the persons employed is not maintained in accordance with the provisions of Section 14;

(e) any door is constructed in contravention of Section 15;

(f) any of the provisions of Section 18, sub-sections (1), (3) and (4) regarding fencing and the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to the machinery or boilers, are not complied with;

(g) any order of an inspector under Section 10, Section 11, Section 12, Section 16 or Section 18, is not complied with;

(h) the register prescribed by Section 35 is not kept up to date;

(i) any of the provisions of Section 36 are not complied with;

(j) any notice or return required by this Regulation or by rules made thereunder to be furnished, is not furnished; the occupier and the manager shall be jointly and severally liable to a fine which may extend to two hundred rupees:

Provided that, in cases where an appeal is allowed by Section 50, no prosecution under Clause (g) of this Section shall be instituted until either the time prescribed by Section 50 for the presentation of an appeal has expired, or such appeal, if made, has been determined.

Exemption of occupier or manager from liability in certain cases.

42. (1) Where the occupier or manager of a factory is charged with an offence against this Regulation, he shall be entitled, upon complaint duly made by him, to have any other person whom he charges as the actual offender brought before the Court at the time appointed for hearing the charge; and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the occupier or manager of the factory proves to the satisfaction of the Court,

(a) that he has used due diligence to enforce the execution of this Regulation, and

(b) that the said other person committed the offence in question without his knowledge, consent or connivance,

that other persons shall be convicted of the offence and shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager, and the occupier or manager shall be discharged from any liability under this Regulation.

(2) When it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the inspector at any time prior to the institution of the proceedings—

(a) that the occupier or the manager of the factory has used all due diligence to enforce the execution of this Regulation,

(b) by what person the offence has been committed, and

(c) that it has been committed without the knowledge, consent or connivance of the occupier or manager, and in contravention of his orders,

the inspector shall proceed against the person whom he believes to be the actual offender without first proceeding against the occupier or manager of the factory, and such person shall be liable to the like fine as if he were the occupier or manager.

Penalties for certain offences.

43. Any person who—

(a) wilfully obstructs an inspector in the exercise of any power under Section 5, or fails to produce, on demand by an inspector, any registers or other documents kept in pursuance of this Regulation or the rules made thereunder, or conceals or prevents or attempts to prevent any person employed in a factory from appearing before or being examined by an inspector ;

(b) smokes, or uses a naked light, or causes or permits any such light to be used, in the immediate vicinity of any inflammable meterial in contravention of Section 17 ; or

(c) does or omits to do any other act prohibited or prescribed by this Regulation or any order or rule made thereunder ; shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Using false certificate.

44. Any person who knowingly uses or attempts to use, as a certificate granted to himself under Section 7 or Section 8, a certificate granted to another person under either of those Sections, or who, having procured such a certificate, knowingly allows it to be used, or an attempt to use it to be made, by another person, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Limit to penalty in case of repetition of offence

45. A person shall not be liable in respect of a repetition of the same kind of offence from day to day to any larger amount of fines than the highest fine fixed by this Regulation for the offence, except—

(a) where the repetition of the offence occurs after a prosecution has been instituted in respect of the original offence, or

(b) where the offence is one of employing or allowing to be employed two or more persons contrary to the provisions of this Regulation.

Presumption as to employment.

46. If a child over the age of six years is found inside any room or part of a factory in which room or part children are employed and in which any manufacturing process or work incidental to any manufacturing process is being carried on, he shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to be employed in the factory.

Evidence as to age.

47. (1) When an act or omission would, if a person were under or over a certain age, be an offence punishable under this Regulation, and such person is, in the opinion of the Court, apparently under or over such age, it shall be on the accused to prove that such person is not under or over such age.

(2) A declaration in writing by a certifying surgeon that he has personally examined a person employed in a factory and believes him to be under or over the age set forth in such declaration shall, for the purposes of the Regulation, be admissible as evidence of the age of that person.

Cognizance of offences.

48. (1) No prosecution under this Regulation except a prosecution under Section 43, Clause (b), shall be instituted except by or with the previous sanction of the inspector.

(2) No Court inferior to that of a Magistrate of the First Class shall try any offence against this Regulation or any rule or order thereunder, other than an offence against Section 43, Clause (b).

Limitation of prosecution.

49. No Court shall take cognizance of any offence against this Regulation or any rule or order thereunder, unless complaint thereof is made within six months of the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

CHATER IX.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Appeals.

50. (1) Any person on whom an order under Section 10, Section 11, Section 12, Section 16 or Section 18, has been served, may, within fourteen days from the date of service of the order, appeal against such order to the Government or to such authority as they may appoint in this behalf, who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order.

(2) When an inspector refuses to approve a system of shifts, he shall, if required by the manager of the factory, record his order of refusal with the reasons therefor, and the manager of the factory may, within fourteen days from the date of such order, appeal against it to the Government or to such authority as they may appoint in this behalf, who may confirm, modify or reverse any such order.

(3) In the case of any appeal under sub-section (1), the appellate authority may, and if so requested by the appellant in the petition of appeal shall, hear the appeal with the aid of two assessors, one of whom shall be appointed by the said authority and the other by such body representing the interest of the industry concerned as the Government may in this behalf prescribe :

Provided that, if no assessor is appointed by such body within the prescribed period, or if the assessor so appionted fails to attend at the time and place fixed for the hearing of the appeal, the said authority may proceed to hear the appeal without the aid of such assessor, or if it thinks fit, without the aid of any assessor.

Special provision regarding computation of time.

51. In respect of any area in which the hours of the day are not ordinarily reckoned according to local mean time, the times and hours referred to in Section 2, sub-section (8), Section 26, and Section 36, shall be reckoned according to the standard of time ordinarly observed in such area.

Computation of hours of employment.

52. In computing the hours referred to in Section 23, Clause (c), Section 24, Clause (b), Section 28 and Section 32, any interval by which work is interrupted for half an hour or more shall be excluded.

Power to declare parts of a factory to be separate factories.

53. The Government may, by special order in writting, direct, with respect to any factory or class of factories, that different branches or departments of work carried on in the same factory shall, for all or any of the purposes of this Regulation, be treated as if they were separate factories.

Application to Government factories.

54. This Regulation shall apply to factories belonging to the Government.

Power to exempt from Regulation.

55. In case of any public emergency, the Government may, by an order in writing, exempt any factory from this Regulation to such extent and during such period as they think fit.

Protection to persons acting under Regulation.

56. No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Regulation.

SIGN MANUAL.

SCHEDULE I.

(*See Sections 21, 22, 30,*)

PART A.

[*See Sections 21 (2), (3), 22 (3); 30.*]

WORK OF AN URGENT NATURE OR SUCH AS IN THE INTERESTS OF EFFICIENCY IS COMMONLY PERFORMED WHILE THE MAIN MANUFACTURING PROCESS OF THE FACTORY IS DISCONTINUED.

(a) Work by the supervising staff, clerks, watchmen or messengers ;

(b) work in the mechanic shop, the smithy or foundry, the boiler house, the engine-room or power-house, or in connection with the mill-gearing, the electric driving or lighting apparatus, mechanical or electrical lifts or the steam or water pipes or pumps;

(c) work on the cleaning of walls, ceilings or other portions of factory buildings, tanks, wills, humidifying or ventilating apparatus, tunnels, blow-room flues or line-shaft alleys or of galleries in ginning factories.

(d) work by persons engaged in oiling, examining or repairing or in supervising or aiding in the oiling, examination or repair of any machinery or other thing whatsoever, which is necessary for the carrying on of the work in a factory:

Explanation—Periodical cleaning is not included in the terms "examining" or "repairing" ;

(e) work on the processes of packing, bundling or bailing of finished articles or the recurring or despatching of goods.

PART B.

[*See section 21 (2), (3)*]

WORK NECESSITATING CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION FOR TECHNICAL REASON IN THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES, NAMELY:—

Tanneries.
Sugar refineries.
Breweries.
Distilleries.
Oil refineries.
Oil mills.

Cement works.
Cloth printing works.
Bleaching and dyeing works.
Carbonic acid gas works.
Chemical works.
Glass works.
Paper mills.
Shellac factories.
Potteries.
Blast furnaces, ore smelting works, or works for the manufacture of iron or steel or other metals.

PART C.

[*See section 21* (*2*), (*3*)].

FACTORIES WHICH BY REASON OF THE EXIGENCIES OR THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE TRADE CARRIED ON THEREIN REQUIRE AN UNINTERRUPTED WORKING DAY, NAMELY :—

Flour mills.
Rice mills.
Letter-press printing.
Daries.
Bakeries.
Ice factories.
The mints.
Gas works.
Air-compressor stations.
Water works or water supply pumping stations

SCHEDULE II.

PART A.

[*See section 22* (*3*), (*4*)]

WORK NECESSITATING CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION FOR TECHNICAL REASONS IN THE FOLLOWING FACTORIES, NAMELY :—

Tanneries.
Sugar refineries.
Breweries.
Distilleries.
Oil refineries.
Cement works.

Carbonic acid gas works.

Chemical works.

Glass works.

Shellac factories.

Potteries.

Blast furnaces, ore smelting works for the manufacture of iron or steel or other metals.

PART B.

[*See section 22* (*3*), (*4*).].

FACTORIES WHICH SUPPLY THE PUBLIC WITH ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY WHICH MUST BE MADE OR SUPPLIED EVERY DAY, NAMELY :—

Ice factories.

Dairies.

Bakeries.

Gas works.

Air-compressor stations.

Water works or water supply pumping stations.

THE TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

REGULATION V OF 1073.

A Regulation to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 21st March 1898 corresponding with 9th Meenam 1073, under Section 9 of Regulation II of 1063.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the Legislative Council and to define its duties; We are pleased to enact as follows:—

Short title. Commencement.

1. This Regulation shall be called the "Travancore Legislative Council Regulation of 1073." and it shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1074.

Regulation repealed.

2. Regulation II of 1063 is hereby repealed; but the nomination made and proceedings held under that Regulation shall be deemed to have been made or held under this Regulation.

Composition of the Council

3. For the purpose of making Laws and Regulations there shall be a Council consisting of a President and Members—such members not being less than eight or more than fifteen in number.

President. Appointment of members.

4. The Dewan shall *ex-officio* be the President of the Council. The members shall be nominated by Us from time to time. Provided that not less than two-fifths of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons, that is, persons who at the date of such nomination, shall not be in the service of Government, and that the seat in council of any non-official member accepting such service shall be vacated on such acceptance.

Power to make rules for selection of non-official members.

5. With Our previous sanction, the Dewan may, from time to time frame rules as to the conditions under which all or any of the non-official members of the Legislative Council may be selected.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed as in any way interfering with Our prerogative to decline to nominate the person selected under the said rules.

Period of membership and summoning of members.

6. Every person nominated as a member of the Council shall continue to be such member for a period of three years, and, during such period he shall be summoned to all meetings held for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Membership when vacated.

7. It shall be lawful for any member of the Council to resign his office at any time, and, on acceptance of such resignation by Us such office shall become vacant.

When any member of Council is convicted of any offence involving moral turpitude, or is declared insolvent, or claims under Section 337 of the Civil Procedure Code to be discharged from liability to pay his debts on the ground of insolvency, his office shall become vacant.

An official member shall vacate his seat on his dismissal or retirement from public service.

Explanation.—The decision of Our Government as to whether the offence of which a member may be convicted involves moral turpitude is final and shall not be called in question in any Court of Law.

Member not attending three consecutive ordinary meetings vacates seat.

8. If any member shall be unable to attend three consecutive ordinary meetings of the Council it shall be lawful for Our Government to declare by notification in the Government Gazette that the seat in Council of such member has become vacant.

Senior Official Member to preside at meetings in the absence of Dewan.

Quorum.

Casting vote.

9. In the absence of the Dewan, the Senior Official Member of the Council present shall preside at the meetings of the Council: and the power of making Laws and Regulations vested in the Council shall be exercised only at the meetings of the said Council at which the Dewan or some Official member of Council and not less than one-half of the whole number of members of Council shall be present. In every case of difference of opinion at the meetings of the said Council, whenever there shall be an equality of voices, the Dewan, or in his absence, the Senior Official Member of Council then presiding shall have two votes or the casting vote.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this Section, Our Government may decide who the Senior Official Member is.

Dewan to appoint time and place of meetings.

10. It shall be lawful for the Dewan, from time to time, to appoint the time and place of meetings of the Council, to adjourn, or, from time to time, to authorise the Senior Official Member, in his absence, to adjourn any meeting from time to time.

Rules for conduct of business at meetings.

11. It shall be lawful for the Council to make, from time to time, rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council provided that it shall be lawful for Us to disallow all or any of such rules. Until new rules are framed under this Section, the rules framed under Regulation II of 1063 shall remain in force.

Nature of business to be transacted at meetings.

12. No business shall be transacted at any meeting of the Council other than the consideration and enactment of measures introduced into such Council for the purpose of such enactment; and it shall not be lawful for any member to make or for the Council to entertain any motion, unless such motion shall be for leave to introduce some measure as aforesaid into Council, or have reference to some measure actually introduced therein.

(1) Provided always that it shall not be lawful for any member to introduce, without the previous sanction in writing of the Dewan any measure affecting

(*a*) the public revenues of the State or by which any charge would be imposed on such revenues,

(*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Our subjects:

(2) Provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the Council to consider and enact any measure affecting

(*a*) the reigning family of Travancore,

(*b*) the relations of Our Government with the Paramount Power or with foreign Princes or States,

(*c*) matters governed by treaties, conventions or agreements, now in force or hereafter to be made by Our Government with the Paramount Power,

(*d*) extradition of criminals,

(*e*) European vagrants,

(*f*) European British subjects,

(g) The regulation of affairs relating to seaports,

(*h*) Imperial Post Office and Telegraphs and Railways,

(*i*) Nayar Brigade and Our Body-Guard.

No law or Regulation valid until Royal assent is declared.

13. When any Law or Regulation has been made by the Council it shall be submitted to Us through the Dewan for Our assent. No such Law or Regulation shall have validity until We shall have declared Our assent thereto and it is published in Our Government Gazette.

14. In case (a) to (c) mentioned in the 2nd Proviso to Section 12 of this Regulation, the Dewan may frame and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us shall have the force of Law. Regulations in matters outside jurisdiction of Council.

15. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Regulation, it shall be lawful for the Dewan, in cases not falling under the 2nd Proviso to section 12 of this Regulation, in which immediate legislation is emergently required, to make and submit to Us any Regulation and every such Regulation, if assented to by Us, shall have the same force as a Regulation passed through the Council for the space of 6 months from its promulgation in Our Government Gazette. Emergent Regulations.

16. No Law or Regulation passed by the Legislative Council under the authority of this Regulation, shall be deemed invalid by reason that the proportion of non-official members hereby provided was not complete at the date of its introduction into the Council or its enactment. No Regulation to be invalid by reason of incompleteness of number of non-official members.

Rules for the conduct of business of the Travancore Legislative Council, passed under section II of Regulation V of 1073.

I. *Definitions.*

1. In these Rules :—

"Bill" means a proposed enactment in any stage before it has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah.

In the computation of "clear days" Sundays and holidays are not excluded.

II. *Summoning and adjournment of Council.*

2. There shall be four ordinary meetings of the Council during the year, and such meetings shall, as a rule, be held in the third week in Chingom, Vrischigom, Kumbhom and Edavom. The Dewan may also, at his discretion convene other meetings which shall be called 'extraordinary meetings.' The times and places of meetings shall be fixed by the Dewan, and the Secretary shall notify the same in the Government Gazette and to each member by letter.

3. When the business before a meeting is concluded, the President shall declare the meeting dissolved. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business, to any future day or to any part of the same day. The Council also may, upon motion made and carried, adjourn any meeting or business.

4. A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the

motion is carried, the Council shall adjourn the meeting or business and the further consideration of the business then under discussion shall be dropped, as the case may be.

5. A motion of the kind referred to in the last preceding Rule shall take precedence of any other motion then before the Council, and, if such motion is rejected, no similar motion shall be made until after the lapse of what the President shall deem to be a reasonable time, nor by the Member by whom the previous motion was made.

6. If, at the time appointed for holding a meeting or adjourned meeting as aforesaid, or if at any time after the commencement of business at such meeting, the quorum required by section 9 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073 (that is to say, the Dewan or some official Member of Council and one-half of the whole number of Members of Council), is not present, the Members present shall, without proceeding to business of any kind adjourn until again summoned by the Dewan, and the fact shall be noted by the Secretary in the journal of the Council.

III. *Course of business.*

7. The Secretary shall send to every Member a statement of the business to be transacted at each meeting, so as to reach him at least three clear days before the date fixed for such meeting.

8. No business which is not entered in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7 shall be transacted at any meeting, unless the permission of the Dewan has been obtained previously to the meeting.

9. The President shall have power to regulate the order in which business is transacted, but, ordinarily, the succession of business shall be as described in Rule 10.

10. After the President has taken the chair—

(1) the Secretary shall report to the Council the Regulations which have received Royal assent under Section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation 1073, and the Bills which have been disallowed, since the last meeting :

(2) the Secretary shall report to the Council the petitions and other communications relating to the business of the Council which have been received by him since the last meeting and shall, if required, read such petitions and communications to the Council ;

(3) Members desirous of obtaining leave to introduce Bills shall move that such leave be granted ;

(4) the Council shall then proceed to dispose of the business left unfinished at the last meeting, if any, and, this being done ;

(5) the Council shall proceed to deal with the remaining business for the day.

IV. *Regulation of discussions.*

11. The President shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order submitted for his decision by the Members and all questions connected with the interpretation of these Rules. There shall be no discussion to any point of order and the President's decision shall be final.

12. Any Member may draw the attention of the President to a violation of order and, while he is doing so, all other Members, shall remain silent.

13. In discussing questions coming before the Council for consideration, a Member shall speak from his place and shall address the President.

14. Members may read their speeches and may also read, as part thereof, passages from books or papers bearing upon the question under discussion.

15. No Member shall speak except upon business which is at the time regularly before the Council, or, by special permission of the President, in explanation of what he said in a previous debate.

16. Except in discussing amendments, when the Council is settling the several clauses of a Bill, no Member other than the mover shall speak more than once upon a question; but the mover shall, if he has spoken to the question when making his motion, be allowed a reply.

Provided that, if the matter before the Council be an amendment of a Bill, the Member in charge of the bill, shall be entitled to speak next after the mover and seconder of the amendment.

17. A Member who has spoken upon a motion may speak again upon any amendment of the motion. A Member may also speak again in order to explain what he has previously said if it has been misunderstood.

18. When, for the purpose of explanation or for any other reason, a Member has occasion to ask of another Member a question relative to the business before the Council, he shall ask the question through the President.

19. Every matter which comes before the Council for decision shall be decided in accordance with the majority of votes after (1) motion has been made and seconded and (2) the question has been put by the President.

20. No discussion whatever shall take place after the question has been put by the President.

21. Any Member may ask for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the President shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished.

If the President be not the Dewan, and the papers or information called for belong to any Department of the State other than the Legislative Department, the Dewan may veto the decision of the President.

V. *Motions generally.*

22. Members who wish to make any motion at any meeting must give notice of their intention at the next preceding meeting or must send such notice in writing to the Secretary so as to reach him at least six clear days before the day fixed for the meeting at which they intend to make the motion. Provided that the President may, at his discretion, permit a motion to be made of which such notice has not been given.

23. All motions of which notice is given under the preceding Rule shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under Rule 7.

24. No motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council unless it is seconded.

25. A motion of which due notice has been given may, in the absence and at the request of the Member by whom notice was given, be made by any other Member; but, if not so made or if a Member announces his intention of withdrawing a motion standing in his name, the motion may be made by any other Member and if not so made, shall not be put unless the Council otherwise orders.

26. If amendments of any motion are moved, the President when taking the sense of the Council thereon, shall in his discretion put first to the vote either the original motion or any of the proposed amendments thereof.

27. A purely verbal amendment of a motion may be moved at any time during the discussion upon the motion and without previous notice, but no amendment which is substantially the negative of a motion shall be taken into consideration by the Council.

28. A motion shall not be taken into consideration by the Council if it substantially raises a question already disposed of at the meeting or is inconsistent with any resolution already passed thereat.

29. If any motion, as made, involves several points, the President may, at his discretion, divide it, so that each point may be determined separately.

VI. *Introduction of Bills.*

30. Any member may move at a meeting of a Council for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with section 12 of the Legislative Council Regulation 1073; provided that at least six clear days' previous notice of the title and subject of the Bill has been given to the Secretary.

31. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the mover shall send the Bill, together with a full statement of the objects of and reasons for the proposed measure and any connected papers, to the Secretary who will forthwith cause the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the connected papers to be printed and communicated to each of the Members, and will also cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

Provided that the publication may be deferred under the orders of the Dewan until the next meeting of the Council when the publication of such Bill shall be considered.

32. The Dewan may, at his discretion, direct the Secretary to publish any Bill together with a statement of the objects of and reasons for it, in the Government Gazette, in English and in Malayalam although leave to introduce the Bill has not been applied for under Rule 30; and the Secretary shall publish it accordingly and shall send a copy of the Bill and of the statement of the objects and reasons to each of the Members. When a Bill has been published under this Rule, it shall not be necessary to move under Rule 30 for leave to introduce it.

33. At any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted under Rule 31 or after publication has been ordered under Rule 32, the Member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary: provided that no Bill shall be introduced until fifteen clear days from the date of its publication.

When introducing a Bill, the Member in charge of it shall move that the Bill be read in Council. The principle of the Bill and its general provisions may then be discussed, and, if the motion be carried, the Council shall then consider the question of referring the Bill to a Select Committee and, if the question be decided in the affirmative, the Council shall appoint the Committee and may further direct that its report shall be submitted within a special period.

34. At any time during the progress of a Bill the Member in charge of it may move for permission to withdraw it, and, if such permission is granted, the Bill shall be withdrawn accordingly. The Member in charge of a Bill which has been published under Rule 32, but which has not been introduced

and read in Council, may withdraw the same without further formality than a mere announcement of the withdrawal to the Council.

VII. Select Committees.

35. Select Committees may be appointed by the Council for any purpose connected with the business of the Council and may sit and submit their reports although the Council is adjourned. The Member in charge of a Bill shall always be a member of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill.

36. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for consideration, it shall be the duty of the Committee to discuss each clause of the Bill and to recommend to the Council such amendments as seem to it to be advisable.

37. If the Council has fixed a period within which the Select Committee shall submit its report upon a Bill and the Committee is unable for any reason to submit its report within that period, the Dewan may from time to time extend the period on the application of the Member in charge of the Bill.

38. The report of the Select Committee shall be signed by all the Members of the Committee or by a majority of them; but any Member of a Select Committee may record his views in a separate minute.

39. The report of the Select Committee appointed to consider a Bill shall contain particulars of the principal amendments proposed and of the reasons for such amendments, or it may contain a recommendation that the Bill under consideration be abandoned.

40. The report of the Select Committee, any minutes that may have been recorded by individual Members of the Committee, and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill has amended by the Committee shall be printed and copies furnished to each Member of the Council. The report and minutes (if any) and (if the Bill has been amended) the Bill as amended, or such portion thereof as may have been amended, shall also, unless otherwise directed by the Select Committee, be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam.

41. No business shall be transacted at any sitting of the Select Committee unless a majority of the Members of the Committee including the Member in charge of the Bill is present.

42. The Committee may elect their own Chairman who shall have power to report to the Dewan the name of any Member of the Select Committee who neglects or is unable to attend its sittings and the Dewan may thereupon appoint, out of the Members of the Council, an additional Member to the Select Committee.

43. A Select Committee may, for the purpose of obtaining information, invite any person to be present at its sittings.

44. While a Select Committee is sitting to consider a Bill, all communications relating to the Bill which are received by the Secretary shall be referred to it.

VIII. Passing of Bills.

45. When a Bill has been introduced and read in Council under rule 33 and the Council has decided that it is not necessary to refer it for consideration

to a Select Committee, the Council shall not proceed to take the Bill into consideration until the expiration of fifteen clear days from the date on which the Bill was read under Rule 33.

In this case it shall not be necessary to make, on the day on which the Bill comes on for consideration, a formal motion that the Bill be taken into consideration.

46. When a Bill has been referred to a Select Committee under rule 33 it shall not be taken into consideration by the Council unless copies of the Report of the Select Committee and (if the Bill has been amended) of the Bill as amended shall have been sent to each of the Members of the Council, at least fifteen clear days beforehand and, in cases in which the Select Committee has not dispensed with the publication referred to in Rule 40, until the expiration of twenty-one clear days from the date of such publication. Subject to these conditions, the Member in charge of a Bill, when presenting the Report of the Select Committee to the Council, may move either that the Bill and report be taken into consideration at once or that the consideration of them be postponed to a subsequent meeting.

The discussion upon a motion under this Rule that a Bill be taken into consideration shall not extend to the principle of the Bill.

47. Any Member wishing to propose an amendment affecting the substance of a Bill shall send a copy of the proposed amendment to the Secretary in accordance with Rule 22 and the Secretary shall enter the same in the statement of business prepared under Rule 7; but it shall not be necessary to give previous notice of amendments of a purely verbal character or of amendments consequential upon, or moved in respect of, amendments which have been carried.

48. Proposed amendments of Bills shall not be moved, until the Bill is actually taken into consideration and, when moved, they shall be considered in the order of the sections to which they relate.

Proposed amendments of Bills shall be governed by Rules 24, 25, 26, 28 and 29, relating to motions.

49. The President may declare that a proposed amendment of a Bill shall not be discussed or put into the vote on the ground the it is irrelevant or incomplete or that an amendment identical in substance with it has been previously disposed of by the Council in considering the same Bill.

50. When the amendments proposed by the Select Committee (if the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee), and such other amendments as may be proposed by any of the Members before the Council, have been considered by the Council, the Member in charge of the Bill, or in his absence any other Member, may move that the Bill as amended be taken up and passed at a subsequent meeting.

At such meeting the Council shall consider the amendment, if any moved on behalf of Government, and pass the Bill. No amendments other than those connected with the amendments moved on behalf of Government shall, without the special permission of the Dewan, be brought up for consideration at this stage.

IX. *Final Stages of Bills.*

51. When a Bill has been passed by the Council, the Secretary shall revise and complete the marginal abstracts and the numbering of the sections thereof and shall foward it to the Dewan for submission to His Highness the Maha Rajah.

52. The Dewan shall communicate His Highness' assent or dissent to Council by certificate in writing at the foot of the Bill and the Bill with such certificate will be lodged in the records of the Council.

53. No Member shall make any motion upon, or otherwise bring under the consideration of the Council, the exercise by His Highness of the prerogative of withholding assent to a Bill.

54. When a Bill has received the assent of His Highness the Maha Rajah under section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073, it shall be published in the Government Gaztte in English and in Malayalam. Such publication shall be deemed to be the publication referred to in section 13 of the Legislative Council Regulation, 1073.

X. Rules relating to petitions.

55. Petitions to the Council must—

(1) relate to some matter actually under the consideration of the Council;

(2) be subscribed "to the Legislative Council";

(3) be dated and signed by the petitioner or petitioners;

(4) be in respectful and temperate language; and

(5) conclude with a distinct prayer.

56. If a petition is not in conformity with Rule 55 or if the Secretary sees reason to doubt the authenticity of any signature appended thereto he shall certify the same on the back of the petition and report the fact to the Council. The Council may thereupon reject the petition which shall then be returned to the petitioner or petitioners with a statement of the reason for such rejection.

57. If the petition is in conformity with Rule 55, the Secretary shall, if necessary, make an abstract of it and bring the petition under consideration by reading it, or the abstract, before the Council which shall deal with the petition in such manner as it may deem proper.

XI. Admittance of Strangers.

58. Persons desirous of admission into the Council Chamber during the sittings of Council shall make application to the Secretary who will take the orders of the President thereon.

59. The President may at any time during a sitting of the Council direct that all strangers withdraw.

60. If a Bill which peculiarly affects private interests be under the consideration of the Council or of a Select Committee thereof, and if any person whose interests are so affected apply to the Council or Select Committee for permission to be heard, either personally or by Counsel on the subject of the Bill, the Council or Select Committee may upon the motion of any Member direct that the petitioner or his Counsel be heard at the meeting at which the motion is made or at and on some future specified time and day; and if the petitioner or his Counsel is not present at the said meeting or does not appear at and on the said time and day, as the case may be, the permission granted by the Council or Select Committee shall be deemed to have lapsed.

61. Except as provided in Rules 43 and 60, no stranger shall be permitted to address the Council or any Select Committee.

62. Any Member may move that the hearing of any person who has been permitted under Rule 60 to address the Council or a Select Committee shall cease if such person is irrelevant or unduly prolix or for any other sufficient reason.

XII. Duties of the Secretary.

63. The Secretary shall be bound to perform the following duties in addition to those specified in the preceding Rules :—

(1) to take charge of the records of the Council ;

(2) to keep the prescribed books ;

(3) to attend all meetings and to take minutes of the proceedings ;

(4) to superintend the printing of all papers ordered to be printed ;

(5) to note in the Bills the amendments ordered by the Council and to scrutinize all Bills and Regulations in view to preventing typographical errors ;

(6) to prepare and revise the marginal abstracts of Bills and Regulations and the headings and arrangement of the chapters and the numbering of the Sections thereof

(7) to carry on correspondence under the orders of the Council ;

(8) to help, when required to do so, in the framing of Bills ;

(9) to generally assist the Council.

XIII. Books and Records.

64. A journal shall be kept containing a brief abstract or the proceedings of the Council. This journal shall be submitted as soon as possible after each meeting to the President for his confirmation and signature.

A copy of such abstract shall also be published in the Government Gazette in English and in Malayalam, as soon as may be, after the conclusion of each Meeting.

65. A register and index of all letters and petitions addressed to, or despatched under orders of the Council shall be maintained.

XIV. General.

66. The Council may, in a motion and at any time, suspend the operation of any of the foregoing Rules.

67. Any Bill respecting which no motion has been made in the Council for the space of two years may, by order of the President, be removed from the list of business and the fact of such removal shall be announced by the president to the Council.

68. The Dewan or the Member in charge of a Bill may entrust it to any other Member and the Member to whom it is so entrusted shall be the Member in charge of the Bill for the purposes of these Rules.

69. Any Member may apply to the Secretary for any papers or information connected with the business before the Council and the Dewan shall determine whether such papers or information can be furnished

TOWNS CONSERVANCY AND IMPROVEMENT REGULATION.

REGULATION III OF 1076.
AMENDED BY REGULATION V OF 1085.

Passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 24th February 1901/13th Kumbhom 1076.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the Conservancy and Improvement of Towns: We are hereby pleased to enact as follows:— Preamble.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called "The Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, 1076" and shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1077. Short title Commencement.

(2) It extends to the local areas which have been declared Towns under Regulation II of 1069 and such other local areas as Our Dewan, with Our sanction, may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time, declare a "Town." Local extent.

2. (1) Regulation II of 1069 is hereby repealed. Repeal.

(2) But all Towns declared, limits defined, Committees established, appointments, rules, bye-laws and orders made, notifications and notices issued, and contracts entered into, under the said Regulation shall, so far as may be deemed to have been respectively declared, defined, established, made, issued and entered into under this Regulation. Saving-clause.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— Interpretation.

(1) "Town" means any local area declared by or under this Regulation to be a Town. "Town"

(2) "Committee" means a Committee established by or under this Regulation. "Committee"

(3) "Inhabitant" includes any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business, or owning or occupying immovable property in any local area which has been or is proposed to be declared a Town under this Regulation. "Inhabitant"

(4) "Owner" includes the person for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings, or either of them, whether on his own account, or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant. "Owner."

(5) "Street" includes any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public or any section thereof has a right of way, together with the drains on either side [or any other Porambokes as defined in Regulation II of 1067]. (a) and also includes the roadway over any public bridge or causeway "Street"

"Building".

(6) "Building" includes walls, and also houses, huts, sheds roofed enclosures and constructions appurtenant thereto, whether used for the purpose of human habitation or otherwise.

"Water-course".

(7) "Water-course" includes any river, stream or channel whether natural or artificial.

"Salary."

(8) "Salary" means pay and acting pay, or payment by way of commission, but not allowances for house-rent, carriage-hire, horse-allowance or travelling expenses.

"Nuisance"

(9) "Nuisance" means any act, omission or thing causing or, likely to cause any common injury, annoyance, offence, harm, danger or damage to the sense of sight, smell or hearing of, or which is, or is likely to be dangerous or injurious to the health or property of, the public or the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity or persons who may have occasion to use any public right.

"Market"

(10) "Market" means a place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry which is, at the passing of this Regulation, a licensed market, or which may hereafter be declared by the Committee to be a market.

"Public market."

(11) "Public market" means any market constructed, repaired or maintained out of public funds.

"Notice."

(12) "Notice" means a notice written, printed, lithographed or cyclostyled.

Guardian."

(13) "Guardian" means any person to whom the care, nurture or custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognised usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child, or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any lawful authority.

"Unprotected child."

(14) "Unprotected child" means a child who has not been protected from small-pox by having had that disease either naturally or by inoculation or by having been successfully vaccinated, and who has not been certified in the manner hereafter provided to be insusceptible of vaccination.

"Inoculation"

(15) "Inoculation" means any operation performed with the object of producing the disease of small-pox by means of various matter.

"Vaccinator."

(16) "Vaccinator" means any person appointed or licensed by Our Government to act as such.] (a)

Procedure for constituting a Town.

4. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, declare Our intention to constitute as a Town any specified area within defined limits.

(2) Any inhabitant of a local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may, if he desires to object to anything therein contained, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification, and the Dewan shall take such objection into consideration.

(3) When six weeks from the date of the publication have expired, and such objections, as may have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction

(a) Added by Section I of Regulation V of 1085.

by notification in the Gazette, declare the local area or any portion of it to be a Town.

5. (1) Our Dewan may with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette declare Our intention :— Procedure for altering limits of a Town.

(a) to cancel any notification by which any local area has been declared a Town under this Regulation or Regulation II of 1069 ; or

(b) to exclude from a Town any local area comprised therein and defined in such notification ; or,

(c) to include within a town any local area in the vicinity of the same and defined in the notification.

(2) Any inhabitant of a Town or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may, should he object to the cancellation or alteration proposed, submit his objection in writing to the Dewan within six weeks from the publication of the notification and such objection shall be taken into consideration by the Dewan.

(3) When six weeks from the publication of the notification have expired and the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (2) have been considered, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction by notification in the Gazette, cancel any notification declaring any local area or any as a Town and dissolve the Committee, or exclude the local area portion of it from the Town or include the whole or any portion of it therein, as the case may be.

CHAPTER II.

COMMITTEES.

Constitution of Committees.

6. A Committee consisting of a President and of such number of members, not less than eight and not more than 16 as We may fix in this behalf, shall be constituted for each Town. Composition of the Committee.

Not more than one-half of the members may be officials in Our service. An appointment of an official which would raise the number of official members above one-half of the whole shall be void. A member who accepts an appointment in Our service shall thereby vacate his seat, but shall be eligible for re-appointment unless such re-appointment increase the number of official members above one-half of the whole. Proviso.

7. (1) The President shall be appointed by Us either by name or by office. Appointment of President and Member.

(2) Subject to the conditions contained in section 8 and to such rules and other conditions as may be prescribed by Us, the members shall be appointed by Us.

When official members are appointed, they may be so appointed by name or by office.

Provided that the tax payers and inhabitants of a Town may, under rules which may be issued with Our sanction, from time to time, elect for Our approval a number of members which number shall not be less than one-fourth of the whole.

Provided further that it shall be competent to Us to decline without assigning any reason, to appoint any person elected under the foregoing proviso.

Provided also that, in the case of a seat of an elected member if the tax-payers and inhabitants of any Town fail to elect a member on the date and in the manner prescribed in the rules, or if they on two successive occasions elect a person whom We decline to appoint it shall be lawful for Us to appoint any person, not being a public servant, We deem fit, in the place of such member.

Qualification of members.

8. (1) In order to be qualified to be appointed a member, a person must—

(a) be of the male sex :

(b) have completed his twenty-fifth year ;

(c) be resident within the Town or within two miles of the limits thereof ;

(d) not be an officer or servant holding office under the Committee;

(e) not have been convicted of any such offence or subjected by a Criminal Court to any such order as implies, in Our opinion, a defect of character which unfits him to be a member;

(f) not be a person interested otherwise than as a shareholder in a Joint Stock Company in any contract made with or work done for the Committee.

(2) No person is qualified to be appointed a member if any of his servants or any person in whose service he is employed is a member of the Committee.

Term of office of members.

9. (1) If the President or member of a Committee is appointed by office, the person for the time being holding the office shall be the President or member thereof until We shall otherwise direct.

(2) The term for which other member of the Committee shall hold office shall be three years.

(3) Any out-going member may, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-appointment.

(4) Any person holding a salaried office under Government who is a President or member of a Committee shall, on being permanently transferred from the place wherein the Town is situated be deemed to have vacated his seat in the Committee.

Explanation :—Transfer for a period exceeding three months shall be deemed to be a permanent transfer for the purpose of this section.

Resignation of President or members

10. Any person appointed as aforesaid as President or member may tender his resignation to Our Dewan, and on such resignation being accepted by Us, he shall be deemed to have vacated his office.

Removal of members.

11 (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, remove the President or any member of a Committee

(a) if he refuses to act or becomes, in Our opinion, incapable of acting, or has been dealt with under Chapter XX of the Civil Procedure Code, or convicted of any such offence, or sujected by a Criminal Court to any such order, as implies a defect of character which unfits him to be President or member ;

(b) if he is declared by notification to be disqualified for employment in, or has been dismissed from, the public service ;

(c) if he has, without reasonable cause, absented himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Committee ;

(*d*) if his continuance in office is, in Our opinion, dangerous to the public peace or order ; or,

(*e*) in the case of an officer of Government, if his continuance in the Committee is, in Our opinion, unnecessary or undesirable.

Provided that no order shall be passed under this section without giving an opportunity of explanation to the President or member concerned.

(2) A President or member removed under sub-section (1) may be reappointed.

12. The appointment and removal of the President and members of a Committee shall be notified in the Gazette. Notification of appointment and removal of President and members.

Conduct of business.

13. (1) Every Committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month, upon such days and at such times as they may arrange, and also at other times as often as a meeting shall be called by the President. Committee to meet at least once a month.

(2) The President shall, on a requisition made in writing by not less than two of the members of the Committee, convene a meeting, provided that the requisition specifies the day when, and the purpose for which, the meeting is to be held, and is made at least five days previous to the day of such meeting. President to convene meeting on requisition.

(3) Except in cases of urgency, no meeting shall be held unless notice of the day and time when the meeting is to be held, and of the business to be transacted thereat has been given at least three clear days previous to the day fixed for the meeting. Notice of meeting and business to be issued.

14. (1) At every meeting of the Committee, the President or, if he has not been present, such one of their number as the members present may elect, shall preside. Who to preside at meetings.

(2) All questions which may come before the Committee at any meeting shall be decided by a majority and, in every case of equality of votes, the presiding member shall have a second or casting vote. Division by majority. Casting vote.

(3) No Member shall vote on any question coming before the Committee for consideration in which he may be specially and personally interested. Interested member not to vote.

(4) No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless there be present at least three members or, if the number of members then on the Committee exceeds nine, at least one-third of that number. Quorum.

(5) No resolution of the Committee shall be modified or cancelled within three months after the passing thereof except at a meeting specially convened in that behalf and by a resolution of the Committee supported by the votes of not less than one-half of the sanctioned number of members. Modification and cancellation of resolutions.

15. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint from among their own number, sub-committees consisting of such number of persons as they think fit, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting upon any matter connected with the purposes of this Regulation. Appointment of sub-committees.

Minutes of proceedings to be recorded and abstract published.

16. Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee shall be drawn up and recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose and shall be signed by the chairman of the meeting, and an abstract thereof shall be published in the Gazette.

Power of Committee to make bye-laws.

17. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, make bye-laws consistant with this Regulation as to—

(*a*) the time and place of its meetings ;

(*b*) the manner in which notice of meetings shall be given;

(*c*) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings; and

(*d*) all other similar matters.

No bye-law to take effect until approved and published in the Gazette.

No bye-law made under this section shall take effect until it is approved by Us and published in the Gazette.

Power to repeal, alter or amend bye-laws.

(2) The Committee may also repeal, alter or amend such bye-laws with Our previous sanction.

Duties of the Committee.

18. The following are among the duties of the Committee:—

(*a*) to express an opinion on references made to them by Our Dewan ;

(*b*) to call the attention of the President to any neglect in the execution of any work entrusted to the executive, to any waste of its property, to the wants of any locality as noticed personally by any member of the Committee or made known to him by the inhabitants, and to suggest any improvements which appear desirable ;

(*c*) to bring forward questions connected with the "Town Fund" hereinafter mentioned or any new measures relating to purposes authorised by this Regulation;

(d) to consider, approve, disapprove or modify the annual administration report specified in Section 125 and append such observations thereto as they think fit, prior to its submission to Our Dewan ;

(e) to adopt, modify or reject proposals for creating any new appointment before the submission of the proposals to Our Dewan ;

(f) to consider the periodical statement of receipts and disbursements specified in Section 125 and progress reports of work done, and pass such resolutions thereon as they think fit ;

(g) to consider all questions connected with the improvement and conservancy of Towns.

President to carry out the resolutions of the Committee

19. (1) The resolutions of the Committee shall be carried into effect by the President.

Proviso.

Provided that, if the President and majority of the members at a meeting differ in opinion, and if he thinks that resolution passed by the majority is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of the resolution is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any persons lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to riot or affray, or is otherwise open to objection on public grounds,

he may suspend the execution of the resolution and submit the resolution to Our Dewan with his opinion.

Our Dewan may pass such orders as he may deem fit on such reference. Such orders shall be final and shall be carried out by the President.

(2) The President shall furnish to the Committee such monthly reports regarding the progress made in carrying out the resolutions of that body as the Committee may prescribe.

President to furnish progress reports.

20. (1) In cases of emergency, the President may do any act which the Committee are empowered to do and the immediate doing of which, is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public.

Extraordinary powers of President in cases of emergency.

(2) In such cases, the President shall forthwith submit a report to Our Dewan explaining his reasons for using the power under this section, and Our Dewan may deal with the matter as he may deem proper.

President to report his action to the Dewan.

(3) The President shall also inform the Committee at its next ordinary meeting of the action taken by him.

21. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, authorise any officer—

Power to authorise any officer to inspect Town and advise Committee.

(*a*) to inspect any Town or portion thereof under the management of a Committee.

(*b*) to obtain from the Committee and inspect any document in its possession or under its control ; and

(*c*) to record in writing for the consideration of the Committee any observation he may think proper in regard to the state of the Town.

22. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, suspend the execution of any resolution of a Committee, or of any order issued by a Committee or President or passed on appeal by any authority appointed under Section 98, or cancel such resolution or order, or suspend or cancel any license or permission granted by a Committee or President, and may prohibit the doing of any act which is about to be done or is being done in pursuance of or under the colour of this Regulation, if in his opinion such resolution has not been legally carried, or such resolution, order or act or the grant of such license or permission is in excess of the powers conferred by law, or the execution of such resolution or order or the doing of such act or the continuance in force of such license or permission is likely to cause obstruction, injury or annoyance to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or is likely to lead to a riot or an affray.

Power to suspend action under the Regulation.

23. In case of emergency, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, direct or authorise a public officer to execute any work or do any act which the Committee or the President is empowered to execute or do, and the immediate execution or doing of which is, in his opinion, necessary for the service or safety of the public, and may, with the like sanction, direct that the expense of executing the work or doing the act shall be met from the Town Fund.

Power to authorise any officer in cases of emergency to execute any work or do any act.

24. If at any time it appears to Our Dewan that a Committee or a President has made default in performing any duty imposed by or under this Regulation he may, with Our sanction, by order in writing, fix a period for the performance of such duty.

Default of Committee or President.

If such duty is not performed within the period so fixed, Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, cause it to be performed and direct that the expense of performing it shall be paid from the Town Fund.

Officers and Servants.

Power to fix the number and salaries of servants.

25. Subject to Our sanction, the Committee shall, from time to time, fix the number and salaries of such servants as may be necessary and proper for the efficient execution of their duties.

Appointment of servants.

26. The appointment of such servants as shall have been provided in the manner aforesaid shall be made by Our Dewan, the Committee or the President, as the case may be, under such rules as may be framed by Our Dewan, with Our sanction, from time to time.

Appointment of temporary servants in cases of emergency.

27. The President may, in case of emergency, appoint such temporary servants as in his opinion may be required for the purpose of this Regulation :

Provided that—

Punishment of servants.

(i) he shall not act under this section in contravention of any rule or order passed by Our Dewan with Our Sanction or any resolution of the Committee prohibiting the employment of temporary servants for any particular work, and

(ii) every appointment made under this section shall be reported to to Our Dewan immediately and to the Committee at the next following meeting.

Punishment of servants.

28. The servants appointed under Sections 26 and 27 may be fined, suspended, reduced or dismissed under such rules as may be framed by Our Dewan, with Our sanction, from time to time.

Rules as to securities, &c.

29. The Committee may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation and with any rules framed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, as to the following matters:—

(*a*) the servants who shall furnish security for the due performance of their duties and the amount of such security ; and

(*b*) the grant of leave to servants and the allowances to be paid to persons acting for such servants.

Provided that no rules so made shall be valid until they have been confirmed by Us.

Contracts.

Authority to contract.

30. (1) Subject to such rules as Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, prescribe, the Committee may make such contracts as are necessary for carrying out any work or for performing any duty included or provided for in the annual budget.

Delegation of authority to contract.

(2) The Committee may delegate this power to the President or to a sub-committee consisting of three or more of the members.

Members, officers & servants not to be interested in contracts.

31. No member, officer, or servant of a Committee appointed under this Regulation shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or work made with or executed for the Committee.

Penalty.

If any member, officer, or servant be so interested, he shall be incapable of holding any office or employment under this Regulation and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Provided that no such person shall, by reason of being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, be

deemed to be interested in any contract entered into between such company and the Committee.

Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such share-holder or member to act as a member of the Committee in any matter relating to such contract.

32. No President or member of a Committee shall be personally liable in respect of any contract made, or for expenses incurred by or on behalf of the Committee, but the funds, from time to time, at the disposal of the Committee shall be liable for and chargeable with all contracts and expenses duly made and incurred as aforesaid.

No President or member to be personally liable for contracts.

CHAPTER III.

POWERS FOR SANITARY AND OTHER PURPOSES.

Streets and Buildings.

33. (1) The President may by license issued for the purpose, grant permission for the temporary occupation of any street for the purpose of depositing any building materials, or for making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions he may prescribe for the safety or convenience of persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, and may, at his discretion, withdraw such permission.

President to grant permission for temporary occupation of street.

When the President feels doubt as to the propriety of granting permission, he shall refer the matter for the decision of the Committee.

Provided that no such permission shall be necessary in the case of an Officer or the P. W. or Maramath Department acting as such, who shall communicate to the President the fact of his occupying any street for the purposes aforesaid.

(2) Whoever, without such permission or in disregard of the conditions subject to which the permission was given, does any of the acts prohibited by sub section (1) shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

34. (1) Should any building or part of a building project beyond the regular line of a street, either existing or determined on for the future or beyond the front of the building on either side thereof, the Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, whenever such building or part has been either entirely or in greater part taken down, or burnt down, or has fallen down, by notice require such building or part when being re-built, to be set back to or towards the said regular line or the front of the adjoining buildings; and the portion of the land added to the street by such setting back or removal shall become part of the street:

Power to regulate line of buildings.

Provided that full compensation shall be made to the owner for any damage he may sustain in consequence of his building or any part thereof being set back.

(2) The Committee may, with the like sanction, and on such terms as they may think fit, allow any building to be set forward for the improvement of the line of the street

Application to be made if well or building is to be constructed.

[34 A (1) Every person intending to construct, re-construct or extend a well or a building (other than a mere wall) shall, six weeks before beginning to construct, re-construct or extend it, make an application in writing to the Committee for a license to do so.

What is to accompany such application.

(2) Such application shall be accompained by such particulars as the Committee may require under by-laws framed in this behalf and shall further be accompained,—

(i) in the case of buildings, by

(*a*) a plan or statement showing the dimensions of the building and the levels at which it is intended to lay the foundation and lowest floor: and

(*b*) a statement showing the means of ventilation and drainage and the privies which it is intended to provide: and

(ii) in the case of wells, by a statement showing the dimensions of the well, the manner in which it is to be fenced, and, if the well is to be used for drinking purposes, the means which it is intended to take to prevent pollution of the water.

Orders to be passed in six weeks.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4) the Committee shall, within six weeks after receipt of the said application, give a license for the construction, re-construction or extension of the well or building in respect of which the application is made.

Committee may refuse to grant license unless certain conditions complied with.

(4) If the Committee see reason to object, in respect of a building (*a*) to the proposed levels of the foundation or lowest flower, (*b*) to the proposed means for ventilation or drainage, (*c*) to the proposed laterine accommodation, or (*d*) to any particular given in respect of such building under by-laws framed for the purpose; or, if they see reason to object, in respect of a well, (*a*) to the proposed fencing, (*b*) to the proposed means of protection from pollution, or (*c*) to any particular given in respect of such well as aforesaid; they shall specify in the license the alterations in such levels, means, accommodation, fencing or particular, which they consider to be necessary, and the person to whom the license is granted shall be bound to carry out such alterations.

When applicant may proceed with work.

(5) On receipt of the said license, or if within the said period of six weeks, the Committee have not granted a license, the applicant may proceed to construct, re-construct or extend, as the case may be, the building or well, in accordance with the particulars, plan (if any) and statement which accompanied his application.

Committee may exempt sheds and huts.

(6) The Committee may exempt any shed, hut or group of huts from the operation of this section.

President may stop construction, &c., of buildings or well.

7. The President may, at any time, stop the construction, re-construction, extension or restoration in a town, of any building, well, tank or other work, if he considers that such construction, re-construction, extension or restoration is dangerous to human life, health or safety, or if it has been undertaken or is being carried out in contravention of the provisions of this section]. (a)

Power to prohibit use of inflammable materials in buildings.

35. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification, in the Gazette, direct that the provisions of the next following section shall be put into force within any specified limits in a Town from a

(a) Added by section 2 of Regulation V of 1085.

day to be fixed in such notification. Our Dewan may also, with the like sanction, withdraw such notification by notice in the Gazette.

36. (1) After the publication of the notification under the preceding section, it shall be lawful for the [President or Vice-President] (b) to serve a notice upon the owner of any building within the said limits whose roof shall consist wholly or in part of leaves, mats, grass or other easily inflammable materials, calling upon him to remove such roof within three months from the date of service of the notice, and

Committee may issue notice to owner for removal of such materials.

(a) replace it with non-inflammable materials, or,

(b) demolish the building and leave the site, open, or,

(c) apply to the Committee for the renewal of the roof with such non-flammable materials.

Provided that the Committee may also extend the time on the application of the owner.

Proviso.

(2) If after the due service of the notice mentioned in sub-section (1), the owner of the building fails to comply with any of the directions given in such notice within the time therein prescribed the Committee may enter upon the premises and remove such roof and may also, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, demolish the building so as to leave the site open and dispose of the materials as they think fit

Power of Committee to remove inflammable materials if owner fails to comply with requisition.

No roof removed under this sub-section shall be renewed with easily inflammable materials.

Power to demolish building.

Provided that when a building is demolished under this sub-section, reasonable compensation shall be paid to the owner.

Compensation to be awarded.

(3) If before the expiry of the term granted under sub-section (1), the owner applies for the renewal of such roof by the Committee, the Committee shall prepare an estimate of the cost of such renewal and serve upon the owner a copy of such estimate with an intimation that any objections to the details of the estimate may be preferred in writing within two weeks from the date of the service. The Committee after the expiry of the said two weeks, if no objections be preferred within the time, or after the consideration of the objections, if any, preferred, shall pass an order approving or modifying the estimate and send a copy of such order to the party concerned.

On application by owner, Committee may draw up estimate of cost of renewal and carry out the work.

(4) Any party aggrieved by an order passed under the last preceding sub-section may appeal against it to the Dewan within two weeks from the date of his obtaining copy of such order. If no appeal has been preferred within such period or if the appeal has been rejected, the Committee may carry out the renewal according to the estimate as approved or modified under sub-section (3).

Aggrieved party may appeal to Dewan.

(5) If, after the collection of materials or the commencement of work for carrying out such renewal, the owner of the building agrees to undertake the work and enters into a bond to complete it within a time to be fixed by the Committee, he may be allowed to do so, provided that he shall take charge of all the materials collected and pay for them as well as all expenses already incurred by the Committee at the rates fixed in the estimate.

If owner agrees to undertake the work, he may be allowed to do so.

(b) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

Supplemental estimate.

(6) If, during the progress of the work, the Committee find that it cannot be completed within the amount of the estimate mentioned in sub-section (3), they shall cause a supplemental estimate to be prepared, and serve a copy thereof on the owner of the building in the manner aforesaid, and follow, in respect thereof, the procedure prescribed for the original estimate.

Recovery of cost of renewal.

(7) The cost of renewal not exceeding the amount stated in the sanctioned estimate or estimates shall bear interest at three per cent per annum from the date of the completion of the work, of which a written notice shall be given to the owner. It shall be a charge on the building, on the land on which the building stands, and on the compound, if any, attached to the building, and shall take precedence over any encumbrance on the property of a prior or subsequent date. It, together with the interest thereon on the process fees due in respect of the notices and estimates served upon the owner of the building under the preceding sub-section, shall be recovered for the Committee by the Dewan Peishkar of the Division in which the Town is situated, in four equal and annual instalments in the manner provided for recovery of arrears of public revenue. The first instalment shall become due on the expiry of twelve Malabar months from the date of the service of notice of completion. If by process of attachment and sale, a sum larger than the amount due on account of the expired instalment be realized, the excess shall be applied in liquidation, in part or whole of the amount due in respect of the other instalments although they may not have fallen due.

Levy of fees for service of notices and estimates.

(8) The Committee shall levy fees for service of notices and estimates under this section according to the scale which Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time prescribe.

Service of notice or estimate in the absence of owner.

(9) In the absence of the owner, service of notice or estimate may be effected by delivering a copy thereof to some adult male member of the family, to the occupant of the building or of the agent of the owner, or by affixing such copy on a conspicuous part of the building in the presence of two witnesses.

Mode of service.

(10) The serving officer shall, if practicable, obtain, on the original notice or estimate, the signature of the owner or of the person to whom the copy of notice or estimate was delivered under sub-section (9), or of the witnesses in whose presence the copy was affixed to the building in acknowledgment of the service. He shall endorse on the original the fact and the date of service and the manner in which the service was effected, and add a declaration under his signature that the statements made by him are true.

Exemption of kayala or compound wall.

(11) The Committee may exempt the kayala or compound wall of any building from the operation of this section.

No suit to lie in respect of proceedings under this section.

(12) No suit shall lie in respect of anything regularly done under the provisions of this section.

Funds to be provided by and recoveries credited to Government.

37. The fund required for giving effect to the provisions of the foregoing section shall be provided by Government, and all recoveries shall be credited to Government.

38. After the publication of a notification under section 35, the roofs, verandahs and pandals of buildings erected or renewed within the limits specified in the notification shall not be made of grass, leaves, mats or other easily inflammable materials except with the written consent of the Committee.

Roofs and walls not to be made of inflammable materials in future without permission of Committee.

Whoever makes any roof, verandah or pandal of such materials, unless with the consent in writing of the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Penalty.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the erection without the permission of the Committee, of such roof, verandah or pandal for temporary purposes in compounds with enclosures, at a distanace of fifty feet from buildings owned by persons other than the person putting up such roof, verandah or pandal.

Proviso.

39. Omitted by section 3 of Regulation V of 1085.

Projections and Obstructions.

40. It shall not be lawful without the written permission of the Committee for the owner or occupier of any building, in a Town, to add to, or place against or in front of the building, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on any street, or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

Removal of projections and obstructions.

The Committee may, by notice require the owner or occupier of any building to remove or alter any such projection or encroachment made without the permission of the Committee or which was in existence before the coming into force of this Regulation.

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the time this Rugulation comes into force, reasonable compensation shall, subject to the provisions of Regulation II of 1067, be made for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

Proviso.

41. If any obstruction is caused in a street, water-course or tank by the fall of trees, buildings or fences, the owner or occupier concerned shall, within twelve hours of the occurrence of such fall or within such further period as the President may allow, clear the street, water-course or tank, of such obstruction; and, if the said owner or occupier fails so to do, the President may remove the obstruction and may recover the cost of so doing from the owner or occupier. The occupier may recover from the owner all reasonable costs incurred by him under this section.

Debris of fallen houses, &c., to be removed by occupier.

Latrines and Privies.

42. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to remove, provide or repair any drain, privy, cess-pool or other receptacles for filth or provide any additional drains, privies, cess pools or other receptacle as aforesaid which should, in [his] (a) opinion, be provided for the building or land in such manner as the [President or the Vice-President] (a) may direct.

Provision, removal and repair of drains, privies &c.

(a) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

Provision of latrines and urinals in factories and schools.

43. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require any person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment employing more than twenty workmen or of a school having on its rolls more than twenty boys or girls, to provide such latrines and urinals as [he] (a) may think fit, and cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleaned.

Power to require privies to be shut out from public view.

44. The [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any building or land to have any privy provided on the same shut out by a roofed building or sufficient wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood, or to remove or alter, as the [President or Vice President] (a) may direct, any door or trap-door of a privy opening on to any street or drain.

Troughs and pipes for rain water.

45. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner of any building or land in any street to put up and to keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land, and for discharging the same in such manner as they may allow.

Ruinous or Deserted Buildings and Dangerous Places.

Power to require buildings, wells, tanks &c., to be secured.

46. Should any building or any well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation be, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighdbourhood, the [President or Vice President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and should it appear to them to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, [he] (a) shall forthwith take such step to avert the danger as may be necessary.

Buildings &c. in ruinous or dangerous state.

47. Should any building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto, or any bank, or tree, or any branch thereof be deemed by the [President or Vice President] (a) to be in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous [he] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made to the building, wall, structure or bank as the [President or Vice President] (a) may consider necessary for the public safety; and should it appear to [him] (a) to be necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, the [President or Vice President] (a) shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as may be necessary.

Power to require untenanted buildings becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

48. The Committee may, by notice, require the owner or part-owner or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner of any building or land which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause has remained untenanted and become a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a reasonable time fixed in the notice.

Unwholesome Buildings and Lands.

Cleansing of private well, tanks, &c.

49. The [President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice require the owner or occupier of any land or building to cleanse, repair, cover, fill up or drain off any private well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression, or excavation therein, which may appear to [him] (a)

(a) Substituted by Section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

to be injurious to health, or offensive to the neighbourhood or dangerous to life or property.

Provided that if, for the purpose of effecting any drainage under this section, it shall be necessary to acquire any land not belonging to the same owner or to pay compensation to any person, [the President or Vice-President] (a) shall apply to Our Dewan to furnish such land or pay such compensation and shall postpone any action until the application is granted or rejected. Proviso.

50. [The President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of any land to clear away and remove from it any noxious vegetation or undergrowth, which may appear to [him] (a) to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood. Clearing of noxious vegetation.

51. The [President or Vice-President] (a) may, by notice, require the owner or occupier of the land to cut or trim the hedges growing thereon and bordering on any street, or any branches of trees growing thereon which overhang any street and obstruct the same or cause danger, or which so overhang any well, tank or other source from which water is derived by the public for drinking or bathing purposes, as to be likely to pollute the water thereof. Cutting or trimming of hedges and branches of trees.

52. Should the owner or occupier of any building or land or a well or tank in the land suffer the same to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, [the President or Vice-President] (a) may by notice, require him to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state within a reasonable time to be specified in the notice. Cleansing of building &c., in a filthy state.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

53. (1) The owner or occupier of every place within the Town used for any of the following purposes namely:— Regulation of offensive and dangerous trades.

melting tallow;

boiling bones, offal or blood;

as a soap-house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house or tannery;

as a brick-kiln, tile-kiln, pottery, or lime-kiln;

as any other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;

as a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, [timber, firewood] (b) or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material;

as a storehouse for any explosive or for petroleum or any inflammable oil or spirit,

shall register the same in a book to be kept by the Committee for the purpose.

(2) No place shall be newly used for any of the said purposes except under a license from the Committee which shall be renewable annually.

(3) The license shall not be withheld unless the Committee consider that the business which it is intended to establish maintain,

(a) Substitutes by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

(b) substituted by section 4 of Regulation V of 1085.

would be offensive or dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the immediate neighbourhood.

(4) The Committee may, in respect of licenses issued under this section, impose such conditions as they may think necessary.

(5) Whoever, without such registration and without a license uses any such place for any such purpose as aforesaid, [or whoever infringes any of the conditions under which a license is granted] (a) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding ten rupees on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance [and shall also be liable to pay any license fee which may be leviable therefor.] (a)

(6) The owner or occupier of any place registered under sub-section (1) may apply to have that place licensed under this section. When any such place has been licensed, the registration of that place shall thereby be cancelled and shall not be renewed.

Power to prohibit such trades.

53. (1) Whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the Committee that any place registered or licensed under the last preceding section is a nuisance to the neighbourhood or likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Committee may, by notice, require the occupier thereof to discontinue the use of such place or to use it in such manner as well, in the opinion of the Committee, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

Penalty.

(2) Whoever, after any such notice has been given, uses such place or permits it to be used in such a manner as to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood or dangerous, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding forty rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance.

Committee to provide slaughter-houses.

55. (1) The Committee shall provide a sufficient number of places for the purpose of being used as public slaughter houses.

Slaughter-houses and butcher's shops to be licensed.

(2) No place in any Town shall be used as a slaughter-house or for the slaughtering of any animal intended for food, or for selling or for storing for sale any flesh intended for food, unless a license for such use thereof has been previously obtained from the Committee.

No animal to be slaughtered except in slaughter-house.

(3) No cattle, or sheep, goat or pig shall be slaughtered within the Town except in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

or except during festivals.

(4) The Committee may permit the slaughtering of any animals in such place or places as they think fit on occasions of festivals and ceremonies or as a special measure.

Penalty for slaughtering except at a slaughter-house or drying skins so as to cause nuisance

56. Whoever slaughters, or permits to be slaughtered, cuts up or skins, or permits to be cut up or skinned, any cattle, sheep, goat or pig, at any place within the Town other than a public or licensed slaughter-house or place, [or sells or stores for sale any flesh intended for food.] (a) except with the written permission of the Committee, or whoever dries, or permits to be dried, any skin, in such a manner as to cause a nuisance, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty

(a) Added by section 5 of Regulation V of 1885.

rupees for each animal or skin [and shall also be liable to pay any license-fee which may be leviable therefor.] (a)

57. The Committee may declare any place ordinarily used for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, grain, vegetables or other perishable articles of food, or for the sale of live-stock or poultry, to be a market; provided that no such declaration shall be made in respect of any single shop or of any group of shops not being more than three in number and that any such declaration may at any time, but subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 58, be cancelled by the Committee.

Committee may declare a place to be a market.

58. (1) The Committee may charge such rents and fees as they deem fit for the use of, or right to expose goods for sale in, public markets and for the use of shops, stalls, sheds, pens and standings therein.

Committee may charge rents and fees for use of public markets.

(2) The Committee may, with the sanction of Our Dewan, close any such market or any part thereof.

Power to close public markets.

(3) The President may expel from any such market any person who, or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any bye-law made for the regulation and control of such market, and may prevent such person, by himself or his servants, from further carrying on any trade or business in such market or occupying any stall, shop or other place therein, and may determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall, shop or other place.

Power to expel persons breaking regulations, and to determine lease.

59. Whoever, without the permission of the Committee, sells or exposes for sale any article within a public market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

Penalty for selling in in public market without permission.

60. (1) No place shall be used as a private market, unless the Committee have granted a license so to use it.

Private markets to be licensed.

(2) Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets shall be made by the owners thereof not less than thirty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them as the case may be.

Applications or licenses to be made thirty days in advance.

(3) The Committee may, at their discretion, grant any license applied for under this section either unconditionally or subject to such rules as to supervision and inspection and to such conditions as to conservancy and other matters as they think proper; or they may refuse to grant any such license. They may also at any time suspend, cancel or modify any license which has been granted under this section.

Committee may grant, refuse or cancel licenses.

(4) When a license to open a market is granted or when a license is refused, suspended, cancelled or modified under this section, the Committee shall cause a notice of such grant, refusal, suspension, cancellation or modification, in English and Malayalam to be posted in some conspicuous place at or near the entrance to the place in respect of which the license was sought.

Notice of grant &c., of license to be posted up.

(a) Added by section 5 of Regulation V of 1085.

License to expire at end of year.

(5) Every license granted under this section shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issued is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

When market may be used without license.

(6) If the Committee neglect to pass orders upon an application for a license under this section and to communicate the same to the applicant within thirty days after the receipt of the application, the applicant may open the place in respect of which the application was made or, as the case may be, may continue to use such place during the official year for which the license was sought; and the said place shall be held to be duly licensed for the official year during which it was opened or for which the license was sought, as the case may be.

Nothing in this sub-section shall exempt the applicant from payment of license fee to which he may be otherwise liable.

Penalty for selling in unlicensed private market.

61. Every person who sells, any article in an unlicensed private market shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Explanation.—A market is unlicensed within the meaning of this section, if the license for the use thereof has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

Private markets to be properly drained &c.

62. Every owner, farmer or occupier of any private market shall—

(*a*) construct such approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains and cess-pits therein as the Committee direct;

(*b*) cause such market to be roofed and paved with such materials and in such manner, and provided with such latrines and urinals of such description and in such position and number, as the Committee direct;

(*c*) provide for such supply of water to such market as the Committee direct; and

(*d*) make such alterations in the stalls, passages, shops, doors or other parts of the said market or place as the Committee direct.

Penalty for default to drain &c.

63. (1) If the owner, farmer or occupier, after notice given to him by the Committee directing him to carry out within a period to be specified in the notice any of the measures provided in the last preceding section fails to comply with such notice, the Committee may suspend, withhold or refuse the license untill the notice shall have been complied with: and any person opening or keeping open any such market after such withholding, suspension or refusal shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for every day on which he is convicted of having opened or kept open such market or place.

Penalty for not keeping private market properly, or for not abating nuisance, or for obstructing.

(2) Any owner, farmer, occupier, agent or manager in charge of any such market, or of any shop, stall, shed or other place therein, who keeps the same so that it is a nuisance, or who does not cause anything that is a nuisance to be at once removed to a place to be notified by the Committee, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees for each offence.

64. The Committee or any officer duly authorised by them in that behalf may close any private market in respect of which no license has been applied for, or any private market the license for which has been refused, withheld or suspended. Power to close private market.

65. The Committee may fix places within, or, with the approval of Our Dewan, beyond the limits of a Town, for the deposit of refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter of any kind or for the disposal of the dead bodies of animals, and may, by public notice, give directions as to the time, manner and conditions at, in and under which such refuse, rubbish, or offensive matter, or dead bodies of animals may be removed along any street and deposited at such places. Places for deposit of refuse, rubbish, &c.

66. (1) The [President or Vice-president] (a) by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may destroy or cause to be destroyed, or confine or cause to be confined, for such period as [he] (a) may direct, any dog suffering from rabies or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies. Destruction of mad dogs.

(2) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog destroyed under this section.

67. Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog which is likely to annoy or intimidate passengers, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large without a muzzle in any street shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Suffering dogs to be at large.

Prevention of Epidemic Diseases.

68. (1) When any person suffering from plague, cholera or small-pox, is—

(a) without lodging or accommodation, or,

(b) living in a Chatram, Travellers' Bungalow, Club, or Public Hotel,

the Committee, by any person authorised by them in this behalf, may, on the advice of Medical Officer of rank not inferior to an Apothecary, remove the patient to any hospital or place at which persons suffering from such disease are received for medical treatment and may do anything necessary for such removal. Removal to hospital of persons suffering from plague, cholera or small-pox.

(2) In cases of emergency, the President may exercise the power under this Section.

[68. A. (1) Our Government may, by Notification, declare that vaccination shall be compulsory in any town from a date to be specified in such Notification, and may, from time to time, in like manner, cancel or modify such declaration. Government may declare vaccination compulsory.

(2) On the publication of the said Notification, the Committee shall cause to be proclaimed by beat of drum and by Notification in the Government Gazette, that vaccination is compulsory in such town. Committee to proclaim that vaccination is compulsory.

(3) The parent or guardian of any unprotected child who is six months old but is under ten years of age, and who has resided within the limits of such town for a period of six months after such proclamation, shall take or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator or shall procure its vaccination by a vaccinator. The President may, in such town, direct the vaccination of any child under six months of age, when it is exposed to infection in consequence of residence in a house infected by small-pox. Unprotected child to be vaccinated

(a) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085

Vaccinator to certify if child unfit.

(4) The vaccinator shall, if he finds such child in a state unfit for vaccination deliver to its parent or guardian a certificate to the effect that the child is in a state unfit for vaccination.

Effect of such certificate.

(5) A certificate granted under sub-section (4), showing the unfitness of a child for vaccination, shall remain in force for such period not exceeding three months, as shall have been stated therein; and on the termination of that period, the parent or guardian of such child shall take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure its vaccination at his own house by a vaccinator, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner hereinafter provided:

Renewal of such certificate.

Provided that, if the child is still to be found in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate shall be renewed.

Vaccinator to vaccinate child, if fit.

(6) The vaccinator shall, if he finds the child to be in a state fit for vaccination, vaccinate the child and deliver to its parent or guardian, a memorandum, stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on which the child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation.

Inspection after vaccination.

(7) The parent or guardian of every child which has been vaccinated under the preceding sub-section, shall on the date of inspection stated in the memorandum, take the child, or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection, or shall procure its inspection by a vaccinator; and such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum, a certificate, stating that the child has bee inspected and the result of such inspection.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

(8) When it is ascertained at the time of inspection under the preceding sub-section that the vaccination has been successful a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the parent or guardian of such child to that effect and such child shall thereafter be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination unsuccessful.

(9) When it is ascertained that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the child to be forthwith again vaccinated, and shall subsequently cause it to be inspected in the manner provided in sub-section (7).

Certificate of insusceptible.

(10) If the vaccinator is of opinion that a child which has been three times unsuccessfully vaccinated is insusceptible of vaccination, he shall deliver to the parent or guardian of such child, a certificate to that effect; and the parent or guardian shall thenceforth not be required to cause the child to be vaccinated.

Notice to parent or guardian of unprotected child, &c.

(11) The President, or some person or persons authorized by him in that behalf, shall ascertain which children under the age of ten years within the town are unprotected; and for the said purpose, the President may require any parent or guardian to forward to him within a specified time, a list in writing signed by him, of the number and ages af the children under his guardianship; and, if the President or any person authorised by him has reason to believe that the parent or guardian of any unprotected child is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure the vaccination or inspection of such child and has omitted so to do he shall go to the house of such parent or guardian and there make enquiry, and shall, if the fact is proved to his satisfaction forthwith deliver to such parent or guardian, or cause to be affixed to his house, a notice requiring that the child be vaccinated or inspected as the case may be, at a time and place to be specified in the notice.

(12) If such notice is not complied with, the President or such person shall send a report on the matter to the Magistrate, who shall summon the parent or guardian of the child and demand his explanation and shall, if such explanation is not satisfactory, sentence such parent or guardian to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

If notice is disobeyed Magistrate may impose fine;

(13) If the Magistrate finds the explanation given by the parent or guardian of the child to be satisfactory, he shall make an order in writing, directing such parent or guardian to comply with the notice given under sub-section (11) before a date specified in the order, and if, on such date, the said order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall again summon the parent or guardian to appear before him and shall proceed as before.

or may direct compliance with notice before given date.

(14) No penalty shall be imposed under sub-section (12), if it is proved that the parent or guardian has demanded the use of animal vaccine lymph and that such lymph has not been available.

No penalty where animal lymph demanded but not available.

(15) Whoever, after a notification has been issued under sub-section (1), not being a vaccinator under this Regulation, wilfully signs or makes a certificate purporting to be a certificate granted under this Regulation, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

Penalty for signing a certificate by unauthorised vaccinator.

(16) Whoever, being a vaccinator, wilfully signs, or makes, or procures the signing or making of, a false certificate, or, being bound to grant a certificate under this Regulation, refuses or neglects to grant the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for signing a false cerificate or refusing to grant certificate.

(17) In every town, inoculation is hereby prohibited; and

Prohibition of inoculation.

no person who has undergone the operation of inoculation, shall enter any town before the lapse of forty days from the date of inoculation, without a certificate from a medical practitioner of such class as Our Government, from time to time, by written order, authorise to grant such certificates, stating that such person is no longer likely to produce smallpox by contact or near touch.

Inoculated persons not to enter any town within given period without certificate.

Whoever contravenes the provisions of this sub-section shall be liable to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.](a)

Penalty for such entry.

Burial and Burning Grounds.

69. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by public notice, order any public burial or burning ground which is in their opinion dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood to be closed from a date to be specified in the notice and shall in such case, if no suitable place for burial or burning exists within a reasonable distance provide, previous to such closing, a fitting place for the purpose.

Powers of Committee in respect of burial and burning grounds.

(2) Should any person bury or burn, or cause or permit to be buried or burnt any corpse in any burial or burning ground closed under this section or after the date fixed thereunder for closing the same, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Penalty.

(a) Added by section 7 of Regulation V of 1085.

Committee may prescribe routes for carrying corpses

70. (1) The Committee may, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan, by written notice, prescribe the routes along which and, in times of epidemic, in a manner in which, corpses should be carried.

Penalty.

(2) Whoever carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the Committee or in a manner likely to cause annoyance to the public or, in times of epidemic, in a manner different from that prescribed by the Committee, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

No burial or burning ground to be opened without license.

[70 A. No burial ground or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be opened or used, unless a license has been granted by the Committee.

Provided that no such license is necessary for the burial or cremation of their dead in compounds measuring not less than one acre of ground, by families, who, by recognised usage, burn their dead in their own compounds.

Provided also that existing burial or burning grounds may be used without a license for a period of three months from the date of the passing of this Regulation.] (a)

General Sanitary Regulations.

Places for bathing, washing animals, cloths &c.

71. The Committee may set apart suitable places for the purpose of bathing and may specify the times at which and the class and sex of the persons by whom such places may be used, and may also set apart suitable places for washing animals and clothes or for any other purpose connected with the health, cleanliness or comfort of the inhabitants and may, by public notice, prohibit bathing, or washing animals or clothes, in any public place not so set apart, or at times or by persons other than those specified and any other act by which water in public places may be rendered foul or unfit for use.

Prohibition of stocking of inflammable materials, lighting fires etc.

72. The [President or Vice President] (b) may, when it appears to [him] (b) to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, by notice, prohibit all persons from stocking or collecting wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or placing mats or thatched huts or lighting fires in any place or within any specified limits in a Town.

Penalty for allowing outflow of offensive liquid.

73. Every occupier of a building or land who allows the water from any sink, drain, privy or stable or any other offensive liquid matter to flow out of such building or land into any portion of a street except a drain or to flow out of such building or land in such a manner as to cause an avoidable nuisance by the soakage of the said water or other liquid matter into the ground at the side of a drain forming a portion of a street, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees for each such offence.

Penalty for throwing rubbish, etc., into sewers or drains.

74. Whoever puts or causes to be put any earth, dirt, ashes, garden kitchen or stable-refuse, broken-glass, earthen-ware, rubbish or night-soil into any sewer or drain, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Fouling of water by offensive trades. Penalty.

75. Whoever, being the occupier of any place where any offensive trade or manufacture is carried on, does any act which causes the defilement of the water in any public water-course or spring, or in any

(a) Added by section 8 of Regulation V of 1085.
(b) Substituted by section 6 of Regulation V of 1085.

tank, reservoir, well, cistern or aqueduct, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees.

76. Whoever drives any vehicle after dark in any street, unless the vehicle is properly supplied with light or there is sufficient moon-light to render lights unnecessary, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Penalty for driving vehicles without light.

77. (1) Our Dewan may, by rule published in the Gazettee, regulate the traffic in all or any of the streets in a Town. Regulation of traffic in streets.

(2) Whoever disobeys any rule so published shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

78. Whoever discharges fire-arms or lets off fire-works or fire-balloons or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or is likely to cause danger to persons passing by, or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Discharging fire-arms etc.

79. Whoever being in charge of any elephant, omits on being requested to do so, to remove the elephant, as far as may be practicable, to a safe discharge on the approach of a horse, whether ridden or driven shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. Control of elephants.

80. (1) The Committee may, from time to time, by notification, by beat of drum, and by publication in the Gazette, prohibit the sale, or exposure for sale of any articles in or upon any specified street or part of such street, and may, in like manner, cancel, suspend or modify such prohibition. Prohibition of sale in street.

(2) Whoever, after such notification, sells, or exposes for sale any articles in any such street against the terms of such notification shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees. Penalty.

81. With the previous sanction of Our Dewan, the Committee may, by notice, in any specified locality within the limits of a Town, prohibit the conversion of open spaces into plantations or the erection of any buildings thereon: provided that reasonable compensation shall be made for any loss caused by such prohibition. Prohibition of conversion of open spaces into plantations or erection of buildings thereon.

Explanation.—"Open space" in this section includes paddy land.

82. Whoever disobeys any lawful direction given or any written notice lawfully issued by the Committee, [President or Vice President] (a) under the powers conferred upon them by this Regulation, or fails to comply with the conditions subject to which any permission was given by them under those powers, shall, if no punishment is specifically provided for such disobedience or failure, be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, if the offence is continued after conviction, with a further fine not exceeding five rupees, on a separate charge, for every day of such continuance. Penalty for disobeying orders passed by Committee.

Explanation.—The words 'after conviction' shall be construed as meaning 'after the expiry of such reasonable time for carrying out the notice given by the Committee, [President or Vice-President] (a) as may be fixed by the Magistrate in each case.

CHAPTER IV.

Town Fund.

83. All moneys which are allotted by Us for the purpose of this Regulation for any Town, all fines and penalties livied under the Constitution of Town Fund.

(a) Added by section 9 of Regulation V of 1085.

authority of this Regulation, or of Regulation IV of 1056 in cases of public nuisances committed within the Town, the proceeds of all taxes tolls and license-fees, imposed under this Regulation, all sums paid by way of composition under section 120 of this Regulation, and all income derived from any property owned or managed by the Committee, shall be credited to and shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the "Town Fund" of such Town.

(Provisos omitted by section 10 of Regulation V of 1085.)

Committee to prepare and submit budget.

84. The Committee shall, at such time or times and in such form as Our Dewan shall direct, prepare and submit a budget showing the probable receipts and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Committee to incur during the ensuing Malabar year, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure; and may also furnish a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make, in the distribution of the amount to be raised and expended in the Malabar year then current, for the purpose of this Regulation.

Power to determine amount of budget.

85. Our Dewan shall, after such revision as he may deem fit, with Our sanction, pass the budget for each year and the Committee shall abide by the budget so passed.

Levy of taxes and tolls.

86. It shall be lawful for the Committee, with Our approval and subject to such rules as may be framed by the Committee and approved and sanctioned by Us, from time to time, to levy for the purpose of this Regulation, any of the following taxes and tolls, namely—

(1) A yearly tax on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart-stands and for similar purposes not exceeding three and three-fourths per cent on the annual value.

Provided that if the land has been already assessed to the public revenue, such assessment shall be deducted from the annual value.

Exemption I.—No tax shall be levied upon any building or land the annual value whereof is not more than twenty-four rupees, if it be the owner's sole property liable to tax under this clause.

Exemption II.—No tax shall be levied on,

(*a*) buildings or lands belonging to Government, or,

(*b*) temples, churches, mosques and other place of worship, light-houses, piers, wharves, jetties, choultries, hospitals, dispensaries and other buildings or lands to the extent to which they are used for public, charitable or religious, but not residential purposes; or,

(*c*) burial and burning grounds.

Explanation.—In this section, 'annual value' means the gross annual rent for which buildings and lands liable to taxation may reasonably be expected to let, and in the case of houses, may be expected to let unfurnished.

In the case of buildings, a deduction of one-sixth of the gross annual rent shall be made on account of necessary annual repairs.

(2) A yearly tax upon arts, professions, trades and callings, and on offices and appointments, at rates not exceeding those specified in Schedule A.

(a) Added by section 9 of Regulation V of 1085.

(3) A half-yearly tax on vehicles with springs, animals and cabin boats, at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule B.

(4) A half-yearly tax on carts and other vehicles without springs, and vallums, at a rate not exceeding one rupee for each half-year in respect of every such vehicle or vallom.

Exemption.—No tax shall be imposed under clauses (3) and (4) in respect of—

(i) vehicles, boats and animals belonging to Government:

(ii) vehicles, boats and animals kept within the Town, for use in the discharge of their out-door duties therein, by such servants of the Committee employed on such duties as the Committee may, with the approval of Our Dewan, designate: provided that not more than one vehicle and two animals or one boat for each such member or servant shall be exempted under theses clauses from taxation :

(iii) vehicles, boats and animals kept solely for sale by builders and dealers, or vehicles, boats and animals which have not during the half-year been used :

(iv) carts and animals used for agricultural purposes only :

(v) vallums which will not carry more than two persons.

(5) Tolls on vehicles, boats and animals entering the Town limits and not liable to taxation under clauses (3) and (4), at rates not exceeding in any case those specified in Schedule C.

Provided that any person may compound for exemption from all tolls leviable in respect of any animal, boat or vehicle under this clause by paying the tax which would have been payable in respect thereof under clause (3) or clause (4) if the same had been kept within the Town.

Exemption—No tolls shall be levied under this clause for the passage of vehicles, boats or animals—

(i) belonging to Government ; or.

(ii) conveying troops, military and police officers in uniform and on duty, servants of the Committee on duty, or persons or property in the custody of such officers or servants.

87. The Committee may, from time to time, with Our approval, determine to raise the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation from all, or any one or more of, the above sources, at a rate or rates not exceeding those specified in this Regulation. Committee may raise funds from any of the above sources.

[87. A. If, at any time, it seems advisable to Our Government that the funds required for the purposes of this Regulation shall be raised in any town from all, or any one or more of, the above sources, Our Government may direct the Committee of such town to levy such taxes or tolls at any rate or rates, not exceeding the rates authorized by this Regulation. Government may direct the levy of taxes.

Provided that it shall be competent to Our Government, from time to time, to cancel or modify such direction] (a)

88. Subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, the Committee may undertake the house-scavenging of any house or building, and charge the occupier of such house or building in respect of the scavenging done for him, with a tax imposed in manner directed by this Regulation, at such rate as they may think fit. House-scavenging.

89. (1) The Committee may, at a special meeting, pass a resolution to propose the imposition of any tax under section 86 or section 88. Procedure in imposing taxes.

(2) When such a resolution has been passed, the Committee shall publish a notice in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town, defining the class of persons or description of property proposed to be taxed and the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed.

(a) Added by section 11 of Regulation V of 1085.

(3) Any inhabitants objecting to the proposed tax may, within thirty days from the publication of the said notice, submit his objection in writing to the Committee, and the Committee shall, at a special meeting, take his objection into consideration.

(4) If no such objection is received within the said period of thirty days, or if all such objections, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the Committee may forward their proposal to Our Dewan, with the objections (if any) which have been submitted as aforesaid and their decision thereupon.

(5) Our Dewan, on receiving such proposal, may, with Our approval, sanction or refuse to sanction the same, or return it to the Committee for further consideration.

(6) When any proposal of the Committee has been sanctioned, the Committee may, at a special meeting, direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with such proposal.

(7) In giving such direction, the Committee shall fix a date on which the tax shall come into force :

Provided that—

(*a*) no tax shall come into force until its imposition has been notified in the Gazette and by beat of drum within the Town ;

(*b*) no tax shall come into force in less than three months from the date of the meeting at which its imposition is directed ;

(*c*) a tax leviable by the year shall come into force on the first day of Chingam or on the first day of Vrischigam, or on the first day of Kumbham or on the first day of Edavom, in any year ; and if it comes into force on any day other than the first day of Chingam, shall be leviable by the quarter till the first day of Chingam the next ensuing.

(8) A notification of the imposition of a tax under this Regulation shall be conclusive evidence that the tax has been imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

Power to abolish or reduce tax.

90. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction, and Our Dewan with Our sanction abolish or reduce in amount any tax imposed under the foregoing sections.

Power to exempt from taxation.

91. The Committee may, by a resolution passed at a special meeting and confirmed by Our Dewan with Our sanction and Our Dewan with Our sanction may, by order, exempt in whole or in part from the payment of any such tax any person or class of persons or any property or description of property.

Power to suspend levy of tax.

92. (1) If at any time it appears to Our Dewan, on complaint made or otherwise that any tax imposed under the foregoing sections is unfair in its incidence or that the levy thereof or of any part thereof is injurious to the interests of the general public, he may with Our sanction, by notification, suspend the levy of the tax or of such part thereof for such period as may be deemed necessary.

(2) Our Dewan may, with the like sanction, at any time, by notification rescind any such suspension.

Duty of furnishing information regarding liability to taxation.

93. (1) The Committee may, by written communication, call upon any inhabitant of the Town to furnish such information as may be necessary in order to ascertain whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax under this Regulation.

Penalty.

(2) If any inhabitant so called upon to furnish information omits to furnish it or furnishes information which is untrue, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

94. A tax payable under section 86, clause (1), shall be paid by the owner of the property in respect of which it is payable. Taxes on immovable property by whom payable.

95. The Committee may, subject to such rules as may be passed by Our Dewan with Our sanction in this behalf, levy fee for licenses issued under this Regulation. Committee may levy fees for licenses.

96 Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, from time to time, frame rules— Power to make rules.

(a) regulating the mode in which taxes and tolls under this Regulation may be levied;

(b) prescribing the conditions under which taxes and tolls may be revised or remitted;

(c) providing for appeals from assessment in respect of taxes; and

(d) generally to carry out the provisions of this Chapter.

97. The funds raised under this Regulation shall be utilised solely for purposes of general conservancy, sanitation and improvement of the Town in which they are raised. Purposes for which the fund raised under this Regulation may be applied.

CHAPTER V.

MISCELLANEOUS

98. Any peson aggrieved by any notice or order issued or passed by, or by any other act of, the Committee or the President under this Regulation may, within thirty days from the date of such act, or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, appeal to the Dewan or such other authority as may be appointed by Us in that behalf for any particular Town. The time occupied in obtaining material papers in connection with the order, notice or act appealed against from the Committee or the President, shall be excluded from the computation of the said thirty days. Appeal from proceedings of Committee or President.

99. When, against any order passed under this Regulation, an appeal has been instituted under the last preceding section, all proceedings to enforce such order and all prosecutions for any breach thereof shall, if so directed by the Dewan or other appellate authority, be suspended, pending the decision of the appeal. Suspension of proceedings till decision of appeal.

100 Except as otherwise provided for, parties aggrieved by any notice issued, order passed, or act done under the provisions of this Regulation may sue for the cancellation of the same, or for any damage sustained by them, within eight months from the date of such act or the promulgation or service of such order or notice, or in case of appeal under section 98 from the date of the order of the appellate authority. No such suit shall be instituted until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been given to the Dewan stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff; and the plaint must contain a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left. Suits by aggrieved parties.

101. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee shall be entitled to one week's notice before discharge or one week's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct, or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it. Notice to sweeper or scavenger before discharge.

Penalty for absence or resignation without notice.

(2) Should any sweeper or scavenger employed by a Committee, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resign his employment or be absent from his duties without giving one month's notice to the Committee, or neglect or refuse to perform his duties or any of them, he shall be liable to imprisonment which may extend to two months.

Reasonable time to be fixed in notices.

102 (2) When any notice under this regulation requires any act to be done for which no time is fixed by the Regulation, a reasonable time for doing the same shall be specified therein.

Notice may be given to both owner and occupier.

(2) Whenever it is provided by this Regulation that any such notice may be given to the owner or occupier of any land or building, and the owner and occupier are different persons, such notice shall be given to both of them.

When notice not complied with. Committee may take action.

103. Whenever the terms of any notice given under this Regulation by a Committee, [President or a Vice president] (a) have not been complied with, the Committee [President or Vice President] (a) may, after twentyfour hours' notice, cause the act to be done [and recover the cost from the owner or occuiper] (a)

Committee to recover cost of work in case of default by owner or occupier.

104. When, under this Regulation, the owner or occupier of any property is required by the Committee to execute any work, and default has been made in complying with the requirement, and the Committee has executed the work, the cost of the work may be recovered from the person in default.

Who to be deemed primarily in default.

105. As between themselves and the Committee, both owner and occupier shall be deemed to be in default for the purpose of section 104, but that one of them shall be deemed to be primarily in default upon whom, as between landlord and tenant, the duty of doing the required act would properly fall either in pursuance of a contract or by law

Occupier may deduct from rent due to the owner any amount recovered from him.

106. When the person primarily in default is the owner, and the Committee as recovered the whole or any part of the cost from the occupier, or he has paid the same upon its demand, he may deduct the sum so recovered or paid from the rent from time to time becoming due from him to the owner, or otherwise recover it from such owner

Mode of recovering monies due under this Regulation.

107. All monies other than fines and penalities recoverable under this Regulation shall be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of Regulation I of 1088, and be recovered as such.

Taxes imposed on buildings and lands under this Regulation shall be a charge on such property after the revenue due on such building or land.

Appointment of Health Officer.

108. A Medical Officer may, with Our sanction, be appointed by Our Dewan as the Health Officer of the Town to advise the Committee on sanitary matters.

Registration of births and deaths.

109. (1) The Committee shall keep in their office a register of all births and deaths in the Town according to the forms which may be prescribed for the purpose by Our Dewan.

(2) They shall, with the previous sanction of Our Dewan appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths.

(a) Added by section 9 of Regulation V of 1085.

110. The Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and death which happens in the Town and shall register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered according to the forms prescribed, touching every such birth and death as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

Registrar to register all births and deaths in the Town.

111. [The father, karanavan or mother of every child born in the town, or, in the case of the death, illness, absence or inability of the father, karnavan and mother some person who was present at, or in attendance during the child-birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give, or cause to be given, information to the Registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child.] (a)

Information of birth to be given within a week.

112. [Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building, or, if the occupier be the person who has died, some person living in the building in which such death has happened, shall, within three days, give information to the Registrar, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, of the several particulars required to be known and registered touching the death of such person, except in the case of deaths from infectious deceases, when notice should be given within 24 hours.] (b)

Information of death to be given.

113. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who has died within the Town shall, whenever required, furnish to the Registrar such information as he possesses as to the several particulars.

Person conducting the funeral ceremony to give particulars regarding the death.

114. In the case of persons born or dying in any hospital, it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer in charge forthwith to give intimation in writing to the Committee, of the occurrence of any birth or death in the hospital under his charge; such intimation shall be in the forms aforesaid.

Officer in charge of a hospital to give particulars of every case of birth and death therein.

115. If any person whose duty it is to give information of births and deaths under the preceding sections wilfully neglects or refuses to give such information or gives false information, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees.

Penalty for not giving particulars about birth or death or for giving false information.

116. The Committee or any person authorised by them in this behalf, after giving six hours notice to the occupier, if any, of any building or land in a Town, may at any time between sun-rise and sun-set, enter into such building or on such land for examining any works under construction or for any other purpose contemplated in this Regulation:

Powers of entry and inspection.

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary when the occupier or owner of a building or plot of land permits the Committee or their authorised agent to so enter.

Proviso.

(a) Substituted by section 12 of Regulation V of 1085.

(b) Do. Do. 13 Do. Do.

Provided also that, when any building used as a human dwelling or as a place of worship is entered, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers or worshippers, and before any apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman is entered under this section, notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

Provided further that if there is no occupier, the entry shall be made in the presence of two Thadastars, making a record of the same.

Prosecutions to be instituted before Magistrates.

117. Every prosecution under this Regulation may be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the offender.

Provided that no Magistrate who, as President or a member of the Committee, was concerned directly or indirectly with the passing of any resolution on any matter, shall try a case connected with that matter.

Punishments to be awarded by Magistrate.

118. All punishments provided in this regulation shall be awarded on conviction before a Magistrate.

Sanction of Committee or Dewan necessary for prosecution.

119. No prosecution of an offence shall be started, except by or with the permission of the Committee or Our Dewan.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to offences under sections 71, 74, 76, 77, 79, or 80 of this Regulation.

Power to compound offences.

120. (1) Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, empower the Committee, or its President to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed an offence under this Regulation, a sum of money by way of composition for such offence.

(2) On payment of such sum of money, the suspected person, if in custody, shall be discharged, and no further proceedings taken against him in regard to the offence or alleged offence so compounded for.

(3) Power under sub section (1) to accept composition for alleged offences may be given either generally in regard to all offences under this Regulation, or particularly in regard to specified offences or offences of a specified class, and may at any time be withdrawn by Our Dewan, with Our sanction.

Police officers to give information of offences under this Regulation.

121. It shall be the duty of all Police officers to give immediate information to the Committee or to their officers, of any offence committed contrary to the provisions of this Regulation, and to help them in giving effect to the provisions of this Regulation.

Power of Police officers to arrest.

122 Any Police officer may arrest any person committing in his view any offence against the provisions of this Regulation, if the name and address of such person be unknown to him, and if such person decline to give his name and address, or if the Police officer shall have reason to doubt the accuracy of such name or address, if

given such person may, subject to the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, be detained at the Station-House until his name and address shall be correctly ascertained.

123. Our Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, authorise any person employed under a Committee appointed under this Regulation and wearing a badge of office, [to exercise the Powers of a Police officer for the purposes of this Regulation.] (a)

Persons employed under Committee may be empowered to arrest in certain cases.

124. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification in the Gazette, direct that, to any specified area which is declared a Town under this Regulation, any of the sections thereof excepting those of Chapter IV shall not apply, and may modify or cancel such notification.

Power to restrict the application of the provisions of this Regulation.

125 The President shall, as soon as may be after the first day of Chingom, in each year, prepare a detailed report of the administration of the Town during the previous year, with a statement showing the nature and amount of receipts and disbursement in that year, in such form and with such particulars as our Dewan may from time to time, prescribe.

President to draw up annual report.

126. Fines imposed under this Regulation may be levied by distress and sale of the movables belonging to the offender who may be kept in custody if he fails to give security for the same pending the return of the warrent of distress. In default of such realization, he may be sentenced to simple imprisonment which shall, in no case exceed three months.

Levy of fines.

127. Our Dewan may, with Our sanction, by notification, in the Gazette, appoint any member of a Committee to Vice-President, and such officer shall, in the absence of the President from the Town, exercise all powers conferred and discharge all the duties imposed on the President under this Regulation.

Appointment of Vice-president.

(a) Substituted by Section 14 of Regulation V of 1085

Schedule A —Section [86.] (a)

TAX ON ARTS, PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

	Yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
Class I.			
Every person holding any office or appointment, public or private or employed in any capacity, whose pay, salary or pension amounts to Rs. 1000, a month or upwards and every person falling under any of the following denominations, whose income is estimated to amount to Rs. 1,000 a month or upwards :— (i) Carrying on business as a Company ; (ii) Abkari renters, wholesale and retail traders and manufacturers of every kind, contractors, boat-owners and commission agents ; (iii) Bankers and professional money-lenders ; (iv) Brokers and dealers in securities, shares or bills of exchange ; (v) Editors and proprietors of newspapers ; (vi) Practising barristers, vakils and law agents ; (vii) Practising medical practitioners of all kinds, including hakims and vydians ; (viii) Owners and farmers of markets ; (ix) Keepers of hotels or boarding-houses ; (x) Builders ; (xi) Owners of mills, warehouses, printing-presses, oil presses, cotton-presses and other presses and factories of all kinds ; (xii) Professional artists, photographers, actors, owners or managers of circuses or theatrical companies, musicians and dancers ; (xiii) Dealers in animals or vehicles, and owners or keepers of livery stables or hackney carriages.	25	...	...
Class II.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 500 a month or upwards ...	12	14	...
Class III.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 300 a month or upwards ...	6	...	...
Class IV.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 200 a month or upwards ...	4	...	...
Class. V.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 100 a month or upwards ...	2	...	...
Class VI.			
Every person described in Class I whose pay, salary or pension amounts, or whose income is estimated to amount, to Rs. 50 a month or upwards ...	1	...	...

NOTE.—When a person carries on his professional work within the jurisdiction of more than one Committee, the payment of profession-tax to any one Committee shall exempt him from liability to any other for the whole year.

(a) Substituted by section 15 of Regulation V of 1085.

[SCHEDULE B.—Section 86.][a]

Vehicles with springs, animals and cabin-boats liable to taxation, with the rates of taxation.

	Half-yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
[For every motor car	15	„	][a]
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by two or more horses	5	„	„
For every four-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by a horse, bull or bullock, or by bulls or bullocks...	2	14	„
For every two-wheeled vehicle with springs constructed to be drawn by one horse or by one or more bulls or bullocks...	1	14	„
Do. by two or more horses	2	14	„
Every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle...	1	14	„
For every elephant	6	„	„
For every horse over thirteen hands	2	14	„
For every horse of or under thirteen hands	1	„	„
For every horse of or under eleven hands	„	14	„
For every bullock or bull	„	7	„
For every male buffalo	„	7	„
For every ass	„	3	8
For every dog	„	7	„
For every cabin-boat	2	14	„

SCHEDULE C.—Section [86.][a]

Maximum Rates of Tolls Payable on Entering the Towns Limits.

	Half-yearly. Rs.	Ch.	C.
[On every motar car	„	14	][a]
On every four-wheeled vehicle with springs	„	7	„
On every cabin-boat	„	7	„
On every jatka, hackney or cart laden	„	3	8
On every jatka, hackney or cart not laden	„	1	12
On every other vehicle with springs and every bicycle or tricycle	„	3	8
On every buffalo, bull, bullock, cow or ass, laden or ridden and on every horse under thirteen hands	„	„	12
On every vallom	„	„	14
On every horse not under thirteen hands	„	1	12
On every elephant	„	14	„
On every camel	„	3	8

Explanation.—"Laden"—An animal is not said to be laden when it is merely accoutred for the purpose of being laden or ridden.

Explanation.—Tools are leviable on vehicles at the above rates irrespective of the means of traction employed and the payment of a toll in respect of any vehicle covers the animals engaged in drawing it.

(a) Substituted by section 15 of Regulation V of 1085.

Trivandrum Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 28th August 1903
12*th Avany.* 1079 *under sections* 33, 53 *and* 58 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Application for licenses shall be made in writing to the Health Officer who shall submit the same without delay to the President with a report as to whether the license may be granted.

II. The applications will then be disposed of by the President subject to appeal to the Committee.

III. In emergent cases applications may be made direct to the President.

IV. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

V. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

VI. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

VII. These rules shall come into force from the 1st of Dhanu 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary Occupation of Street.

License form A.....(as appended below)

Conditions :—

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 2 chs. for each day of occupation of 100 sq. feet or fraction thereof provided that no fee is levied for erection of pandals and decorations in public streets for religious purposes.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall, during night, put up warning lights at the site.

SECTION 53.

License for places used for any of the following purposes namely :—

(i) Melting tallow ;
(ii) Melting bones, offal or blood ;
(iii) As a soap house, oil boiling house, or dyeing house ;
(iv) Tannery ;
(v) As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln ;
(vi) As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material ;
(vii) As a storehouse for gunpowder, blasting-powder, dynamite or petroleum.

License form B.....(as appended below).

Conditions :—

1. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

2. The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from fire.

3. The following license fees shall be charged :—

(i) Melting tallow Rs. 6 per annum.
(ii) Boiling bones, offal or blood, Rs. 6 per annum.
(iii) Soap-house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house, Rs. 6 per annum.
(iv) Tannery, Rs. 12 per annum.
(v) Brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln, Rs. 12 per annum.
(vi) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw or thatching grass, Rs. 6 per annum.

Wood or coal, Rs. 12 per annum.

(vii) Gunpowder or blasting-powder.

retail, *i. e.* 25 lbs. and under, Rs. 6 per annum.
wholesale, *i. e.*, exceeding 25 lbs. Rs. 15 per annum.

Kerosine oil,
retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under, Re. 1 per annum.
retail in bottles or tins above 60 but not exceeding 200 gallons, Rs. 2½ per annum,
retail in bottles or tins above 200 but not exceeding 500 gallons, Rs. 5 per annum.
wholesale *i. e.*, above 500 gallons, Rs. 24 per annum.

Dynamite, Rs. 24 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form C.....(as appended below).

Conditions :—

1. The license-holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name and the number of the license.

2. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or sale.

3. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and no rotten meat shall be offered for sale. The license-holder shall abide by the decision of the Health Officer and he shall destroy any meat condemned by that officer.

4. The shop shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or the Health Officer, and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

Slaughtering Animals.

License form D.....(as appended below).

Conditions :—

1. The slaughter house shall not be in crowded parts or on the sides of roads or in thoroughfares.

2. The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well cemented. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day, and all the refuse matter, offal &c., shall be removed by the licensee to places pointed out by the Health Officer.

3. The animals intended for slaughter shall be examined by the Health Officer and a pass certifying the fit condition of the animal shall be given by the Health Officer.

This pass shall be preserved by the license-holder for three days from the date of issue and after this period it shall be returned to the Health Officer.

4. The slaughterhouses shall be open to inspection by the members of the Committee and the officers of the Department and the licensee shall produce the pass issued by the Health Officer, if demanded by such member or officer.

A. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Dimensions.		Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 35 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

D. Form of license granted under section 53 clause 2 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

Bye-laws of the Town Improvement Committee, Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on the 24th April 1912 under Section 34 A of Regulation III *of* 1076 *as amended by Regulation* V *of* 1085.

1. Every application for license shall be made to the Town Improvement Committee in the printed form which can be obtained at the office of the Health Officer on payment of a chackram per copy.

2. Such application shall be signed by the applicant and shall be accompanied

I. *In the case of buildings by* :—

(a) A site plan drawn to a scale of not less than one fiftieth of an inch to a foot showing :—

(1) The boundaries of the site,

(2) The position of the site in relation to the adjoining streets,

(3) The name of the street or locality in which the building is proposed to be erected, and

(4) The position and dimensions of proposed urinals, drains, cesspools stables, cattle-sheds, cow-houses, wells and other appurtenances, if any, of the building ;

(b) A plan of the building and the elevations and sections drawn to a scale of not less than one-eighth of an inch to a foot showing :—

(1) The levels and width of the foundation of the building,

(2) The level of the lowest floor of the building, and

(3) The level of all courtyards and open spaces in the building or premises and the plinth-level of buildings with reference to the level at the centre of the nearest street ;and

(c) A specification giving full information on the following particulars :—

(1) The extent of the site,

(2) The method of construction and the materials to be used,

(3) The manner in which the surface drainage of land will be disposed of,

(4) The means of access that will be available to scavengers to get to latrines,

(5) The purpose for which it is intended to use the building, and

(6) If the building is intended to be used as a dwelling-house for two or more families, or as a place for carrying on any trade or business in which more than 20 people may be employed, or as a place of public resort—the means of ingress and eggress ;

Explanation.—If it is intended to use the building or part thereof for any of the purposes specified in Section 53 of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, or as a stable, cattle-shed, cow-house, or a place for the housing of goats, pigs, sheep or poultry, the fact must be expressly stated.

and II. *In the case of wells* :—

By a statement showing the dimensions of the well and the manner in which it is to be fenced.

3. Applications unaccompanied by plans and specification will not be accepted.

4. No door or gate, bar or ground-floor-window which opens on any street, shall be constructed so as to open outwards.

5. The floor or lowest floor of every building constructed, reconstructed or extended from the ground level must be constructed at such level as will admit of the construction of a drain sufficient for effectual drainage of the

building and place at such level as will admit of the drainage being led into some public drain at the time existing or projected.

6. The height of a building shall in no case exceed one and a half times the distance between the front of the building and the farther edge of the adjoining street.

7. Every interior courtyard must be raised at least one foot above the level of the centre of the nearest street, so as to admit of easy drainage into the street.

TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE, TRIVANDRUM.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house tax in the town of Trivandrum under Section 86 *and* 96 *of Regulation* III *of* 1076.

1. The President shall prepare and keep the assessment book showing the property liable to taxation under this Regulation. The assessment book shall show in distinct columns :—

(a) the name of the owner thereof,
(b) the name of the occupier thereof,
(c) the designation thereof, if any,
(d) the name of the division, street, if any, in which it is situated and survey or other number which it bears,
(e) the annual value thereof, and
(f) the amount of tax assessed.

2. If at any time, it appears to the Committee that any property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment book, they may cause the book to the amended in such manner as may be deemed just: provided that no such amendment shall be made unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the assessment book should not be amended as proposed.

3. The Committee may at any time, for the purpose of deciding whether action should be taken under the above section appoint a Sub-Committee consisting of the President and not more than two members to scrutinise the assessment book.

4. In the case of taxes payable by the President, the original assessment shall be made by the Revenue Officer in charge of the taluk in which the town is situated, and appeals against such assessment shall be to the Committee.

5. The Health Officer shall give to any person making payment of the tax, a receipt therefor signed by him. Such receipts shall specify:—

(a) the date of the grant thereof,
(b) the name of the person to whom it is granted,
(c) the person for whom the payment has been made, and
(d) the amount in respect of which it is granted.

6. The tax shall be payable by the owner or occupier of the buildings in two equal half-yearly instalments. The instalments for each half-year shall be payable before the last day of the month commencing the half-year. The President may at his discretion grant an extension till the 15th of the second month of the half-year, on the application of the persons concerned.

7. In every case, in which the tax payable in respect of a property is increased otherwise than in consequence of a general enhancement in the rate at which the tax is leviable, the President shall intimate by special notice to the owner or occupier of such property that he will be prepared to consider any revision petition which may be presented to him in respect of such assessment or increase within thirty days after the date of service of the said notice. In the case of increase of tax the special notice shall further cantain a draft statement of the reasons therefor.

8. Any person may at any time not less than thirty days before the end of the year, move the President by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming year, on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased, since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment book.

9. When the petition is presented, to the President, he shall intimate to the petitioner the date on which his petition will be considered ; and no petition shall be disposed of, unless the petitioner has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorised agent and to represent his case.

10. Immediately after the disposal of a revision petition, the President shall inform the petitioner or his authorised agent either orally or in writing of the order passed thereon and shall direct him to pay the amount fixed on revision, within fifteen days.

11. The assessment book shall be corrected with reference to the President's orders in revision.

12. If any building has been vacant for not less than sixty consecutive days in a half-year, the President shall on demand by the owner refund so much, not exceeding one half of the tax paid, for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

13. Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the refund is sought or in the following half-year and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he at or about the time that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

14. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged, the owner shall give notice thereof to the President, within fifteen days of such building, rebuilding or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of such building whichever date happens first. The President shall on receipt of such notice assess the tax leviable in respect of the building; and the instalment for the half-year in which the assessment is made shall be payable within thirty days after the date of the notice or within fifteen days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented: provided that if such date or completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half-year, no tax or enhanced tax, as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half-year.

15. When any building is temporarily demolished or destroyed, the owner therefor may give notice to the President of such demolition or destruction ; and until such notice is given, such owner shall be liable, at the discretion of the President, to payment of the tax which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said notice is given within the first two months of a half-year, no tax shall thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half-year shall be refunded.

16. A register containing the amount of tax due on each building shall be kept in the Office of Health Officer and Sanitary Inspector. Demand notices shall be issued under the signature of the Health Officer.

17. These rules will come into force from date of publication.

Trivandrum Town Improvement Committee.

In reply please quote this number.	No.	OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
	Dated.	TOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE,
	Enclosure :—	TRIVANDRUM.

From

THE PRESIDENT,
Town Improvement Committee,
Trivandrum.

To

.....

.....

.....

SUBJECT :

REFERENCE :—

SIR,

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 5424.

In modification of the rules regarding the introduction of house-scavenging in the town of Trivandrum, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on the 28th August 1903/12th Avani 1079, the following revised rules are sanctioned by His Highness under date the 25th September 1912/10th Kanni 1088, under Section 88 of Regulation III of 1076, as amended by Regulation V of 1085 :—

1. House scavenging in all parts of the town is compulsory. But houses to which there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and prejudices of the occupants, and also unoccupied houses, shall be excluded from the operation of these rules.

2. A Register containing the T. I. C. numbers, and names if any, of the houses scavenged and the names of their owners, and, in case the owners and occupiers happen to be different persons, the names of both, shall be prepared and kept in the Committee's Office, and a duplicate thereof filed in the Health Office.

3. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Health Officer in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers and inspection by the officers of the Committee.

4. A quarterly fee of (1) one rupee shall be levied from the occupier of every house in the Town.

5. The tax payable by a person in charge of a factory, mill or other industrial establishment, or a school, hostel, market, or other institution, public or private, shall be fixed by the Committee from time to time at such rate as they think fit.

6. The tax due for every quarter shall be payable before the last day of the first month of that quarter. Every person failing to pay the tax within that time shall be deemed a defaulter and the amount due from him shall be treated as an arrear of public revenue as defined in Regulation I of 1068.

7. The scavenger will call between 7 and 10 A. M., every day and will announce himself before entering a privy.

8. Whoever disobeys any direction given or notice issued by the President or the Vice-President under these rules shall be liable to punishment under Section 82 of the Regulation.

9. These rules shall supersede all existing rules on the subject and shall come into operation from the date of their publication in the Government Gazette.

The following revised rules are passed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for regulating the opening and control of private markets in the towns which come under the operation of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076, *as amended by Regulation V of* 1085 :—

I. No private market for the sale of meat, fish, grain, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or for the sale of livestock or poultry, may be opened or used within the limits of a town, except with the previous permission, in writing, of the Town Improvement Committee

II. Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets, shall be made by the owners thereof, to the President of the Town Improvement Committee, not less than 30 days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them, as the case may be.

III. Every application for a license to open a new private market shall contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) the full name, age, occupation and place of residence of the applicant ;

(*b*) the specification of the land upon which the market is proposed to be opened, by boundaries, survey number, and acreage;

(*c*) the nature and extent of the right which the applicant has over the land ;

(*d*) and the articles for the sale of which the proposed site is to be used as a market.

IV. The application shall be accompanied by a sketch showing the number and disposition of the shops, stalls and open space within the market, the approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains, cesspits, and the provisions for latrines and urinals, if any, contained therein.

V. On receipt of the application, the Committee shall cause a notice to be published, inviting persons to put forward their objections, if any, within 7 days from the date of such notice. The Committee may also authorise one or more of its members, or the Sanitary Inspector, (Health Officer in the case of Trivandrum) to inspect the locality and report if the place is one in respect of which a license may be granted.

VI. On receipt of such report and after considering the objections preferred if any, the Committee shall pass such orders on the application as it deems fit. No license shall be given for a private market having an area of less than 50 cents.

VII. In every application for a license to continue the use of an *existing* private market the applicant shall state the period during which he has been already using the place as a licensed private market, and the alterations in the number and disposition of shops, stalls, &c., if any, made after the grant of the last license.

VIII. The Committee shall dispose of all applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use existing private markets, and communicate their orders to the applicants within 30 days after the receipt of the applications, as required by section 60 (6) of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

IX. A license fee of Rs. (15) fifteen per annum shall be levied if the area of the market is one acre or less and Rs. (10) ten for every additional acre or fraction thereof.

X. On the applicants paying the license fee a license shall be issued to him.

XI. Every license granted under these rules shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been issued is newly opened or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted as the case may be.

XII. The licensee shall observe the following conditions :—

(*a*) The stalls in the market shall be serially numbered.

(*b*) The market shall be swept every day and the premises shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The floors of the stalls, especially where meat and fish are sold, shall be paved with bricks or plastered with cement, so as to be impervious, and regularly washed and kept free from bad odour. Every such market shall be provided with receptacles for spitting, and notices shall be affixed at conspicuous places on the wall, prohibiting the stall holders and the visitors from spitting on the floor or walls. Ropes for hanging carcasses and old deal wood boxes shall be strictly forbidden in the meat stall and suitable iron hooks and chopping blocks provided instead. The blocks should be washed every day after use.

(*c*) No putrid matter or rubbish shall be allowed to remain in the stalls on the market yard.

(*d*) Arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Committee for an ample supply of clean water for drainage and latrine accommodation.

(*e*) Beggars and mendicants soliciting alms shall be expelled from the market.

(*f*) No person suffering from any loathsome or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market or allowed to keep a stall in the market.

(*g*) No dog shall be allowed inside the market.

(Any dog found in any such market may be destroyed by a Conservancy servant).

(*h*) No article of food unfit for human consumption shall be exposed for sale in the market.

(*i*) All such articles as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, by the Health Officer, by the Sanitary Inspector, or any other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall at once be destroyed, and the owner shall have no claim for compensation for any loss arising therefrom.

(j) Fish, meat and vegetables shall be kept for sale in such separate parts of the market as shall be assigned for the purpose by the officers of the Committee.

(k) One room shall be set apart in the market, free of charge, for the use, if required, of the Officers of the Committee.

(l) The market and the stalls shall always be opened to inspection by the President, the members of the Committee, the Health Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed or deputed for the purpose.

(m) No part of the market nor any stalls shall be made use of for the purpose of human habitation (except in the case of a watcher or any one else appointed for that purpose) or for the tethering of cattle.

(n) Every market shall be lime-washed within and without at least once in every six months.

(o) Weights and measures bearing the Government stamp shall alone be used in all markets.

(p) The market shall not be held before 6 A. M. or after 8 P. M.

(q) The license holder shall duly and properly carry out any order that the Committee may issue under section 62 of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

XIII. The licensee of a private market shall keep:—

(1) a register showing the number of permanent stalls in it, the names of the occupiers of each stall from time to time, and the rent of each stall; and

(2) a register of persons who sell articles in the market outside the stalls, and the rent, if any, he gets from them.

These registers shall always be open for inspection when required by the President, the members of the Committee, the Health officer or the Sanitary Inspector.

XIV. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or of a commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents, lessees or servants.

XV. These rules shall come into force from the 1st Kumbhom 1087.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Trivandrum passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 28th August 1903/*12th Avani* 1079 *under sections* 33, 53, *and* 58, *Regulation* III *of* 1076.

GENERAL RULE.

I. Application for licenses shall be made in writing to the Health Officer who will submit the same without delay to the President with a report as to whether license may be granted. The application shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

II. The application will then be disposed of by the President subject to appeal to the Committee.

III. In emergent cases applications may be made direct to the President.

IV. Licenses shall be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

V. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

VI. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

VII. These rules shall come into force from the 1st of Dhanu 1079,

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SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of Street.

License form.....A (as appended below.)

CONDITION

I. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 2 chs. for every 100 sq. ft, and parts thereof for each day of occupation allowed under the license.

II. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night put up warning lights at the site. No fee shall be levied for the erection of pandals, thoranams &c. in public streets on occasions of festivals and processions connected with temple or other places of public workship in the Town as well as on any public occasion. In all such cases the permission of the President shall be previously obtained.

SECTION 53

Licenses for places used for any of the following purpeses namely:-

i. Melting tallow;
ii. Melting bones, offal or blood;
iii. As a soap house, oil boiling house, or dying house;
iv. Tannery;
v, As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln.
vi. As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching grass, wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material;
vii. As a store-house for gun-powder, blasting powder dynamite or petrolum.

License form.....B (as appended below-)

CONDITIONS:—

1. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

2. The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from fire.

3. The following license fees shall be charged:—

i. Melting tallow Rs 6 per annum.
ii. Boiling bones, offal or blood, Rs. 6 per annum.
iii. Soap house. oil boiling house or dying house, Rs 6 per annum.
iv. Tannery Rs 12 per annum.
v. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln Rs 12 per annum.
vi. Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw ot thatching grass, Rs 6 per annum,

Wood or coal Rs. 12 per annum.

vii. Gun-power or blasting powder,
retail, i. e. 25 lbs, and under, Rs. 6 per annum.
wholesale , i. e. exceeding 25 lbs., Rs. 15 per annum.

Kerosine oil,
retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under Re. 1 per annum,
retail in bottles or tins above 60 but not exceeding 200 gallons, Rs. 2½ per annum.

retail in bottles or tins above 200 but not exceeding 500 gallons, Rs. 5 per annum.

wholesale i. e, above 500 gallons, Rs. 24 per annum.

Dynamite Rs. 24 per annum.

SECTION. 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form ..... C (as appened below)

CONDITIONS.

1. The license holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign board containing his name and the number of the license.

2. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or sale.

3. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition or no rotten meat shall be offered for sale. The license holder shall abide by the decision of the Health Officer, and he shall destroy any meat condemned by that Officer.

4. The shop shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or the Health Officer, and the license holder shall produce his license when demanded.

Slaughtering Animals.

License form .....D (as appended below)

CONDITIONS:—

1. The slaughter house shall not be in crowded parts or on the sides or roads or in thoroughfares.

2. The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well cemented. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day, and all the refused matter, offal &c, shall be removed by the licensee to places pointed out by the Health Officer.

3. The animals intended for slaughter shall be examined by the Health Officer and a pass certifying the fit condition of the animal shall be given by the Health Officer.

This pass shall be preserved by the license holder for three days from the date of issue and after this period it shall be returned to the Health Officer.

4. The slaughter-houses shall be open to inspection by the members of the Committee and the officers of the Department, and the licensee shall produce the pass issued by the Health Officer, if demanded by such member or officer.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th September 1903.

K. KRISHNASWAMY RAO,
Dewan.

A. Form of License granted under Section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Name of applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Dimension.	Period for which license is granted.	Date of issue.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. Form of License granted under Section 53 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of issue.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C Form of License granted under Section 55 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of issue.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the applicant.	Remarks.

D. Form of License granted under Section 53 clause (2) of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Name of applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Date of issue.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

Kottayam Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules under sections 33, 40, 53, and 60 of Regulation III of 1076 passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the 7th Medom 1079.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

II. The applications will then be disposed of by the Committee or the President as provided for in the Regulation, and licenses issued by the President.

III. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

IV. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided in the license.

V. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st day of Vycausy, 1079.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of street.

License form A—(appended below).

1. The fees chargeable for licenses under this section are as follow:—

(*a*) For the purpose of depositing any building material, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(*b*) For making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, 4 chs. per 100 sq. ft. per day.

(*c*) To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., on town lands, 1 cash per sq. ft. per day for 10 days, and double the rate for days exceeding 10.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use for more than 15 days.

(*d*) To put up pandals for ceremonies, &c., over the street when the projection does not exceed more than 3 ft. into the street from the drain, 2 cash per sq. ft. per day, and when the same exceeds 3 ft. and does not exceed 6 ft., 3 cash per sq. ft. per day.

Proviso.—No permission shall be granted to use the street for this purpose for more than 15 days.

(*e*) To put up scaffolding boards &c., when they exceed 1 ft. and do not exceed 6 ft. of frontage, 1 cash per every sq. ft. for 10 days; 2 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 10 days but does not exceed 20 days; and 3 cash per sq. ft. when the period exceeds 20 but does not exceed 30 days and so on:

Provided no permission shall be granted to put up scaffolding, &c., which will exceed 6 ft. in breadth from the drain:

Provided also the licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall, during night, put up warning lights at the sight.

EXCEPTIONS.

(1) No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals, thoranams, &c., in public streets on occasions of festivals and processions connected with temples or other places of public worship in the town as well as on any public occasion.

(2) No fee shall be levied for using the public maidan as occasional play ground for boys of colleges and schools in the town, but in all the above cases written permission of the President shall be obtained beforehand.

SECTION 40.

Projections.

License form B—(appended below).

The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section :—

(a) To put up verandahs, balconies, sunshades, &c., not touching the ground, a fee of 6 cash per annum per sq. ft.

(b) To put the structures mentioned in clause (a) when supported on the ground, a fee of 18 cash per annum per sq. ft.

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

License form C—(appended below).

1. The following conditions shall be observed by the licensee :—

(a) The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(b) The licensee shall make sufficient provisions for protecting combustible articles from fire.

(c) The place, house or yard or depot and the license shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee and its officers and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

II. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued under this section :—

(a) Melting tallow—Re. 1 per annum.

(b) Boiling bones offal or blood—Rs. 2 per annum.

(c) Soap-house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house—Re. 1 per annum.

(d) Tannery—Rs. 2 per annum.

(e) (1) Brick-kiln—Rs. 3 per kiln, per annum.
(2) Tile-kiln—Rs. 3 Do.
(3) Lime-kiln—Rs. 3 Do.

(f) Any manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smell arises—Rs. 3 per annum.

(g) Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, thatching-grass, fire-wood or coal, or other dangerously inflammable material—Rs. 3 per annum.

(h) (1) Gunpowder or blasting powder :—
Retail i. e., 25 lbs. and under - Rs. 2 per annum.
Wholesale i. e., exceeding 25 lbs.—Rs. 4 per annum.

(2) Dynamite—Rs. 24 per annum.

(3) Petroleum, or any inflammable spirit :—
Retail, in bottles or tins up to 50 gallons and under—Re. 1 per annum.
Wholesale, in bottles or tins above 50 but not exceeding 100 gallons—Rs. 2 per annum; add for every additional 50 gallons or part thereof—Re. 1 per annum.

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

Licese form D—(as appended below).

1. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for selling or storing meat :—

(1) The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

(a) that all animals stamped on a particular day should be slaughtered at least on the next day; and if any animals be not so slaughtered it should again be taken for examination and if found fit should again be stamped—

(b) That every head of cattle stamped shall be slaugtered between 5 and 7 P. M. and every sheep and goat between 6 and 8 A. M.

(2) The place and the premises all round it shall be kept clean and free from decomposing refuse of any sort.

(3) The meat intended for sale shall always be in a wholesome condition and no rotten or unwholesome meat shall at any time be offered for sale.

(4) The license-holder shall without demur abide by the decision of such officer as may be appointed by the Committee from time to time as to whether any meat offered for sale is unwholesome or not, and shall remove and destroy immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to enter the shop.

(6) The head of the animal slaughtered shall not be disposed of until the whole meat is sold.

(7) The shop and the license shall always be open to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

(8) The license-holder shall be liable to penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

(9) The license-holder shall abide by any rules or orders that may be passed by the Committee from time to time consistent with the provisions of the Regulation.

II. The following conditions shall be observed by the holder of a license for slaughtering animals :—

(1) The license-holder shall enclose and keep protected from public view the building or place used by him and approved by the Committee for the slaughter of animals.

(2) Before an animal is slaughtered it shall be taken to such officer as may be appointed for the purpose by the Committee who shall stamp it on its forehead if found fit for slaughter and the stamped head shall be preserved until the whole meat is disposed of.

(3) The slaughter house or place shall be kept clean. the slaughtering and skinning places shall be separate and all refuse matter therefrom shall be removed and disposed of immediately.

(4) The slaughtering places and the licenses granted shall be liable to inspection by the President, or members of the Committee or any of its servants, or by a Police officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

(5) No person affected with any infectious or loathsome disease shall be allowed to enter the slaughterhouse or place.

(6) The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time under the Regulation.

(7) The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time under the Regulation.

(7) The license-holder shall be liable to the penalties laid down by the Regulation for the breach of any of the above conditions.

SECTION 60.

Opening a Private Market.

License form E—(as appended below).

The license fee for opening a private market shall be Rs. 12. per annum.

A Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

B. Form of license granted under section 40 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Number of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

C. Form of license granted under section 53 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

D. Form of license granted under section 55 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

E. Form of license granted under section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

Number.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Dimensions.		Period for which license is granted.	Date of license.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Alleppey Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Alleppey, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on the 25th February 1904, 13th Kumbhom 1079, under sections 33, 53, 55 and 60 of Regulation III, 1076.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town improvement Committee.

2. The applications for licenses shall be made in the prescribed printed form which can be had at the Committee's Office on payment of a fee of one chuckram each.

3. The applications shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The applications will be disposed of by the Committee, and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the condition here-in-after laid down.

7. The license-holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and preparations to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted the fee paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's Office, and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other appointed for the purpose.

13. The license-holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

These rules shall come into force from the 1st Medom 1079.

14. Every license-holder shall put up his license in a conspicuous part of the place in respect of which the license is given.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of Streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq ft. or fraction thereof for each day of occupation. No fee shall be levied for erection of pandals and decorations in public streets on occasions of religious festivals or on any other public occasion or for temporary erection made as sunshade to the public.

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning-light at the site.

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

4. The following fees shall be levied on licenses issued for the following purposes :—

(a) To put up verandahs, balconies, thatties of all sorts and the like in front of shops, houses, etc., when not touching the ground, (8) eight cash per square feet per six months or fraction thereof,

(b) To put up the structures mentioned in clause (a), when supported on the ground.

(1) one chuckram per square foot per six months or fraction thereof.

5. The following ground rent also shall be charged for the occupation of Sirkar open grounds in the Town :—

(a) For sheds and premises for dramatic and other purposes,

(2) two chuckrams for every 100 square feet or fraction thereof for the first fifteen days and (1) one chuckram when the period exceeds fifteen days, for every day of occupation,

(b) (4) four annas on every log of timber kept for sale or other purposes on sirkar open grounds per six months or fraction thereof,

(c) Rs. (5) five for every boat (kettoo-vallam) newly built and (2) two annas per week for every such boat repaired on Sirkar open grounds.

License form A ——— (as appended below).

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the town of Alleppey passed on the 25th February 1901/13th Kumbhom 1079, under section 53 of Regulation III of 1076, are amended as follows :—

The amended rules shall come into effect from the 1st Chingom 1087.

SECTION 53.

Offensive and Dangerous Trades.

Places used for any of the following, namely :—

1. Melting tallow.
2. Boiling bones, offal and blood.
3. (a) Soap-house, oil-boiling house, and dyeing house.
   (b) Tannery.
4. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln, lime-kiln and pottery.
5. (a) Ginger bleaching.
   (b) Store house for fish, prawns, fish-oil, hides and bones.
6. Yard or depot for trade in,
   (a) Bamboos, arecanut trees, and cadjans,
   (b) Timber,

(c) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton,

(d) Copra.

7. Storehouse for explosives, such as

(a) Gunpowder or blasting-powder.

(b) Dynamite and other kindred explosives.

(c) Petroleum.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The roof of any building used for the storage, preparation or sale of articles, which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(2) The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.

(3) The following license fee shall be charged :—

(1) Melting tallow	Rs. 6 per annum.
(2) Boiling bones, offal, and blood ...	Rs. 6 do.
(3) (a) Soap-house, oil boiling house, and dyeing house ...	Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per annum.
(b) Tannery	Rs. 12 per annum.
(4) Brick-kiln, tile-kiln, lime-kiln ...	Rs. 12 per annum.
(5) Ginger bleaching	Rs. 18 per annum.
Storing fish, prawns, fish-oil, bones and hides in quantities exceeding one indian maund of 82 lbs. (Avoir) ...	Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.
(6) Yard or depot for trade in	
(a) Bamboos, arecanut trees, and cadjans	Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per annum.
N. B.—The maximum fees shall be paid by the dealers on the Bank roads of the Commercial canal.	
(b) Timber	Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 per annum.
(c) Coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton	Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per annum
(d) Copra	Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.
(7) (a) Gun-powder or blasting powder retail 25 lbs. and under	Rs. 8 per annum.
Over 25 lbs.	Rs. 12 do.
Sulphur	Rs. 12 do.
Potash	Rs. 6 do.

Sulphur imported solely for the purpose of ginger bleaching will be exempted from payment of license fees. A general license may be obtained for the possession and sale of gun-powder, sulphur, potash, and other articles of arms and ammunitions on payment of a fee of Rs. 24 per annum.

(*b*) Dynamite and other kindered explosives ... Rs. 36 per annum.

(*c*) Petroleum :—

Not exceeding 50 gallons	...	...	Rs. 2 0 0
Not exceeding 100 gallons	...	...	Rs. 4 0 9
Do. 400 gallons	...	...	Rs. 12 0 0
Any quantity over 400	...	...	Rs. 24 0 0

N. B.—In bazaars and other crowded localities, the quantity that may be stored shall not exceed 400 gallons or 100 tins at a time. Boats used for the storage and sale of kerosine oil in the canal are liable to pay a license fees of Rs. 12 per annum.

License form B——— ———(as appended below).

SECTION 55.

A. SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The slaughterhouse shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.

(2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view, and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal, &c., shall be removed by the licensee to the places set apart for the purpose.

(3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse, unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.

(4) The slaughterhouse shall be open to inspection by any member of the Committee or the officers of the department. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License form C——— ———(as appended below).

B. BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

CONDITIONS.

1. All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

2. The license-holder shall put in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name, the number of the stall, and the number of the license.

3. There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.

4. The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or licensed slaughter-house.

5. The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome.

6. The license-holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose with respect to the good condition of any meat offered for sale, and shall destroy any meat condemned by such officer.

7. The shop shall always be open for inspection, by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer appointed for the purpose, and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

8. No fee shall be charged for the license.

License form C ——————(as appended below)

SECTION 60.

Private Market.

1. Private markets for the sale of fish, vegetables or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved of by them.

2. The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

3. The market shall be swept every day and the stalls be kept scrupulously clean.

4. No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in the market.

5. The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.

6. One room in the market shall be set apart, if required, free of charge, for the office of a member of the Sanitary Inspector's staff.

7. No fish, vegetable, or other article of food which is unfit for human consumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.

8. All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall at once be destroyed.

9. A license fee of 5 per cent on the annual rental value of the stalls shall be charged on the license-holder.

License form D ——————(as appended below).

Rules regarding house-scavenging (23rd June 1905).

I. The part of the Town to be brought under this system will be declared in the Gazettee and notified by beat of tom-tom.

II. House scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory, but unoccupied houses and occupied houses that have extensive backyards may be excluded from the operation of these rules, if other suitable measures (in the case of the latter) can be adopted by the owner or occupier, with the approval of the Committee.

III. The houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing the serial number, name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers, shall be prepared and kept in the Office of the Sanitary Inspector or of any other officer appointed for the purpose, and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's Office.

V. Owners or occupiers of house shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially deputed for the purpose, in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. A monthly fee for every occupied house shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates :—

(a) Private houses, schools and charitable institutions—seven chakrams for every night-soil vessel for each cleaning and double the rate per vessel for twice cleaning.

(b) Merchants-yards Re. 1 for every fifty persons or under therein employed.

The assessment will be made by the member in charge of each block, and approved by the President with right of appeal to the Committee, within two weeks of the President's order.

VII. Scavengers will * call between 4 and 8 A. M., and in case where there is a second cleaning, between 3 and 5 P. M., every day ; and a house-to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is done properly. The inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be possible, to the provisions of section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any directions given or notice issued by the President under these rules shall be liable to punishment under section 82 of the Regulation.

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* The fees shall be payable in advance for every quarter.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house tax in the Town of Alleppey passed by His Highness the Maha Raja on under section 86 of Regulation III of 1076.

Assessment.

1. A list of all the buildings in the Town except those exempted under section 86 should be prepared. This list, called the "assessment list" shall contain the following columns in particular in respect of all buildings assessed to the tax.

(a) The name of the owner thereof.
(b) The name of the occupier thereof.
(c) The designation thereof, if any.
(d) The name of the Division and street, if any, in which it is situated, and any survey or other number which it bears.
(e) The annual value thereof.
(f) The amount of tax assessed thereon, etc.

2. On receipt of the assessment list, the President or one or more of the members, nominated by the President, or the Committee, shall asssess the buildings and fix the rental value. Such buildings as are thus assessed, shall be given serial numbers and these shall be marked on the doors, or on any conspicuous part of the building.

3. The license fees paid for the storage of articles in buildings assessed will be deducted from the gross annual rental value.

4. The tax payable shall be at the rate of 2 o o on the remaining annual rental value, subject to the deduction 1/6 for annual repairs &c.

5. The assessment made shall be confirmed by the Committee. If any party prefers a revision petition against the assessment of the rental value of his buildings, the same shall be made whithin 30 days from the date of the final notice directing the imposition of tax.

6. The tax imposed upon the buildings shall be payable by the owners thereof, in 2 equal half yearly instalments. The instalment for each half year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year, unless an extension is made by the President at the request of any party, in which case, the extension granted shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for such extension.

7. In the case of buildings, the owners of which are absent from the Town and whose whereabouts are difficult to be ascertained, the occupants may pay the tax due, and the same may be deducted from the rent due to the owner.

8. (a) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half year, the President shall on demand, by the owner, refund so much, not exceeding one-half of the tax paid for that half year as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant.

(b) Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought for, or in the following half year, and not afterwards; and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time not later than 15 days, that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

9. When any building is built, rebuilt, or enlarged, the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement or from the date of

occupation of such building, whichever happens first. The President shall on receipt of the said intimation assess or re-assess as the case may be, the tax leviable in respect of the building, and the instalment for the half year in which the assessment is made, shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party; provided that, if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last (2) two months of a half year, no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half-year.

10. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed, the owner or in his absence the occupier, if any, thereof may give information in writing to the President of such demolitions or destruction and until information is given, such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President, payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half year no tax, shall, thereafter be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

Mode of collection etc.

11. A demand register shall be maintained in the President's Office prepared from the assessment list. Any change or alteration in the assessment list shall be noted in this Register with reference to the item therein, under the initials of the President.

12. Bound books of receipts in duplicate for the account of tax due on each building shall be prepared in the President's Office. These receipts shall be signed by the President and issued to the Sanitary Inspector or tax-collectors appointed for the purpose.

13. The tax collectors may receive the amounts of any receipts, and the same noted in the receipt as well as in the memorandum under his initials with the date of such entry. Part collections of a receipt should on no account be made. Receipts should not be detached from the book except on realisation of their amounts in full.

14. If no demand of the tax is made by any of the tax collectors, the party liable to make the payment of the tax may produce the amount to the President, who will cause the receipt to be handed over to the payer.

15. Taxes realised by the tax collectors, shall be remitted to the President with a memo of particulars of the amount under the initials of the subordinates concerned within such periods as may be prescribed from time to time by the President.

16. The registers and forms to be used shall have the approval of the Committee.

17. Non-compliance to any of the conditions of these rules shall be punishable under section 82 of Regulation III of 1076.

18. These rules shall come into operation from the date of the publication thereof;

A. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place intended to be occupied.	Dimensions.		Period for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.
				Length.	Breadth.				

B. Form of license granted under section 53 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 55, *clause* 2 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

D. Form of license granted under section 60 *of Regulation III of* 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

Quilon Town Improvement and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license fees in the Town of Quilon, passed by His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore on the 25th August 1906/9th Avani 1082 under sections 33, 53, 55, and 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President of the Town Improvement Committee.

2.* The application for license shall be made in the prescribed printed form (E appended) which can be had at the Committee's Office on payment of a fee of one chuckram each.

3. The application shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed for the license under these rules.

4. The applications will be disposed of by the Committee and in emergent cases by the President.

5. A list of such licenses granted by the President shall be laid before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting for confirmation.

6. Licenses will be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions hereinafter laid down.

7. The license-holder shall obey the orders of the President with regard to the arrangements to be made and precautions to be taken in connection with the purpose for which the license is granted.

8. A license shall hold good until the end of the official year for which it is granted, unless it is cancelled by the Committee for sufficient reasons or unless it is otherwise provided for in the license.

9. Should a license be cancelled on account of the misconduct of the licensee, the fee paid shall not be returned.

10. If an application for license be not granted, the fees paid along with the application shall be refunded to the applicant.

11. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents or servants.

12. A register of licenses granted shall be kept in the Committee's office and a duplicate thereof shall be kept with the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose.

13. The license-holder shall produce the license when called for by any member or officer appointed for the purpose.

14. These rules shall come into force at once.

SECTION 33.

Temporary occupation of streets.

CONDITIONS.

1. The fee for the license shall be at the rate of 4 chs. for every 100 sq. feet or fraction thereof for each day of occupation.

Exception.—No fee shall be levied for the erection of pandals and for decorations in public streets for religious purposes, provided that permission for the same has been sought for and obtained previously (24-3-11).

2. The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during nights put up warning-lights at the sight.

3. The licensee shall restore the portion occupied to the original state on the expiry of the period for which the license is granted.

License form ....A (as appended below).

SECTION 53.

Offensive and dangerous trades.

Places used for any of the following namely.

1. Melting tallow.
2. boiling bones, offal and blood,
3. (a) soap house, oil-boiling house, and dyeing house.
   (b) tannery.
4. brick-kiln, and lime-kiln,
5. (a) ginger bleaching.
   (b) storehouse for fish, prawns, fish oil and hides.
6. yard or depot for trade in.
   (a) straw, bamboo, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry-sticks (pattals), charcoal, cocoanut shells and firewood,
   (b) timber and coal.
   (c) coir yarn or fibre, coir-manufactured goods, hemp and cotton.
   (d) copra.
   (e) oil mills.
7. storehouse for explosives such as.
   (a) gunpowder or blasting-powder.
   (b) dynamite or other kindred explosives.
   (c) petroleum.
8. drama and circus which charge fees for admission when held anywhere within the limits of the town of Quilon.

CONDITIONS.

(1). The roof of any building used for the storage or preparation of articles which the Committee may consider to be dangerous or explosive shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

(2). The licensee shall make sufficient provision for protecting combustible articles from taking fire.

(3). The following license fees shall be charged.

(1) melting tallow—Rs. 6 per annum,

(2) boiling bones, offal and blood—Rs. 6 per annum.

(3) (a) soap-house, oil-boiling house and dyeing house—fees ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.
   (b) tannery—Rs. 12 per annum,

(4). brick-kiln, tile-kiln, and lime-kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.

(5). (a) ginger bleaching— Rs. 12 per annum.
   (b) storing fish, prawns, fish oil and hides in quantities exceeding one Indian maund of 82 lbs. (avoir.)—Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per annum.

(6). yard or depot for trade in,
   (a) straw, bamboos, arecanut trees, cadjans, dry sticks (pattals), charcoal, cocoanut shells and fire wood—Rs. 3 to 6 per annum.
   (b) timber and coal—Rs. 20 per annum.
   (c) coir yarn or fibre, coir manufactured goods, hemp and cotton—Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per annum.
   (d) copra—Rs. 12 per annum,
   (e) oil mills—Rs. 12 per annum.

(7). (a) gunpowder or blasting powder, retail 25 lbs. and under Rs. 6 per annum, wholesale over 25 lbs.—Rs. 12 per annum,
   (b) dynamite and other kindred explosive—Rs. 36 per annum.
   (c) petroleum, stored in tins.—
   Rs. 2 per annum for 100 gallons & below under
   Rs. 12 per annum for over 100 gallons & below 1000 gallons
   Rs. 3 per annum for every additional 1,000 gallons up to 10,000 gallons
   Rs. 2 per annum for every additional 1,000 gallons over 10,000 gallons provided the oil is stored in tins. (25th June 1910).

(8) Drama and circus which charge fees for admission, when held anywhere within the limits of the Town of Quilon—Rs. 2 *per diem*.

License form B..... (as appended below).

SECTION 55.

A.—SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

CONDITIONS.

(1) The slaughterhouse shall be located in a place specially designed by the Committee.

(2) The building shall be enclosed and shut out from public view and the floor thereof shall be well paved or cemented and made impervious. It shall always be kept clean. The floor shall be washed at least once a day and all the refuse matter, offal, &c., shall be removed by the licensee to the place set apart for the purpose.

(3) No animal, the meat of which is intended to be sold, shall be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse unless it has been examined by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer appointed for the purpose and the fit condition of the animal has been certified to.

(4) The slaughterhouse shall be open to inspection by any member of the Committee or the officers of the Department.

(5) The licensee shall put up in front of the slaughterhouse a sign-board bearing his name, the number of his license and the words "slaughterhouse for such and such animal.

Licese form C ..... (as appended below.)

BUTCHERS' SHOPS.

CONDITIONS

(1) All butchers' shops shall, unless specially exempted by the Committee, be within a licensed market.

(2) The license-holder shall put up in front of the place of business a sign-board containing his name, the number of the stall and the number of the license.

(3) There shall be a separate license for each place of storing or selling meat.

(4) The meat offered for sale shall be that of animals slaughtered in a public or Licensed slaughterhouse.

(5) The meat offered for sale shall be in good condition and not unwholesome.

(6) The license-holder shall abide by the decision of the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose with respect to the good condition of any meat ordered for sale, and shall destory any meat condemned by such officers.

(7) The shop shall always be open for inspection by the President, members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose and the license-holder shall produce his license when demanded.

License form C..... (as appended below.

SECTION 60.

Private Markets.

(1) Private market for the sale of fish, vegetables, or other articles may be constructed with the permission of the Committee, and on the plan approved by them.

(2) The stalls in each market shall be serially numbered.

(3) The market shall be swept every day and the stalls be kept scrupulously clean.

(4) No person suffering from any infectious disease shall be allowed to keep a stall in the market.

(5) The stalls shall always be open to inspection by the members of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed for the purpose.

(6) One room shall be set apart if required free of charge for the office of a member of the Sanitary Inspector's staff.

(7) No fish, vegetable or other articles of food which is unfit for human consumption shall be kept anywhere in the market.

(8) All such articles of food as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector or other officer specially appointed for the purpose shall at once be destroyed.

(9) A license fee of 5 per cent. on the annual rental value of the stall shall be charged on the license-holder.

License form D ....(as appended below).

A. Form of license granted under section 33 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place intended to be occupied.	Dimensions.	Period for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

B. Form of license granted under section 5 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which the license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

C. Form of license granted under section 55 clause (2) Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

D. Form of license granted under section 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number.	Date of license.	Name of the Applicant.	Name and situation of the place of business.	Purpose for which license is granted.	Signature of the license-holder.	Signature of the President.	Remarks.

E. Form of application for license under sections 33, 53, 55 and 60 of Regulation III of 1076.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of applicant.	Place of his residence.	Trade or business for which license is applied.	The name of the owner of the place and the boundaries where the business is proposed to be done.	If the license is under section 53 for carrying on any offensive or dangerous trade, the maximum quantity of material proposed to be stored or manufactured at one time.	The period for which the license is applied.

Rules relating to the imposition and collection of house tax in the Town of Quilon under section 86 of Regulation III of 1076.

1. The President shall cause to be made a list of all the buildings and lands in the town liable to assessment under section 86 of the T. I. C. Regulation with necessary particulars.

(*a*) In assessing buildings, out-houses, stables, kitchens, &c., not usually used except for the greater convenience of those using a principal building should be assessed with principal building.

(*b*) Every separate building or piece of land should be separately numbered and the number clearly painted in bold characters on the front door or other prominent part of the building or land and it shall be the duty of the owner and occupier of every building or piece of land to prevent the defacement, removal, destruction or alteration of the numbers so painted.

3. The Committee or one or more of the members appointed by it for that purpose, shall fix the assessment payable on the buildings or lands in the list.

4. The President shall cause to be kept a register to be called the Assessment Register showing :—

1. The number of the house or land, in which the building is situate,
2. The name of the Ward, Street, or Survey number of the land,
3. The name, if any, of the house or land.
4. The name of the owner thereof,
5. The annual value of the building or land,
6. The amount of assessment.

5. The assessment shall be completely revised once in every three years and the assessment register shall be revised accordingly. But the Committee may amend the register at any time by inserting therein or removing therefrom any building or land or by altering the amount of tax leviable in respect of any building or land, provided that no such amendment shall be made against any owner unless he shall have been offered a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the proposed amendment should not be made.

6. When the assessment register has been for the first time opened and whenever it has undergone a general revision, the President shall notify by beat of drum and by a notice published in the Gazette that the Committee or one or more members appointed by it for that purpose, will be prepared to consider revision petitions presented within 30 days of the latter of such notifications.

7. Any person may, at any time, not less than 30 days before the end of a financial year move the Committee by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the forthcoming financial year on the ground that the annual value of the building or land in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment register.

8 When a revision petition is presented, the President shall, unless the date upon which petitions will be considered has been publicly notified, intimate to the petitioner the date on which his petition will be considered and no petition shall be disposed of unless the petitioner has been given a reasonable opportunity to appear in person or by authorised agent to represent his case,

9. Immediately after the disposal of a revision petition, the petitioner or his agent shall be informed orally or in writing of the orders passed thereon and the assessment register shall, if necessary, be corrected in conformity with such order.

10. The tax imposed on buildings and lands shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half-yearly instalments at the office of the Committee. The instalment for each half-year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half-year unless an extension is made at the request of any party to the President in which case the extension shall not exceed 15 days after the disposal of the application for extension.

11. (a) If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half-year the President shall, on demand by the owner, refund so much not exceeding one half of the tax paid for that half-year as is proportionate to the number of complete half months of fifteen days each during which such building has been vacant, provided that in making a calculation under this rule, periods short of a complete half month of fifteen days shall not be taken into account.

(b) Every demand for a refund under this rule shall be made during the half-year in respect of which the refund is sought for in the following half-year and not afterwards and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time, not later than 15 days, after the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

12. When any building is built, rebuilt or enlarged the owner shall give intimation thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, rebuilding or enlargement or from the date of occupation of such building whichever happens first. The President shall on receipt of the said intimation assess or re-assess as the case may be, the tax leviable in respect of the building and the instalment for the half-year in which the assessment or re-assessment is made, shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party, provided that if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half-year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be shall be levied in respect of the building for that half-year.

13. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof may give information in writing to President of such demolitions or destruction and until such information is given such owner shall be liable at the discretion of the President to payment of all taxes which have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the first two months of a half-year no tax shall thereafter be levied for that half-year, shall be refunded.

14. Every person paying tax under these rules shall be entitled to a receipt showing the number and other particulars of the building or land in respect of which the tax is paid, the period for which it is paid and the amount paid.

No. G. 2689.

Rules for the introduction of House-scavenging in the Town of Quilon under Section 88 of Regulation VI of 1076, as amended by Regulation V of 1085 and V of 1088, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 7th June 1913.

I. The parts of the Town to be brought under the operation of the private scavenging system will be notified in the Government Gazette and by beat of tom-tom locally.

II. House-scavenging in the parts so notified shall be compulsory, but unoccupied houses and occupied houses that have extensive backyards may be excluded from the operation of these rules, if other suitable measures (in the case of the latter) can be adopted by the owner or occupier with the approval of the Committee.

III. Houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and a register containing particulars, as per schedule A, shall be prepared and kept in the office of the Sanitary Inspector, a duplicate thereof being filed in the Committee's Office.

IV. The privy or privies attached to a house, building or land, shall be constructed by the owner or occupier of such house, building or land, in the manner approved by the Committee or by any other officer appointed on this behalf.

V. The owner or occupier shall provide suitable means of access to the privy in the manner required by the Sanitary Inspector or any other officer deputed for the purpose and shall afford all facilities to the scavenger for the removal of filth.

VI. The scavenger shall call once a day between 6 and 10 A. M. He is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

VII (a) A monthly fee for every privy in an occupied house shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates:—

7 chackrams—if the occupier's income does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem.

14 chackrams—if the occupier's income exceeds Rs. 30, but does not exceed Rs. 100 per mensem.

21 chackrams—if the occupier's income exceeds Rs. 100 per mensem.

(b) If there are more privies than one attached to any such house building or land, fees at the above rates shall be levied on each privy.

(c) The fees for privies in hotels, mercantile offices, &c., will be fixed at special rates by the President.

(d) The fees shall be payable in advance to the Committee or to any other officer appointed for the purpose, in four instalments in Chingom, Vrischigom, Kumbhom and Edavam on or before the 10th.

VIII. The amount of fees assessable on privies in each such house, building or land, shall be fixed by the Sanitary Inspector subject to the approval of the President, with right of appeal to the Committee such appeal to be preferred within two weeks of the President's order.

IX. It shall be lawful for the President either to remit the fee payable by an occupier or to order the refund of the fee levied, if any, provided it is proved, to the satisfaction of the President, that there are reasonable grounds for the same.

X. It shall be lawful for any member of the Committee, the Sanitary Inspector, and the Overseers to inspect any privy to see whether scavenging is properly done. The Inspection shall be made, as far as possible, in

strict conformity to the provisions contained in Section 116 of the Regulation.

XI. The owner or occupier of any house, building or land, in any portion of the Town where scavenging is not compulsory, may apply to the Committee to have the privy or privies attached to his house, building or land, cleaned every day.

XII. Such application shall be made in writing to the President and shall state:—

(*a*) The description of the house, building or land.

(*b*) The name and address of the applicant.

(*c*) The distance from the place where a privy is required to the nearst portion of the Town where house to house scavenging is made compulsory.

(*d*) The applicant's willingness to conform to the conditions laid down in Rules IV and V.

XIII. Such applications shall be disposed of by the President.

XIV. If the application is granted, the applicant shall pay in advance such fee as the President may fix.

XV. These rules will come into force from the 1st of Chingom 1089.

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Huzur Cutcherry.
Trivandrum, 16th June 1913.

SCHEDULE A.

Name of ward or street.	Serial No.	T. I. C. No.	Name of owner.	Name of occupant.	Rate of fees.	Date of payment.				Remarks.
						Chingom.	Vrischigom.	Kumbhom.	Edavom.	

Nagercoil Town Improvement Committee and Conservancy.

Rules regarding the introduction of license-fees in the Town of Nagercoil passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 1st February 1906 and as amended later on different occasions under sections 33, 53, 55 & 95 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088.

GENERAL RULES.

I. Applications for licenses shall be made in writing to the President.

II. (1) The power of disposing of applications in emergent cases lies with the President who will lay before the Committee at its next ordinary meeting a list of the licenses granted by him.

(2) All other applications to be disposed of by the Committee.

III. Licenses shall be granted in the manner and subject to the conditions specified in the license as hereinunder laid down.

IV. These rules shall come into force on the 1st Kumbhom 1081, 12th Ani 1081, 1st Edavom 1085, 28th Vrischigom 1086 and 1st Chingom 1089.

"Temporary Occupation of Streets.—Section 33.—Clause 1."

(1) The fee for the license shall be at the rate of (2) two chuckrams for each day of occupation of (100) one hundred square feet or fraction thereof allowed under the license, provided that no fee is levied for erection of pandals and decorations in public streets for religious purposes.

(2) The licensee shall enclose the part occupied and shall during night out up warning lights at the sight.

Section 53—Clause I.

Licenses for places used for any of the following purposes *viz* :—

(1) Melting tallow.
(2) Boiling bones, offal or blood.
(3) As a soap-house, oil boiling house or dyeing house.
(4) Tannery.
(5) As a brick-kiln, tile-kiln, or lime kiln.
(6) (*a*) As a yard or depot for trade in hay, straw or thatching grass.
(*b*) Firewood or coal.
(*c*) Timber and bamboos or other dangerously inflammable materials.
(7) As a starchouse for gunpowder, blasting powder, dynamite or petroleum.
(8) Storing skins and bones.

Conditions.

I. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials.

II. The place of business shall be denoted by a sign-board placed in a conspicuous part of the land or building showing the number and date of the license, the name of the license-holder, and the nature of the business carried on.

III. The license-holder shall do no other business of the description mentioned in section 53 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088 than those mentioned in the license.

IV. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be imposed under the rules passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

V. The place shall be subject to inspection by the President and members of the Committee and Officers of the Committee not below the rank of a Sub Overseer, and any Police Officer not below the rank of an Inspector.

VI. The license shall be liable to inspection by the persons above named.

VII. The premises shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness as not to cause nuisance to the neighbourhood and in such a state of preservation as not to be dangerous to life, health or property.

VIII. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him from time to time, by the Committee.

IX. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission or in violation of the conditions of the license by his agents or servants.

X. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

The following license-fee shall be charged :—

i. Melting-tallow—Rs. 6 per annum.
ii. Boiling bones, offal or blood—Rs. 6 per annum.
iii. Soap-house, oil-boiling house or dyeing house—Rs. 6 per annum.
iv. Tannery—Rs. 12 per annum.
v. Brick-kiln, tile-kiln or lime-kiln—Rs. 12 per annum.
vi. Yard or depot for trade in hay, straw, or thatching-grass—Rs. 6 per annum.

(*a*) (1) Firewood—Rs. (12) twelve per annum for storing and selling ten cart loads and more, and Rs. (6) six per annum, if the quantity is less than ten cart loads.

(2) Coal—Rs. (12) twelve per annum.

(*b*) Timber, bamboos and other inflammable materials Rs. 3 per annum up to 4,000 sq. ft. of land occupied and Re. (1) one extra for every additional 1,000 sq. ft. of land occupied upto 20,000 sq. ft.

vii. Kerosine oil.
retail in bottles or tins up to 60 gallons and under—Re. 1 per annum.
retail in bottles or tins above 60, but not exceeding 200 gallons—Rs. 2½ per annum.
retail in bottles or tins above 200, but not exceeding 500 gallons—Rs. 5 per annum.
wholesale *i. e.* above 500 gallons—Rs. 24 per annum.

viii. *Skins and bones.*

(*a*) *Skins.* Rs. (3) three per annum up to three (3) three maunds and Re. 1 one extra for every additional 3 maunds up to (27) twenty seven maunds and Rs. 12 twelve above 27 twenty seven maunds.

(*b*) *Bones.* Rs. (3) three to Rs. (12) twelve per year for quantities exceeding one Indian maund of (82) eighty two lbs.(Avoir).

SECTION 55.

Storing and selling meat.

License form B————(as appended below.)

Conditions.

1. The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

2. The meat shall not be exposed to public gaze.

3. The meat offered for sale shall always be in good condition.

4. The license-holder shall, without demur, abide by the decision of such Officer as may be appointed from time to time by the Committee on that behalf, as to whether any meat offered for sale is wholesome or not and shall remove and destroy any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

5. The shop and the license shall always be liable to inspection by the President, members of the Committee, and its officers, and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

6. The license-holder shall pay such fees as may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

SLAUGHTERING ANIMALS.

License form C————(as appended).

Conditions.

1. The building to be used as a slaughter house shall be enclosed and protected from public view.

2. The slaughter house shall be kept scrupulously clean and all refuse matter, etc., shall be promptly removed and disposed of.

3. The slaughter house shall be liable to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

4. The license-holder shall pay any fees that may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

5. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time.

6. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

7. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

The following license-fee shall be charged :—

1. Private slaughter houses— Rs. 5 per annum.
2. Slaughter of cattle in public slaughter houses—chs. 2 per head.
3. Slaughter of sheep, goats and pigs in public slaughter houses—cash 8 per head.

A. License granted under section 53 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 *and* II *of* 1088.

Serial No.	Name and description of place of business.	Purpose for which license was granted.	Name of license-holder.	Conditions on which license has been granted.	Date of license.	Signature of license-holder	Signature of President.	Remarks.
				1. The roof of any building used for the purpose shall be made of non-inflammable materials. 2. The place of business shall be denoted by a sign-board placed in a conspicuous part of the land or building showing the number and date of the license, the name of the license-holder, and the nature of the business carried on. 3. The license-holder shall do no other business of the description mentioned in section 53 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088 than those mentioned in the license. 4. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be imposed under the rules passed under section 95 of the Regulation. 5. The place shall be subject to inspection by the President and members of the Committee and officers of the Committee not below the rank of a Sub-Overseer and any Police officer not below the rank of an Inspector. 6. The license shall be liable to inspection by the persons above named. 7. The premises shall be kept in such a state of cleanliness as not to cause nuisance to the neighbourhood and in such a state of preservation as not to be dangerous to life, health or property. 8. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him from time to time by the Committee. 9. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the conditions of the license by his agents or servants. 10. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.				

B.

License for storing and selling meat intended for sale.

SECTION 55 OF REGULATION III OF 1076 AS AMENDED BY REGULATIONS V OF 1085 AND II OF 1088.

You.....are hereby permitted to use .....for the sale and storing of meat intended for food under the conditions herein mentioned.

Conditions.

The place shall be denoted by a sign-board containing the number of the license and the name of the license-holder with the inscription of the words "Meat Shop."

2. The meat shall not be exposed to public gaze.

3. The meat offered for sale shall always be in good condition.

4. The license-holder shall, without demur, abide by the decision of such officer as may be appointed from time to time by the Committee on that behalf, as to whether any meat offered for sale is wholesome or not and shall remove and destroy immediately any meat declared unwholesome by such officer.

5. The shop and the license shall always be liable to inspection by the President, members of the Committee, and its officers and an officer of the Police Department not below the rank of an Inspector.

6. The license-holder shall pay such fees as may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

7. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

8. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

President.

C.

License for slaughtering animals under section 55 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088.

You.....within the town are hereby permitted to use..... .....for slaughtering any animal intended for food and in so doing shall conform to the conditions hereinunder mentioned.

Conditions.

1. The building to be used as a slaughter house shall be enclosed and protected from public view.

2. The slaughter house shall be kept scrupulously clean and all refuse matter, etc., shall be promptly removed and disposed of.

3. The slaughter house shall be liable to inspection by the President, any member of the Committee, or by any of the Committee's subordinate officials.

4. The license-holder shall pay any fee that may be assessed under the rules that may be passed under section 95 of the Regulation.

5. The license-holder shall obey all lawful orders given to him by the Committee from time to time.

6. The license-holder shall hold himself responsible for any acts of omission or commission in violation of the above conditions by his agents or servants.

7. This license shall hold good until the end of the official year in which it is granted unless cancelled earlier for reasons which may seem sufficient to the Committee.

President.

The following revised Rules are passed, under sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, for regulating the opening and control of private markets in the towns which come under the operation of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation, III of 1076, *as amended by Regulations, V of* **1085** *and II of* **1088** :—

I. No private market for the sale of meat, fish, grain, fruit, vegetables, or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, or for the sale live-stock or poultry, may be opened or used within the limits of a town, except with the previous permission, in writing of the Town Improvement Committee.

II. Applications for licenses to open newly, or to continue to use, private markets, shall be made by the owners thereof, to the President of the Town Improvement Committee, not less than thirty days before they open them or before the commencement of the official year during which they intend to continue to use them, as the case may be.

III. Every application for a license to open a new private market shall contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) the full name, age, occupation and place of residence of the applicant;

(*b*) the specification of the land upon which the market is proposed to be opened, by boundaries, survey number and acreage;

(*c*) the nature and extent of the right which the applicant has over the land.

(*d*) and the articles for the sale of which the proposed site is to be used as a market.

IV. The application shall be accompanied by a sketch showing the number and disposition of the shops, stalls and open space within the market, the approaches, entrances, passages, gates, drains, cesspits and the provisions for latrines and urinals, if any, contained therein.

V. On receipt of the application, the Committee shall cause a notice to be published inviting persons to put forward their objections if any, within **7** days from the date of such notice. The Committee may also authorise one or more of its members, or the Sanitary Inspector (Health Officer in the case of Trivandrum) to inspect the locality and report if the place is one in respect of which a license may be granted.

VI. On receipt of such report and after considering the objections preferred if any, the Committee shall pass such orders on the application as it

deems fit. No license shall be given for a private market having an area of less than fifty cents.

VII. In every application for a license to continue the use of an existing private market the applicant shall state the period during which he has been already using the place as a licensed private market, and the alterations in the number and disposition of shops, stalls, &c., if any, made after the grant of the last license.

VIII. The Committee shall dispose of all applications for licenses to open newly, or to contiue to use existing, private markets, and communicate their orders to the applicants within thirty days after the receipt of the applications, as required by Section 60 (6) of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

IX. A license fee of Rs. (15) fifteen per annum shall be levied if the area of the market is one acre or less, and Rs. (10) ten for every additional acre or fraction thereof.

X. On the applicant's paying the license fee, a license shall be issued to him.

XI. Every license granted under these rules shall expire at the end of the official year in which the market in respect of which the license has been is newly opened, or at the end of the official year for which it has been granted, as the case may be.

XII. The licensee shall observe the following conditions :—

(*a*) The stalls in the market shall be serially numbered.

(*b*) The market shall be swept every day and the premises shall be kept in a clean and sanitary condition. The floors of the stalls, especially where meat and fish are sold, shall be paved with bricks or plastered with cement, so as to be impervious, and regularly washed and kept free from bad odour. Every such market shall be provided with receptacles for spitting, and notices shall be affixed at conspicuous places on the wall, prohibiting the stall holders and the visitors from spitting on the floor or walls. Ropes for hanging carcasses and old dealwood boxes shall be strictly forbidden in the meat stall, and suitable iron hooks and chopping blocks provided instead. The blocks should be washed every day after use.

(*c*) No putrid matter or rubbish shall be allowed to remain in the stalls or in the market yard.

(*d*) Arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Committee for an ample supply of clean water for drainage and latrine accommodation.

(*e*) Beggars and mendicants soliciting alms shall be expelled from the market.

(*f*) No person suffering from any loathsome or contagious disease shall be admitted into the market or allowed to keep a stall in the market.

(*g*) No dog shall be allowed inside the market. Any dogs found in any such market may be destroyed by a Conservancy servant.

(*h*) No article of food unfit for human consumption shall be exposed for sale in the market.

(*i*) All such articles as have been condemned by any member of the Committee, by the Health Officer, by the Sanitary Inspector, or by any other officer specially appointed for the purpose, shall at once be destroyed and the owner shall have no claim for compensation for any loss arising therefrom.

(*j*) Fish, meat and vegetables shall be kept for sale in such separate parts of the market as shall be assigned for the purpose by the Committee.

(*k*) One room shall be set apart in the market, free of charge, for the use, if required, of the officers of the Committee.

(*l*) The market and the stalls shall aways be open to inspection by the President, the members of the Committee, the Health Officer, the Sanitary Inspector, or other officer specially appointed or deputed of for the purpose.

(*m*) No part of the market nor any stalls shall be made use for the purpose of human habitation (except in the case of a watcher or any one else appointed for that purpose) or for the tethering of cattle.

(*n*) Every market shall be limewashed within and without at least once in every six months.

(*o*) Weights and measures bearing the Government stamp shall alone be used in all markets.

(*p*) The market shall not be held before 6 A. M. or after 8 P. M.

(*q*) The license holder shall duly and properly carry out any order that the Committee may issue under Section 62 of the Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation.

XIII. The licensee of a private market shall keep.—

(1) a register showing the number of permanent stalls in it, the names of the occupiers of each stall from time to time, and the rent of each stall; and

(2) a register of persons who sell articles in the market outside the stalls, and the rent, if any, he gets from them.

These registers shall always be open for inspection when required by the President, the members of the Committee, the Health Officer, or the Sanitary Inspector.

XIV. The licensee shall hold himself responsible for any act of omission or of a commission in violation of the conditions of the license on the part of his agents, lessees or servants.

XV. These rules shall come into force from the 1st Kumbhom 1087.

Rules regarding the introduction of the house-scavenging in the town of Nagercoil passed by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore on the 19th April 1905 (7th Medom 1080) under section 88 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088.

I. The parts of the town to be brought under the system will be declared in the Gazette and notified by beat of tom-tom.

II. House-scavenging in the parts so declared will be compulsory. But houses to which there is no easy access without trenching on the privacy and sentiment of the occupants as well as unoccupied houses shall be excluded from the operation of these rules.

III. The houses within the declared limits will be serially numbered and each street will be designated by a separate name.

IV. A register containing serial number, name, if any, of the houses and their owners or occupiers shall be prepared and kept in the Sanitary Inspector's Office and a duplicate thereof filed in the Committee's Office.

V. Owners or occupiers of houses shall be required to make such arrangements as may be required by the Sanitary Inspector in each case to facilitate cleaning by the scavengers.

VI. A quarterly fee for every occupied house not exempted under the latter part of Rule II shall be levied from the occupier at the following rates :—

1. Houses whose annual rental is below Rs. 12, 2¼ fanams per quarter,

2. All other houses whose annual rental is Rs. 12 and above and which do not pay house tax, 3½ fanams per quarter.

3. All houses paying house tax of Rs. 1½ and below, 5¼ fanams per quarter.

4. All houses paying house tax above Rs. 1½, 7 fanams per quarter and that fees for hostels, firms, schools &c. be levied at special rates hereafter to be decided.

The fee shall be paid within the last day of the 1st month in the quarter to which it relates.

VII. Scavengers will ordinarily call between 7 and 10 A. M. every day and a house-to-house inspection will be made from time to time to see whether scavenging is being done properly. The inspection shall be made subject, as far as may be, to the provisions of section 116 of the Regulation.

VIII. The scavenger is bound to announce himself before entering a privy.

IX. Whoever disobeys any direction given or notice issued by the President under these Rules shall be liable to punishment under section 82 of the Regulation.

Town Improvement Committee, Nagercoil.

Rules relating to the introduction and collection of house tax in the town of Nagercoil under Sections 86 and 96 of Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 *and* II *of* 1088.

1. A list of all the buildings and such lands as are used as public cart stands and for similar purposes within the town shall be prepared by the Sanitary Inspector with the aid of the local Proverthicar under the instructions of the President in such form as the Committee may prescribe.

2. The house-tax registers will then be examined and revised, if need be, by the members in charge of the respective wards in the town. It will then be notified by beat of drum within the town that before a specified date objection in respect of the assessment should be preferred to the Committee and that the Committee will be prepared to hear and dispose of the objections on a specified date. After hearing and disposing of the objection, if any, the assessment registers will be passed by the Committee.

3. If at any time it appears to the Committee that any property has been inadequately assessed or improperly omitted from the assessment register they may amend the said registers in such manner as they deem just, provided that no such direction shall be given unless the person concerned shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to show cause to the Committee why the assessment register should not be amended as proposed.

Any person may at any time not being less than 30 days before the end of financial year move the President by revision petition to reduce the tax to which he is liable for the coming year on the ground that the annual value of the property in respect of which the tax is imposed has decreased, since the general assessment or last general revision of the assessment register. Such petition shall be disposed of after giving the petitioner a reasonable opportunity to appear either in person or by authorised agent and to represent his case.

4. If any building has been vacant for not less than 60 consecutive days in a half-year, the President shall on demand by the owner, refund so much not exceeding one-half of the tax paid for that half-year, as is proportionate to the number of days during which such building has been vacant

Every demand for a refund under this section shall be made during the half year in respect of which the refund is sought or in the following half-year and not afterwards, and no person shall be entitled to such refund unless he, at or about the time (not later than 15 days) that the building became vacant, gave notice of such vacancy to the President.

5. When any building is built, rebuilt, or enlarged the owner shall give notice thereof to the President within 15 days from the date of completion of such building, re-building or enlargement, or from the date of occupation of such building whichever date happens first. The Committee shall at any time on receipt of the said notice or on their own motion assess the the tax leviable in respect of the building and the instalment for the half year in which the assessment is made shall be payable within 30 days after the date of receipt of the President's notice to the effect by the owner, or within 15 days after the disposal of any revision petition which may be presented by the party; provided that, if such date of completion or occupation falls within the last two months of a half year no tax or enhanced tax as the case may be, shall be levied in respect of the building for that half year.

6. When any building is completely demolished or destroyed the owner or in his absence the occupier if any, thereof, may give information in writing to the President of such demolition or destruction and until such information is given such owner shall be liable at the descretion of the Committee to payment of all taxes which would have been leviable had such building not been demolished or destroyed. If the said information is given within the 1st two months of a half year no tax, shall thereafter, be levied in respect of the building and any tax which may have been levied for that half year shall be refunded.

Collection of taxes.

7. The yearly tax leviable on buildings and such lands as are used as public cart stands and for similar purposes within the town is at the rate of two per cent on the annual rental value of the property assessed and it comes into force from 1st Vrischikam 1085 (as per G. O Nos. G. 2975 dated 18th June '09, G. 3923 dated 4th August '09 and the Resolution of the Committee dated 10th July '09 notified in the Gazette of 3rd August 1909.)

8. The tax imposed upon buildings and lands shall be payable by the owners thereof in two equal half yearly instalments. The instalments for each half year shall be payable within 30 days after the commencement of that half year unless a revision petition has been presented to the President regarding the assessment in which case the payment may be postponed until 15 days after the disposal of such petition. The 1st instalment should be paid before the end of Avany and the 2nd instalment before the end of Masy of each year.

9. A separate demand register shall be maintained in the form prescribed by the President. Any change or alteration in the assessment list shall be noted in this Register.

10. The tax is to be paid to the Sanitary Inspector or to any other officer whom the President may authorise in that behalf on or before the day

fixed for payment and the payer shall be entitled to a receipt signed by the Sanitary Inspector or such other officer as may be authorised by the President for the payment so made.

Such receipt shall specify

(a) The number of the house in the assessment register.

(b) The date of the grant thereof.

(c) The name of the person to whom it is granted.

(d) The period for which the payment has been made.

(e) The amount in respect of which it is granted.

11. All taxes and fees recoverable under the Regulation III of 1076 as amended by Regulations V of 1085 and II of 1088 shall as provided in section 107 of the said Regulation be treated as arrears of public revenue within the meaning of the Revenue Recovery Regulation I of 1068 and be recovered as such under the provisions of that Regulation, the President exercising the powers of a Division Peishkar and the Sanitary Inspector, the powers of a Tahsildar and the Overseers the powers of a Proverthicar.

12. All orders already passed and all Notifications already issued on the subject shall be considered to have been respectively passed and issued under these rules.

13. These rules shall come into force from the date of publication.

SCHEDULE OF STAMP REGULATION IV OF 1080.

Amended by Regulation IV of 1087.

STAMP-DUTY ON INSTRUMENTS.

For the purpose of the Schedule, one rupee shall be equal to 28 Chs.

eight annas	,,	14	,,
four ,,	,,	7	,,
two ,,	,,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	,,
one ,,	,,	$1\frac{3}{4}$	,,

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
1 ACKNOWLEDGMENT of a debt exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value written or signed by, or on behalf of, a debtor in order to supply evidence of such debt in any book (other than a banker's pass-book) or on a separate piece of paper when such book or paper is left in the creditor's possession; provided that such acknowledgment does not contain any promise to pay the debt or any stipulation to pay interest or to deliver any goods or other property	One anna.
2 ADMINISTRATION BOND—	
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
3 ADOPTION-DEED, that is to say, any instrument (other than a will) recording an adoption or conferring or purporting to confer an authority to adopt ...	Ten rupees where no *adiyara* is payable.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
4. AFFIDAVIT, including an affirmation or declaration in the case of persons by law allowed to affirm or declare instead of swearing	One rupee.
Exemptions. Affidavit or declaration in writing when made— (*a*) as a condition of enlistment in the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard. (*b*) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court; or (*c*) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance.	
5 AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT—	
(*a*) if relating to the sale of a bill of exchange;	One anna.
(*b*) if relating to the sale of a Government security or share in an incorporated company or other body corporate	Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the security or share.
(*c*) if not otherwise provided for	Eight annas.
Exemptions. Agreement or memorandum of agreement— (*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandise exclusively, not being a NOTE OR MEMORANDUM chargeable under No. 43; (*b*) made by the ryots for the cultivation of cardamoms for Our Government.	

AGREEMENT TO LEASE. *See* LEASE (No. 35).	
6. AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE, that is to say, any instrument evidencing an agreement relating to—	
(1) the deposit of title-deeds or instruments constituting or being evidence of the title to any property whatever (other than a marketable security), or	
(2) the pawn or pledge of movable property where such deposit, pawn or pledge has been made by way of security for the repayment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan or an existing or future debt –	
(*a*) if such loan or debt is repayable on demand or more than three months from the date of the instrument evidencing the agreement	The same duty as a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.
(*b*) if such loan or debt is repayable not more than three months from the date of such instrument	Half the duty payable on a Bill of Exchange [No. 12 (*b*)] for the amount secured.
Exemption.	
Instrument of pawn or pledge of goods if unattested.	
7. APPOINTMENT IN EXECUTION OF A POWER, whether of trustees or of property, movable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
8. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION made otherwise than under an order of the Court in the course of a suit —	

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
(*a*) Appraisement or valuation made for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory between parties either by agreement or operation of law.	
(*b*) Appraisement of crops for the purposes of ascertaining the amount to be given to a landlord as rent.	
9. APPRENTICESHIP-DEED, including every writing relating to the service or tution of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment	Five rupees.
10. ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	Twenty-five rupees.
Exemption.	
Articles of any Association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1063. (Indian Companies Act, 1882). *See also* MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY (No. 39).	
ASSIGNMENT.—*See* CONVEYANCE No. (23), TRANSFER (No. 62) and TRANSFER OF LEASE (No. 63) as the case may be.	

ATTORNEY.—*See* POWER OF ATTORNEY (No. 48)

AUTHORITY TO ADOPT.—*See* ADOPTION-DEED (No. 3).

11. AWARD, that is to say, any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire, not being an award directing a partition on a reference made otherwise than by an order of the Court in the course of a suit—	
(*a*) where the amount or value of the property to which the award relates as set forth in such award does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Award made by any Revenue Settlement Officer or by a Panchayet convened by such officer under any rules or regulations passed by Government for the settlement of boundary disputes.	
12. BILL OF EXCHANGE [as defined by section 3, (2) and (3)], not being a BOND, bank-note or currency note—	
(*a*) where payable on demand	One anna.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.								
	If drawn singly.			If drawn in set of two, for each part of the set.			If drawn in set of three, for each part of the set.		
	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.	Rs.	as.	ps.
(b) where payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight.—									
Rs. ...									
if the amount of the bill or note does not exceed ... ... 200 ...	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
if it exceeds Rs. 200 and does not exceed ... ... 400 ...	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Do 400 do ... ... 600 ...	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0
Do 600 do ... ... 1,000 ...	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	4	0
Do 1,000 do ... ... 1,200 ...	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	6	0
Do 1,200 do ... ... 1,600 ...	1	8	0	0	12	0	0	8	0
Do 1,600 do ... ... 2,500 ...	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	12	0
Do 2,500 do ... ... 5,000 ...	4	8	0	2	4	0	1	8	0
Do 5,000 do ... ... 7,500 ...	6	12	0	3	6	0	2	4	0
Do 7,500 do ... ... 10,000 ...	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
Do 10,000 do ... ... 15,000 ...	13	8	0	6	12	0	4	8	0
Do 15,000 do ... ... 20,000 ...	18	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	0
Do 20,000 do ... ... 25,000 ...	22	8	0	11	4	0	7	8	0
Do 25,000 do ... ... 30,000 ...	27	0	0	13	8	0	9	0	0
and for every additional Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000 ...	9	0	0	4	8	0	3	0	0
(c) where payable at more than one year after date or sight									
13. BILL OF LADING (including a thorough bill of lading)									

Exemptions.

(a) Bill of lading when the goods therein described are received at a place within the limits of any port and are to be delivered at another place within the limits of the same port.

(b) Bill of lading when executed out of Travancore and relating to property to be delivered in Travancore.

14. BOND [as defined by section 3 (5)], not being a DEBENTURE (No. 27) and not being otherwise provided for by this Regulation or by the Court-fees Regulation for the time being in force—

where the amount or value secured does not exceed Rs. 10				... Two annas.
where it exceeds Rs. 25 and does not exceed Rs.			50	Four annas.
Do	50	Do	100	Eight annas.
Do	100	Do	200	One rupee.
Do	200	Do	300	One rupee eight annas.
Do	300	Do	400	Two rupees.
Do	400	Do	500	Two rupees eight annas.
Do	500	Do	600	Three rupees.
Do	600	Do	700	Three rupees eight annas.
Do	700	Do	800	Four rupees.
Do	800	Do	900	Four rupees eight annas.
Do	900	Do	1,000	Five rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000				... Two rupees eight annas.

See ADMINISTRATION-BOND (No. 2), BOTTOMRY (BOND No. 15), CUSTOMS BOND (No. 26), INDEMNITY BOND (No. 34), RESPONDENTIA (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57).

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
Exemption.	
Bail bonds and recognizances executed in criminal cases.	
15. BOTTOMRY BOND, that is to say, any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to preserve the ship or prosecute her voyage	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
16. CANCELLATION—Instrument of (including any instrument by which any instrument previously executed is cancelled), if attested and not otherwise provided for	Five rupees.
See also Release (No. 55), Revocation of Settlement (No. 58–B), Surrender of Lease (No. 61), Revocation of Trust (No. 64–B).	
17. CERTIFICATE OF SALE (in respect of each property put up as a separate lot and sold) granted to the purchaser of any property sold by publication by a Civil Court, by the Dewan or any Revenue Officer—	
(a) where the purchase-money does not exceed Rs. 10	Two annas.
(b) where the purchase-money exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25 ...	Four annas.
(c) In any other case	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the purchase-money only.

18. CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT evidencing the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any incorporated company or other body corporate, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such company or body ...	One anna.
See also LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES (No. 35)	
19. CHARTER-PARTY, that is to say any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug steamer) whereby a vessel or some specified principal part thereof is left for the specified purposes of the charterer.	One rupee.
20. CHEQUE [as defined by section 3 (7)]	One anna.
21. CHITTY OR KURIYARIOLA where the total amount subscribed exceeds Rs. 100	One rupee.
22 COMPOSITION-DEED, that is to say any instrument executed by a debtor whereby he conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors or whereby payment of a composition on dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors.	Five rupees.
23. CONVEYANCE [as defined by section 3 (8)], not being a TRANSFER charged or exempted under No. 62,—	
where the amount or value of the consideration for such conveyance as set forth therein does not exceed Rs. 50	Eight annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper Stamp-duty.
where it exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100	One rupee.
Do 100 Do 200	Two rupees.
Do 200 Do 300	Three rupees.
Do 300 Do 400	Four rupees.
Do 400 Do 500	Five rupees.
Do 500 Do 600	Six rupees
Do 600 Do 700	Seven rupees.
Do 700 Do 800	Eight rupees.
Do 800 Do 900	Nine rupees.
Do 900 Do 1,000	Ten rupees.
and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Assignment of Copyright by entry made under Regulation II of 1039, section 2.	
CO-PARTNERSHIP DEED—*See* PARTNERSHIP (No. 46).	
24. COPY OR EXTRACT certified to be a true copy or extract, by or by order of any public officer and not chargeable under the law for the time being in force relating to court-fees—	
(i) if the original was not chargeable with duty or if the duty with which it was chargeable does not exceed one rupee	Eight annas.
(ii) in any other case	One rupee.

Exemption.

Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose.

25. COUNTERPART OR DUPLICATE of any instrument chargeable with duty and in respect of which the proper duty has been paid—

(*a*) if the duty with which the original instrument is chargeable does not exceed one rupee	The same duty as is payable on the original.
(*b*) in any other case	One rupee.

Exemption.

Counterpart of any lease granted to a cultivator when such lease is exempted from duty . ...

26. CUSTOMS-BOND—

(*a*) where the amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.

27. DEBENTURE (whether a mortgage debenture or not) being a marketable security transferable—

(*a*) by endorsement or by a separate instrument of transfer;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the same amount.
(*b*) by delivery	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.

Explanation.—The term Debenture includes any interest coupons attached thereto but the amount of such coupons shall not be included in estimating the duty.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
Exemption	
A debenture issued by an incorporated company or other body corporate in terms of a registered mortgage-deed, duly stamped in respect of the full amount of debentures to be issued thereunder; whereby the company or body borrowing makes over, in whole or in part, their property to trustees for the benefit of the debenture-holders: provided that the debentures so issued are expressed to be issued in terms of the said mortgage-deed.	
See also BOND No. 14; and section 57.	
DECLARATION OF ANY TRUST. *See* TRUST No. 64.	
28. DELIVERY-ORDER IN RESPECT OF GOODS, that is to say, any instrument entitling any person therein named, or his assignee or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such instrument being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods upon the sale or tansfer of the property therein, when such goods exceed in value twenty rupees.	One anna.
DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS. *See* AGREEMENT relating to DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE No. 6.	"
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. PARTNERSHIP No. 46.	
29. DIVORCE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument by which any person effects the dissolution of his marriage	One rupee.

DOWER—Instrument of. *See* SETTLEMENT No. 58.	
DUPLICATE. *See* COUNTERPART (No. 25).	
30 ENTRY AS A VAKIL ON THE ROLL OF THE HIGH COURT, DISTRICT COURT, MUNSIFF'S COURT OR MAGISTRATE'S COURT.	
(*a*) High Court	Three hundred and fifty rupees.
(*b*) District Court	One-hundred rupees.
(*c*) Munsiff's Court	Fifty rupees.
(*d*) District Magistrate's Court and Courts subordinate to the same ...	Fifty rupees.
(*e*) Any Subordinate Magistrate's Court	Ten rupees.
31. EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY—Instrument of	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property of greatest value as set forth in such instrument.
EXTRACT *See* COPY (No. 24).	
32. FURTHER CHARGE—Instrument of, that is to say, any instrument imposing a further charge on mortgaged property—	
(*a*) when the original mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (*a*) of Article No. 40 (that is, with possession)	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(b) when such mortgage is one of the description referred to in clause (b) of Article No. 40, (that is, without possession)—	
(i) If at the time of execution of the instrument of further charge, possession of the property is given or agreed to be given under such instrument	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the total amount of the charge (including the original mortgage and any further charge already made) less the duty already paid on such original mortgage and further charge.
(ii) if possession is not so given	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the further charge secured by such instrument.
33. GIFT—Instrument of, not being a Settlement No. 58 or Will or Transfer (No. 62)	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the property as set forth in such instrument.
HIRING AGREEMENT or agreement for service.—*See* Agreement (No. 5.)	
4. INDEMNITY-BOND	The same duty as a Security Bond (No. 57) for the same amount.
INSPECTORSHIP-DEED. *See* Commission-Deed (No 22.)	

INSURANCE.—*See* POLICY OF INSURANCE (No. 47.)

35. **LEASE** including an under-lease or sub-lease and any agreement to let or sub-let—

(*a*) where by such lease the rent is fixed and no premium is paid or delivered—

(i) where the lease purports to be for a term of less than one year; ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the whole amount payable or deliverable under such lease.
(ii) where the lease purports to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years;	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iii) where the lease purports to be for a term in excess of three years; ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent reserved.
(iv) where the lease does not purport to be for any definite term ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of the average annual rent which would be paid or delivered for the first ten years if the lease continued so long.
(v) where the lease purports to be in perpetuity;	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to one-fifth of the whole amount of rents which would be paid or delivered in respect of the first fifty years of the lease.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
(*b*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced and where no rent is reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease.
(*c*) where the lease is granted for a fine or premium or for money advanced in addition to rent reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount or value of such fine or premium or advance as set forth in the lease, in addition to the duty which would have been payable on such lease if no fine or premium or advance had been paid or delivered; Provided that, in any case when an agreement to lease is stamped with the *ad valorem* stamp required for a lease, and a lease in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such lease shall not exceed eight annas.
Exemptions.	
(*a*) Lease, executed in the case of a cultivator and for the purposes of cultivation (including a lease of trees for the production of food or drink) without the payment or delivery of any fine or premium, when a definite term is expressed and such term does not exceed one year, or when the average annual rent reserve does not exceed Rs. 100.	
(*b*) Leases of fisheries granted by Our Government.	

Explanations.—

(i) The term "fine" or "premium" does not include the payment of rent such as muppattam, pattapidivatu in marayaputtam leases and the like but includes the fees paid at the grant or renewal of kanom and other deeds specified in section 3, clause 15 (*a*) and (*b*).

(ii) Any one obtaining wet or garden land for purposes directly or indirectly connected with cultivating or planting is a "cultivator" within the meaning of the Exemption here and in Article No. 53 (Exemption c.)

36 LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any company or proposed company, or in respect of any loan to be raised by any company or proposed company.. ... ... — One anna.

See also CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT (No. 18.)

37. LETTER OF CREDIT, that is to say, any instrument by which one person authorizes another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn. .. — One anna.

LETTER OF GUARANTEE—*See* AGREEMENT (No. 5.)

38. LETTER OF LICENSE, that is to say, any agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own direction .. .. — Ten rupees

39. MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY—

(*a*) if accompanied by Articles of Association under section 37 of Regulation I of 1063 Indian Companies Act, 1882 ... ... — Fifteen rupees.

(*b*) if not so accompanied .. .. — Forty rupees.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
Exemption.	
Memorandum of any association not formed for profit and registered under section 26 of Regulation I of 1863 (Indian Companies Act, 1882).	
40. MORTGAGE-DEED, not being an AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6), BOTTOMRY BOND (No. 15), MORTGAGE OF A CROP (No. 41), RESPONDENTIA BOND (No. 56), SECURITY BOND (No. 57)—	
(*a*) when possession of the property or any part of the property comprised in such deed is given by the mortgagor or agreed to be given ...	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount secured by such deed.
(*b*) when possession is not given or agreed to be given as aforesaid ...	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured by such deed.
Explanation.—A mortgagor who gives to the mortgagee a power-of-attorney to collect rents or a lease of the property mortgaged or part thereof, is deemed to give possession within the meaning of this Article—	
when a collateral or auxiliary or additional or substituted security, or by way of further assurance for the above mentioned purpose where the principal or primary security is duly stamped—	
for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 1,000	Eight annas.
and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 1,000 ...	Eight annas.

Exemptions.

(1) Instruments executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation IV of 1066, or by their sureties as security for the repayment of such advances.

(2) Letter of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

40. MORTGAGE OF A CROP, including any instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the payment of a loan made upon any mortgage of a crop, whether the crop is or is not in existence at the time of the mortgage

(a) when the loan is repayable not more than three months from the date of the instrument—

for any sum secured not exceeding Rs. 200	One anna.
and for every Rs. 200 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 200 ...	One anna.

(b) when the loan is repayable more than three months, but not more than one year, from the date of the instrument—

for every sum secured not exceeding Rs. 100	Two annas.
and for every Rs. 100 or part thereof secured in excess of Rs. 100 ...	Two annas.

41. NOTARIAL ACT, that is to say, any instrument, endorsement, note, attestation, certificate or entry not being a PROTEST (No. 50) made or signed by the Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, or by any other person lawfully acting as a Notary Public ... ... One rupee.

See also PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE (No. 50).

42. NOTE OR MEMORANDUM sent by a Broker or Agent to his principals intimating the purchase or sale on account of such principal— ... One anna.

(a) of any goods exceeding in value, twenty rupees .. .. Two annas.

(b) of any stock or marketable security exceeding in value twenty rupees ... Subject to a maximum of ten rupees, one anna for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof of the value of the stock or security.

43. NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP ... ... Eight annas.

See also PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 51).

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
ORDER FOR THE PAYMENT OF MONEY.—*See* Bill of Exchange (No. 12).	
PARTITION—Instrument of [as defined by section 3 (14)]	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the value of the separated share or shares of the property.

N. B.—The largest share remaining after the property is partitioned (or if there are two or more shares of equal value and not smaller than any of the other shares, then one of such equal shares) shall be deemed to be that from which the other shares are separated:

Provided always that—

(*a*) when an instrument of partition containing an agreement to divide property in severalty is executed and a partition is effected in pursuance of such agreement, the duty chargeable upon the instrument effecting such partition shall be reduced by the amount of duty paid in respect of the first instrument, but shall not be less than eight annas;

(*b*) where land is held on Revenue Settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and paying the full assessment, the value for the purpose of duty shall be calculated at not more than five times the annual revenue;

(*c*) where a final order for effecting a partition passed by any Revenue-authority or an award by an arbitrator directing a partition, is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of partition, and an instrument of partition in pursuance of such order or award is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.

46. PARTNERSHIP—	
A.—INSTRUMENT OF—	
(*a*) where the capital of the partnership does not exceed Rs. 500	Two rupees eight annas.
(*b*) in any other case	Ten rupees.
B.—DISSOLUTION OF	Five rupees.
PAWN OR PLEDGE.—*See* AGREEMENT RELATING TO DEPOSIT OF TITLE-DEEDS, PAWN OR PLEDGE (No. 6.)	
47. POLICY OF INSURANCE—	
A.—SEA-INSURANCE (*see* section 9)	
(1) for or upon any voyage—	
(i) where the premium or consideration does not exceed the rate of two annas or one-eighth per centum of the amount insured by the policy...	One anna.
(ii) in any other case, in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1,000 rupees insured by the policy	Two annas.
(2) for time	
(ii) in respect of every full sum of 1,000 rupees and also any fractional part of 1 000 rupees insured by the policy—	
where the insurance shall be made for any time not exceeding six months	Two annas.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
where the insurance shall be made for any time exceeding six months and not exceeding twelve months	Four annas.
B.—Fire Insurance—	
(1) In respect of an original policy—	
(i) when the sum insured does not exceed Rs. 5,000	Eight annas.
(ii) in any other case	One rupee.
(2) In respect of each receipt for any payment of a premium on any renewal of an original policy.	One half of the duty payable in respect of the original policy in addition to the amount if any chargeable under article No. 53.
C.—Accident and Sickness Insurance—	
(a) against railway accident valid for a single journey only	One anna.

Exemption.	
When issued to a passenger travelling by the intermediate or the third class in any railway	
(b) In any other case--for the maximum amount which may become payable in the case of any single accident or sickness where such amount does not exceed Rs. 1,000, and also where such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000 for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof	Two annas.
D.—LIFE INSURANCE OR OTHER INSURANCE NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED FOR except such a RE-INSURANCE as is described in Division E of this Article—	
for every sum insured not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and also for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof insured in excess of Rs. 1,000—	
(i) if drawn singly	Six annas.
(ii) if drawn in duplicate, for each part	Three annas.
Exemption.	
Policies of Life Insurance granted by Our Government in accordance with the State Life Insurance Rules.	
E.—RE-INSURANCE BY AN INSURANCE COMPANY, which has granted a POLICY OF SEA-INSURANCE OR A POLICY OF FIRE-INSURANCE with another company by way of indemnity or guarantee against the payment on the original insurance of a certain part of the sum insured thereby ...	One-quarter of the duty payable in respect of the original insurance but not less than one anna or more than one rupee.

Description of Insurance.	Proper stamp-duty.
General Exemption.	
Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance: Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bears the stamp prescribed by this Regulation for such policy nothing shall be claimable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose, except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned.	
48. POWER-OF-ATTORNEY [as defined by section 3 (21)] not being a PROXY (No. 52),—	
(*a*) when executed for the sole purpose of procuring the registration of one or more documents in relation to a single transaction or for admitting execution of one or more such documents	Eight annas.
(*b*) when authorising one person or more to act in a single transaction other than the case mentioned in clause (*a*)	One rupee.
(*c*) when authorising not more than five persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally	Five rupees.
(*d*) when authorising more than five but not more than ten persons to act jointly and severally in more than one transaction or generally ...	Ten rupees.
(*e*) when given for consideration and authorising the attorney to sell any immovable property	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of the consideration.

(*f*) in any other case	One rupee for each person authorized. *N. B.*—The term "registration" includes every operation incidental to registration under the Registration Regulation for the time being in force.
Explanation.—For the purpose of this Article more persons than one when belonging to the same firm shall be deemed to be one person.	
49. PROMISSORY NOTE [as defined by section 8 (22)]	The same duty as a bill of exchange (No. 12) according as it is payable on demand or payable otherwise than on demand as the case may be.
50. PROTEST OF BILL OR NOTE, that is to say, any declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person lawfully acting as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note ...	One rupee.
51. PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP, that is to say, any declaration of the particulars of her voyage drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship, when such declaration is attested or certified by a Notary Public or other person lawfully acting as such	One rupee.
See also NOTE OF PROTEST BY THE MASTER OF A SHIP (No. 44.)	
52. PROXY empowering any person to vote at any one election of the members of a Town Improvement Committee, or at any one meeting of (*a*) members of an incorporated company or other body corporate whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, or (*b*) proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution	One anna.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
53. RECEIPT [as defined by section 3 (23)] for any money or other property the amount or value of which exceeds twenty rupees	One anna.
Exemptions.	
Receipt—	
(*a*) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped or exempted under the proviso to section 5 (instruments executed on behalf of Our Government) acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured;	
(*b*) for any payment of money without consideration;	
(*c*) for any payment of rent by a cultivator;	
(*d*) for pay or allowances by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of the Nayar Brigade or the Body-Guard when serving in such capacity;	
(*e*) given by the holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either the Nayar Brigade or Body-Guard and serving in such capacity;	
(*f*) or pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity.	
given for money or securities for money deposited in the hands of any Banker to be accounted for;	

Provided that the same is not expressed to be received of, or by the hands of, any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for:	
rovided also that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of, or in any incorporated company or other body corporate or such proposed or intended company or body or in respect of a debenture being a marketable security.	
54. RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY—	
(a) If the consideration for which the property was mortgaged does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance (No. 23) for the amount of such consideration as set forth in the Re-conveyance.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
55. RELEASE, that is to say, any instrument (not being such a release as is provided for by section 25) whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property—	
(a) if the amount or value of the claim does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for such amount or value as set forth in the Release.
b) in any other case	Ten rupees.
56. RESPONDENTIA BOND, that is to say, any instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount of the loan secured.

Description of Instrument.	Proper stamp-duty.
REVOCATION OF ANY TRUST OR SETTLEMENT.—*See* SETTLEMENT. (No. 58), TRUST (No. 64).	
57. SECURITY-BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed by way of security for the due execution of an office, or to account for money or other property received by virtue thereof or executed by a surety to secure the due performance of a contract,—	
(*a*) when the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for the amount secured.
(*b*) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemptions.	
Bond or other instrument—	
(*a*) executed by persons taking advances under the Agricultural Loans Regulation as security for the repayment of such advances;	
(*b*) executed by officers of Government or their sureties to secure the due execution of an office or the due accounting for money or other property received by virtue thereof	
58. SETTLEMENT—	
A. INSTRUMENT OF, (including a deed of dower)	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property settled as set forth in such settlement.

	Provided that, where an agreement to settle is stamped with the stamp required for an instrument of settlement and an instrument of settlement in pursuance of such agreement is subsequently executed, the duty on such instrument shall not exceed eight annas.
B—REVOCATION OF—	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument of Revocation but not exceeding ten rupees.
See also TRUST (No. 64).	
59. SHARE WARRANTS to bearer issued under Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882)	One and a half times the duty payable on a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the nominal amount of the shares specified in the warrant.
Exemption.	
Share warrant when issued by a company in pursuance of Regulation I of 1063 (Indian Companies Act, 1882), section 30, to have effect only upon payment, as composition for that duty to the collector of Stamp-revenue, of—	
(*a*) one and a half per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the company, or	

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
(b) if any company which has paid the said duty or composition in full subsequently issues an addition to its subscribed capital—one and a half per centum of the additional capital so issued.	
SCRIP—*See* CERTIFICATE No. (18).	
60. SHIPPING-ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	One anna.
61. SURRENDER OF LEASE—	
(a) when the duty with which the lease is chargeble does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such lease is chargeable.
(b) in any other case	Five rupees.
Exemption.	
Surrender of lease, when such lease is exempted from duty.	
62. TRANSFER (whether with or without considertion)—	
(a) of shares in an incorported company or other body corporate ...	One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the value of the share.
(b) of debentures, being marketable securities whether the debenture is liable to duty or not	One-half of the duty payable on a Conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the face amount of the debenture.
(c) of any interest secured by a bond mortgage-deed or policy of insurance,—	

(i) if the duty on such bond, mortgage-deed or policy does not exceed five rupees	The duty with which such bond mortgage-deed or policy of insurance is chargeable.
(ii) in any other case	Five rupees.
(*d*) by any private executor or administrator to any other person for the purpose of administering an estate	Ten rupees.
(*e*) of any trust-property without consideration from one trustee to another trustee or from a trustee to a beneficiary	Five rupees or such smaller amount as may be chargeable under clauses (*a*) to (*c*) of this Article.
Exemptions.	
Transfers by endorsement—	
(*a*) of a bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note;	
(*b*) of a bill of lading, delivery order, warrant for goods, or other mercantile document of title to goods;	
(*c*) of a policy of insurance;	
(*d*) of securities of the Government of India.	
63. TRANSFER OF LEASE by way of assignment and not by way of under-lease	The same duty as a conveyance (No. 23) for a consideration equal to the amount of the consideration for the transfer.
Exemption.	
Transfer of any lease exempt from duty.	
64. TRUST—	
A.—DECLARATION—of, or concerning, any property when made by any writing not being a WILL.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding fifteen rupees.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENT.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
B.—REVOCATION —of, or concerning any property when made by instrument other than a WILL.	The same duty as a Bond (No. 14) for a sum equal to the amount or value of the property concerned as set forth in the instrument but not exceeding ten rupees.
See also SETTLEMENT (No. 58).	
VALUATION.—*See* APPRAISEMENT (No. 58).	
VAKIL.—*See* ENTRY AS VAKIL (No. 30).	
65. WARRANT FOR GOODS, that is to say, any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder whereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the person in whose custody such goods may be	Four annas.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

CARDAMOM LAND TAX.

Rules regarding the assessment on Cardamom gardens and lands granted for wet and dry cultivation within the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Rajah under date the $\frac{\text{12th August 1905}}{\text{28th Karkadagom 1080}}$ *in suppersession of the Rules dated* 23rd *July* 1900 *and* 12th *September* 1902 *and amendments thereto dated* 16th *February* 1901 13th *July* 1901 *and* 17th *June* 1903.

I. Holders of land granted for Cardamom cultivation before the date on which these rules come into force shall pay a price of Bh. Rs. 10 per acre and shall have permanent rights of occupancy in their holdings. This amount may be paid in ten annual instalments of Re. 1 each commencing from $\frac{\text{16th August 1905.}}{\text{1st Chingom 1081.}}$

II. Cardamom lands which now pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 6¼ per acre shall, from the date these rules come into force pay an assessment of Bh. Rs. 2 per acre.

Lands granted for cardamom cultivation on an assessment of Bh. Re. 1 per acre for three years and Bh. Rs. 6¼ thereafter under the rules hereby repealed shall pay Bh. Re. 1 per acre for four years from the date of issue of patta and Bh. Rs. 2 per acre from the fifth year.

If patta is granted within six months of the beginning of any Malabar year such year shall be counted as one of the four years for which the reduced assessment of Bh. Re. 1 is leviable.

[New lands will be granted on an assessment of Bh. Re. 1 per acre for four years from the date of issue of patta and Bh. Rs. 2 per acre from the fifth year.]*

III. [Applications for new land for cardamom cultivation must be in the printed form and accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2 per acre (i. e. one year's assessment and acreage value.)]*

Purchasers of new lands for cardamom cultivation are allowed to pay the acreage value in three instalments of Rs. (3) three in the first year, Rs. (3) three in the second year and the remainder in the third year§

On receipt of application for land for cardamom cultivation the Superintendent shall satisfy himself that the land is one which can be granted for such cultivation without detriment to Government interests.

The applicant shall clear the boundaries and provide boundary stones. The land shall then be carefully surveyed, demarcated at Government expense and will be granted to the applicant without auction sale, at an average value of Bh. Rs. (10) ten per acre ¶.

IV. Should land be opened before patta is issued or without special permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills, proceedings will be taken under the Land Conservancy Regulation II of 1067.

V. Holders of cardamom lands may remove the undergrowth and fell such trees as it is necessary to clear in order to admit sufficient sunlight for the cultivation of cardamoms; but they shall not fell any tree exceeding 4 feet in girth at a height of 3 feet from the ground without first giving notice to the officer in charge of the Division who shall satisfy himself of the necessity to do so and then grant permission in writing. If any tree is felled in contravention of this rule, double the value of the timber as assessed by the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills shall be levied as penalty and the amount recovered as a revenue demand. It

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* Amended as per Notification dated 30th June 1906.

§ Do. Do. 12th September 1907.

¶ Do. Do. 22nd January 1908.

shall also be opened to the Superintendent when the fellings have been extensive to recommend that the land be resumed by Government and the patta cancelled.

VI. Holders of cardamom lands may utilise the trees left for shade as supports for growing peper, vanilla and rubber vines and with the sanction of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills may grow such other products as he is satisfied will not interfere with the cultivation of cardamoms.

VII. The Superintendent may permit the burning of the undergrowth in a new clearing provided the undergrowth is heaped and carefully removed from the surrounding jungle. The holder will be held responsible should such fire cause any damage to the trees left for shade in the clearing or to the surrounding forests or gardens.

VII. Holders may collect dead trees as fuel free of charge but no trees shall be felled for firewood. With the permission of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills any holder may fell trees, except royal trees growing on his own holding for the construction of buildings necessary for the cultivation of such holding, provided that such felling does not interfere with trees left for shade. The trees so felled should be used on the estate and should not be removed outside it.

IX. No land given for cardamom cultivation shall be of less extent than two acres; but only the extent that is fit for growing cardamoms will be assessed to land revenue, the remainder although shown in the survey number will be treated as unassessed waste but shall not be cultivated.

Provided that applications for land to square off a holding may be entertained for less than two acres and granted at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills on payment of the upset price without auction.

X. Land for wet and dry cultivation will be granted within the Cardamom Hills and Periyar Reserves at the following rates of assessment :—

(1) Wet cultivation—annas 8 per acre for 5 years and Re. 1 per acre from the 6th year.

(2) Dry cultivation—annas 2 per acre for 5 years and annas 4 per acre from the sixth year.

Application for wet and dry lands shall be made to the Superintendent of the Cardamom Hills who will grant patta after survey.

XI. The assessment on cardamom lands is due on the first of Mausi, paid in a lump sum. It may, however, be paid in four instalments on the 1st Kartigay Margaly, Thye and Mausi.

The assessment on wet cultivation is due at the end of Mausi and that on dry cultivation at the end of Alpasy.

XII. The assessment [and acreage value] shall be recovered under the provisions of Regulation I of 1068.

XIII. At the expiry of 30 years commencing from 1st Chingom 1081, it shall be competent to Government to revise the assessment at such rates as they may fix.

XIV. The Cardamom Hills and the Periyar Reserves are reserved under the Forest Regulation II of 1068; any act in contravention of that Regulation or of the rules framed thereunder will, unless permitted by these rules, be dealt with under the said Regulation and rules.

Hunting and shooting in a reserved forest without a permit and the poisoning and dynamiting of fish is an offence. The use of fishing net of less than half inch mesh is strictly prohibited.

XV. The system of passports issued by Natamakars is continued; any person entering a reserved forest without a pass will be treated as a trespasser under the Forest Regulation.

XVI. These rules do not convey any right to mines or minerals in the lands granted or to water-power.

XVII These rules shall come into force from the 16th August 1905. / 1st Chingom 1081.

Mica and Plumbago.

Cases of unauthorised mining of minerals, such as mica and plumbago which are Royalties under the Royal Proclamation dated 14th June 1881 (2nd Mithunom 1056) having come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified that prospecting for or mining of metals and mineral whether in Sirkar or private land is hereby prohibited, except under a license from Government (30th July 1898.)

Revised Rules for the grazing of cattle in the Government Forest Reserves, Plantations and Un-reserved lands, passed under Sections 21 (last clause) and 22 (e) of the Forest Regulation II of 1068, as amended by Regulations IV of 1071 & IX of 1085, by the Government of His Highness the MahaRaja, under date the 23rd August 1911/7th Chingom 1087, in supersession of the Rules regarding the grazing of cattle in the Reserved Forests and Plantations of the State, dated 20th May 1908/7th Edavom 1083, and the Revised Rules for the grazing of foreign cattle in the Cardamom, Peermade, Mlapara and the Anjanad Hills, dated 12th April 1909.

I. For purposes of grazing, Forest Reserves (including Reserved Forests and Reserved lands), Plantations and Un-reserved lands at the disposal of the Government, in a Forest Division, may be divided into grazing blocks.

Each grazing block may, wherever necessary, be roughly divided into compartments, so that one or more compartments may, from time to time, be entirely closed to grazing or browsing.

II. The following fees shall be levied for each grazing block.

Description of animals.	For Forest Reserves and Plantation		For other lands at the disposal of the Government.	
	Rate per day.	For 6 months, if half-yearly permits are taken.	Rate per day.	For 6 months if half-yearly permits are taken.
(a) Elephants, 1st Class ...	6 as	Rs. 30/—	4 as.	Rs 20/—
Do. 2nd Do. ..	4 as.	Rs 20/—	3 as.	Rs 15/—
Do. 3rd Do. ..	3 as.	Rs 15/—	2 as.	Rs. 10/—
(b) Buffaloes ..	...	As. 4 per season.	..	As. 3 per season.
(c) Bulls, cows, horses, ponies and asses...	...	As 3 per season.	...	As 2 per season.
(d) Sheep ...	...	As 2 per season	...	As 1½ per season.
(e) Goats { Local ..	...	As 3 per season	...	Nil
(e) Goats { Foreign ..	...	As 4 per season.	...	As 3 per season.

Exceptions :—

(1) Horned cattle, other than goats and sheep and buffaloes, the property of the subjects of Travancore, will be allowed to graze free, provided such cattle are covered for a printed free permit or permits issued by the Divisional Forest Officer or Range Officer.

(2) In the case of cows and buffaloes, calves under one year old will be exempted from payment of any fee.

(3) All domestic animals of the subjects of Travancore shall be allowed to graze free in un-reserved lands.

(4) The following concessions are also granted so far as the High Range Forest Division is concerned.

i. Cereal cultivators are permitted to graze a pair of bullocks for every five acres of land owned and actually cultivated by them, free of tax.

ii. Proprietors or Managers of Tea and Coffee Estates are permitted to graze 10 head of their own cattle for every 100 acres of estate, free of tax. This right is transferable from one estate to another.

iii. Butchers may import cattle for slaughter under a free permit provided such cattle are not kept beyond a fortnight after importation.

III. Sheep and goats will be excluded from all Reserves and Plantations except in places where they may be specially allowed to graze by order of the Conservator of Forests. In the case of foreign sheep and goats so permitted, *fees will be levied* as per rates prescribed in Rule II.

IV. In the case of animals falling under clause (b), (c), (d) or (e) of Rule II *supra*, only half the rates will be charged for returning in the same season. This rule does not apply to the High Range Forest Division.

V. Each season will be a period of six months, *i. e.* from 1st Chittrai to end of Purattasi, and from 1st Alpasi to end of Panguni. In the case of the High Range Division, the grazing period will correspond with the Malabar year and the grazing fees will be double the rates fixed in Rule II *supra*.

VI. Persons wishing to graze their cattle or other animals shall apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, or other officer authorised in this behalf, stating how many cattle they wish to graze, for what length of time and at what places, and pay the prescribed fee in advance. Such officer will then issue a permit in the printed form appended to these rules, specifying the number of cattle, the amount of fees received and the grazing locality or block, &c.

Provided that grazing shall not be permitted on areas covered with young growth as follows :—

Coppice under 10 years old,

Plantations under 15 years old,

Natural forest under 20 years old;

And provided also that the Divisional Forest Officer may limit the number of cattle allowed to graze in any locality and withdraw the permit and exclude the cattle if he finds that the forest growth is suffering from their presence.

VII. Free passes will be granted on application to the Divisional Forest Officer or to the respective Range Officers.

VIII. Each cattle-owner must appoint a responsible herdsman who should be not less than 15 years of age and whose name will be entered in the permit. The herdsman must always accompany the cattle and carry the permit with him in the forests and produce it on demand by a Forest or Police Officer, or by a Frontier Chowkey Officer in the case of the High Range Division. The Police or Chowkey Officer shall, if he finds any irregularity, immediately report the fact to the Forest Range Officer concerned. At least one herdsman is required for every 50 head of cattle or 100 of sheep. The Forest guard or watcher in guard of the block or compartment will check the cattle as often as possible. If any cattle-owner wishes to appoint a new herdsman, he should inform the Range Officer concerned and

get the necessary corrections made in the permit. Cattle owners must understand that they will be held responsible for any damage done to the forests through the negligence of their herdsmen by cattle straying, &c.

IX. Cattle found grazing in places closed to them, or in places not mentioned in the permit, will be impounded, and the owners will be liable to punishment under Section 21 or the rules under Section 22 or under Section 24 of the Forest Regulation, as the case may be.

X. Cattle found in the forests without a permit, or in number in excess of, or different in description from, those mentioned in the permit, will be impounded, and the permit may also be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer. In the case of foreign cattle, the owner or herdsman will be liable to be punished under the Forest Regulation or Rules framed thereunder, in addition to the impounding of the cattle and the cancellation of the permit, if any.

XI. When, on account of scarcity of grass or water, it is desired to move cattle from the grazing block mentioned in the permit to another grazing block, application accompanied by the permit should be made to the local officer in charge of the Range, who shall promptly grant the request if unobjectionable, and report the fact to the Divisional Forest Officer.

XII. Cattle herdsmen and permit-holders shall not carry or use fire-arms or carry any cutting weapons within the limits of any Forest Reserves or Plantations, nor shall they carry torches or kindle fire in places other than those specially set apart for cooking, or set fire within the limits of a Forest Reserve or grazing block or outside it, so as to endanger its safety from fire.

Infringement of this rule will entail cancellation of the permit or permits in addition to any other punishment that the law provides.

XIII. The Divisional Forest Officer may prohibit the grant of a permit to any person or cancel a permit for specified reasons. An appeal against such order shall lie to the Conservator of Forests within two months from the date of the Divisional Forest Officer's order and the Conservator's order thereon shall be final.

XIV. All permits shall be in triplicate, and the entries therein shall be in the current Language (Malayalam or Tamil) of the locality. The original should be given to the owner, the duplicate sent to the Range Officer who will submit it to the Divisional Forest Officer with his monthly account for check, and the triplicate retained by the issuing officer for record and check.

RULES FOR THE PENNING OF CATTLE IN GRAZING AREAS.

XV. In cases of real necessity, penning of cattle will be allowed in grazing blocks recommended by the Range Officer after *personal inspection*, provided there is not more than one pen in any compartment and subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The penning of cattle shall only be allowed in those penning localities or *tholus* which may be notified from time to time by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(2) The penning shall be done only on obtaining a printed pen-license, in the annexed form, from the Range Officer, who will issue the license only for cattle for which grazing permits have been previously obtained.

(3) The fee for a pen-license shall be one Rupee for every 20 head of cattle or fraction thereof, for penning throughout the year, or 8 As. for every grazing season.

(4) When cattle are taken from one locality, pen or *tholu* to another, a fresh license shall be obtained from the Range Officer in whose jurisdiction the latter *tholu* lies, on payment of a fresh license fee.

(5) There shall be at least one herdsman in charge of every cattle pen containing 500 cattle or less, and he shall keep the grazing permits of the cattle penned with him to be shown on demand.

(6) Herdsmen accompanying the cattle shall be allowed free use of unclassified timber, bamboos and reeds required for their huts and for firewood, in quantities to be fixed by the Divisional Forest officer.

(7) The herdsmen shall not kindle fire outside the limits of the pen, nor allow fire to spread beyond it, and they shall be bound to give information coming to their knowledge, to the nearest Forest Officer, of any forest offence, committed or damage done by others with as little delay as possible. They shall also render such reasonable assistance as may be required of them by any Forest Officer in putting out or preventing the occurrence of fires and in the detection or the prevention of the commission of any forest offence. Cattle owners will be held responsible for any damage that their herdsmen may cause to the forests besides the penalty provided by the Forest Laws.

(8) The license shall not ordinarily be transferable, but when the ownership of the cattle covered by a license changes hands, the license also shall go with it.

(9) Failure to abide by any of these rules will entail cancellation of the license and the grazing permit or permits by the Divisional Forest Officer, besides rendering the license-holder or his herdsman or both as the case may be, liable to any other punishment which the law provides.

Huzur Cutcherry.
Trivandrum, 23rd August 1911.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

TRIPLICATE.

Travancore Forest Department.

Malayalam year 108 .
Forest Division,

No.

License for penning cattle in Forest Reserves and Plantations.

1. To whom issued and place of residence.
2. Name of herdsman.
3. Name of penning locality or tholu.
4. Description and number of cattle penned.
5. Fees realised. Rs. as. p.
6. Period for which penning is allowed.
7. Numbers and dates of grazing permits.
8. Date of issue.
9. Remarks.

Station.

Forest Range Officer,
Range.

N. B.—The Forms are also in Duplicates.

CONDITIONS.

1. A herdsman (or owner) must always accompany the cattle and this permit must be in his possession and must be produced whenever demanded by a Forest Officer, Police Officer or Excise Chowkey Officer.

2. Herdsmen must not carry guns, knives, or other cutting instruments.

3. The penning of cattle within the forest is forbidden except under the pen license or special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

4. Cattle are not allowed within specially protected areas or grazing blocks closed under authority or in any other blocks or compartments than the one specified in the permit.

5. Breach of any of the above conditions will entail cancellation of the permit in addition to such other penalties as the Forest Regulation or the rules framed thereunder prescribe.

6. Permits will be valid from date of issue until the end of the Malabar year 108 or end of Panguni 108 (first season) or end of Purattasi 108 (second season).

TRIPLICATE.

Travancore Forest Department.

No. Malayalam year 108 .

Permit for grazing cows, bulls, horses &c. in Forest Reserves, Plantations and unreserved lands.

1. Name of the Forest Division.
2. To whom issued and place of residence.
3. Name of grazier or herdsman.
4. Name of the Range and the grazing block.
5. Route.
6. No. and description of cattle.
7. Fees realised. Rs. as. p.
8. Period of grazing allowed.
9. Date of issue.
10. Remarks.

Permits issuing station.

Signature of the Permit Issuing Officer.

N. B.—The Forms are also in Duplicates.

CONDITIONS.

1. This license and the grazing permits for the cattle penned shall be kept in the pen and produced when demanded by a Forest Officer.

2. There should be a grazier or herdsman in the pen for every 500 cattle or less penned therein.

3. No fire shall be kindled outside the pen nor shall any fire be allowed to spread beyond the pen-limits.

4. Every herdsman in charge of a pen shall inform the nearest Forest Officer of the occurrence of any fires and render any reasonable help required of him in putting out fires and in the prevention of the commission of any forest offence.

5. The number and description of cattle penned shall not differ or exceed those mentioned in the grazing permits.

6. Breach of any of the above conditions will entail cancellation of this license and in case of condition No. 5 that of the grazing permits also in addition to such other penalties as the Forest Regulation or rules made thereunder prescribe.

Notification.

No. 9151 L. R.

As an infectious disease of a peculiar nature affecting cocoanut palms is prevailing in certain parts of Travancore, and as it is necessary to prevent the disease spreading into the neighbouring territories, it is hereby notified that, until further orders, the export of living cocoanut seedlings and roots from Travancore is prohibited. (22nd July 1908).

HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

Under section 22 clause F, and section 33 clause 12 of Regulation II of 1068, the following Rule has been passed and is published for general information.

All hunting and shooting within the teak plantation at Malayattur, Konni and Arienkavu is prohibited from the 1st Chingom 1074 except with the permission in writing of the Forest Officer in charge of the Plantations. (3rd August 1898.)

No. 12696 L. R. & F.

Rules passed under Section 21 (g) and Section 22 (f) of the Travancore Forest Regulation, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 11th November 1912/26th Thulam 1088.

The following Rules are enacted under Section 21, clause (g), and Section 22 clause (f), of the Travancore Forest Regulation II of 1068, as amended by Regulations IV of 1071 and IX of 1085 for the Regulation of hunting, shooting, fishing and the setting of traps and snares, and to prohibit the poisoning of water, within the limits of Reserved Forests, and of lands at the disposal of the Government, though not included in Reserved Forests.

2. The Rules issued under Section 21 (g) of Regulation II of 1068, and published at page 113 of the Government Gazette dated the 13th February 1906 are hereby repealed.

3. Subject to the concessions granted to hillmen by the Rules dated the 14th December 1911, it shall not be lawful for any one to hunt or shoot within any Reserved Forest, or any land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, unless he has obtained a license permitting him to do so. Provided that all officers of the Forest Department of and above the rank of Rangers and all officers of the Revenue Department in the Devicolam Division, are exempted from these Rules within their respective jurisdictions.

4. A fee of Bh. Rs. (50) fifty shall be levied for each license to hunt or shoot in a Reserved Forest, and of Bh. Rs. (25) twenty-five in the case of lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest, in all parts of Travancore except in the Devicolam Division. In the Devicolam Division, the fee shall be Bh. Rs. (100) one hundred in the case of Reserved Forests, and Bh. Rs. (50) fifty in the case of lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest. A license to hunt or shoot in a Reserved Forest includes also permission to hunt or shoot in lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, but not *vice versa*.

5. Owners of packs of hounds and dogs, consisting of five or more in number and kept or used for the purpose of hunting, shall apply to the Conservator of Forests for the registration of their packs, and shall pay a fee of Bh. Rs. (100) one hundred for a license for the privilege of hunting with dogs. No two packs shall be kennelled or hunted within a radius of 12 miles of one another by the shortest road.

6. Persons desirous of hunting or shooting for sport should apply to the Conservator of Forests, stating the locality where they wish to shoot and the time for which a license is required, and, if there is no objection, a license will be granted. In the case of lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest, the Conservator of Forests shall obtain the views of the Division Peishkar or the Superintendent, Devicolam Division as the case may be, before he grants a license.

7. The Conservator of Forests may, after obtaining the sanction of the Government, issue special licenses to persons desirous of hunting or shooting for sport in Reserved Forests or in lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests *throughout the State*. The fee for such a special license shall be Bh. Rs. (200) two hundred, and the license shall be valid for one year. The Conservator of Forests shall on receipt of applications from the proprietors of Estates adjoining Reserved Forests or lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, grant them yearly licenses on payment of the fees prescribed therefor.

8. Applications may be made for the sake of convenience, in printed forms obtainable from the Conservator of Forests or in manuscript forms containing the following particulars:

(1) Full name of the applicant.

(2) Residence and address.

(3) Occupation.

(4) Reasons for the application (Here state whether it is for sport or for defence of property &c.)

(5) Reserved Forests or lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in Reserved Forests, where the applicant intends to hunt or shoot.

(6) Period for which the license should run, (the date of expiry not to run beyond the last day of the Malabar year).

(7) Signature of the applicant and date.

9. No license shall, however, be granted for hunting or shooting for sport big game within any Reserved Forests between the 31st of May and the 1st of October and feathered game and hare between the 30th November and the 1st April of each year. This period shall, for this purpose, be deemed to be a close season. But the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, any Reserved Forest or any portion thereof to be closed against shooting, either permanently or for any prescribed period as may be considered necessary. He may also likewise declare any land at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest to be closed against shooting for any specified period. In special cases where the Government think it necessary, licenses may be granted for shooting big game even during the close season, subject, of course, to such precautionary measures as may seem necessary.

10. Any person holding land within or adjoining a Reserved Forest, or within or adjoining land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, and wishing to protect his land from the ravages of animals, may apply to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, setting forth the reasons for his application, and upon that officer satisfying himself that the application is *bona-fide* for the defence of property and that the applicant understands the rules prohibiting the lighting of fires, the Divisional Forest Officer may grant a free license, permitting the shooting of destructive animals within 3 miles of the applicant's property.

11. The Officer authorised to issue licenses may refuse to grant a license, if an applicant has been convicted of an offence against the Rules or for any other special reason to be stated in writing. In every case of refusal by a Divisional Forest Officer to grant a license an appeal shall lie to the Conservator of Forests, whose decision shall be final.

12. A license shall not be transferable, and it shall not run beyond the last day of Audi of the year in which it was granted. It must be shown, on demand, to any officer of the Forest, Police or Land Revenue Department.

13. A license authorises the holder to kill all animals, other than those mentioned in Rule 14, provided that such holder shall not, under any circumstances, kill more than two heads of each of the mature males of bison, ibex, spotted deer, sambur and such other animals as may be hereafter specified by the Government, under cover of a single license in any year.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether holding a license or not, to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or attempt to kill or capture, any elephant or any female or immature male of bison, ibex, sambur and spotted deer, at any time, or any other animal which the Government may, by Notification in the Gazette specify at any future date:

Provided that owners and occupiers of Estates may be allowed to drive away, by shooting, any animals that may be found to be doing damage to their cultivation.

15. Beating or the setting of traps or snares for game is forbidden, except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.

16. No license is required for fishing in Reserved Forests, or in lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, which are not closed by special order, but, if this privilege is abused, or for any other reason, the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, all or any rivers, streams or lakes, situated within any Reserved Forest, or lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, to be closed against fishing without a license.

17. The use of mesh nets, poison and dynamite or other explosives in water is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these Rules apply.

18. The license to be issued under these Rules in respect of Reserved Forests shall be in Form I, hereto annexed. It shall be in triplicate, the original being given to the licensee, the duplicate being kept by the officer issuing it and the triplicate being sent to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned. Licenses in respect of lands at the disposal of the Government but not included in a Reserved Forest, shall be in Form II, and shall also be in triplicate, the original being given to the licensee, the duplicate being kept by the officer issuing the license, and the triplicate being sent to the Division Peishkar or the Superintendent of the Devicolam Division as the case may be. The licenses shall be numbered consecutively for each year. Separate books shall be maintained in the Conservator's Office and in the offices of the Divisional Forest Officers.

19. The Conservator of Forests shall submit to the Government annual returns of all licenses issued under Rules 6 and 7 in respect of Reserved Forests, and lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, separately. He shall also submit a similar return in respect of licenses issued under Rule 9. The names of all license holders under Rules 6, 7 and 9 shall be printed and posted at the Conservator's Office, the Division Cutcherries and the Divisional offices, and a copy of the same sent to each license-holder.

20. The duty of enforcing these Rules is laid on the Forest Department in regard to Reserved Forests, and on both the Forest and the Land Revenue Departments in regard to lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest.

21. Within the limits to which these Rules apply, no person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds specified in the Schedule attached to these Rules.

22. Whoever commits any breach or infringement of these Rules is liable, on conviction, to punishment under Section 21 or Section 22 of the Forest Regulation as the case may be

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
11th November 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI,
Dewan.

FORM No. I.

License to shoot and hunt in Reserved Forests.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer.)

Under Section 21. Clause (g) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

1. Name and residence of applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Reserved Forests in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

License to shoot and hunt in Reserved Forests.

(To be sent to the Divisional officer concerned).

Under Section 21. Clause (g) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Reserved Forests in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

License to shoot and hunt in Reserved Forests.

Under Section 21. Clause (g) of the Forest Regulation.

No.

Name & residence of the applicant.	Reasons for the application.	Reserved Forests in which hunting and shooting are allowed.	Date of beginning and expiry of the license.	Amount of fee realised.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

This license is issued subject to the Rules for hunting and shooting in Reserved Forests passed on the 11th November 1912/26th Thulam 1088 any infringement of which will render the offender liable to punishment.

Conditions under which the License to Hunt and Shoot is granted.	Do.	Do.
1. No license shall be granted for hunting or shooting big game within any Reserved Forest between the 31st May and the 1st October, and of feathered game and hares between the 30th November and the 1st April of each year. This period shall, for this purpose, be deemed to be a close season. But the Conservator may, with the sanction of the Government, declare by notification in the Gazette, any Reserved Forest or any portion thereof to be closed against shooting either permanently or for any prescribed period as may be considered necessary. He may also likewise declare any lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest to be closed against shooting for any specified period.	Do.	Do.
2. Any person holding land within or adjoining a Reserved Forest, or within or adjoining land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, and wishing to protect his land from the ravages of animals, may apply to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, setting forth the reasons for his application, and upon that officer satisfying himself that the application is *bona fide* for the defence of property and that the applicant understands the Rules prohibiting the lighting of fires, the Divisional Forest Officer may grant a free license, permitting the shooting of destructive animals within 3 miles of the applicant's property.		
3. A license shall not be transferable and it shall not run beyond the last day of April of the year in which it was granted. It must be shown on demand to any officer of the Forest, Police or Land Revenue Departments.		
4. A license authorises the holder to kill all animals, other than those mentioned in the next para. provided that such holder, shall not under any circumstances, kill more than two heads of each of the mature males of bison, ibex, spotted deer, sambur and such other animals as may be hereafter specified by the Government, under cover of a single license in any year.	Do.	Do.
5. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether holding a license or not to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or attempt to kill or capture any elephant or any female or immature male of bison, ibex, sambur and spotted deer, at any time, or any other animal which the Government may, by Notification in the Gazette specify at any future date: Provided that owners and occupiers of Estates may be allowed to drive away by shooting any animals that may be found to be doing damage to their cultivation.		
6. Beating or the setting of traps or snares for game is forbidden except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.		
7. No license is required for fishing in Reserved forests, or the lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, which are not closed by special order, but, if this privilege is abused or for any other reason, the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, all or any rivers, streams or lakes, situated within any Reserved Forest or lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, to be closed against fishing without a license.		
8. The use of mesh nets, poison and dynamite or other explosives in water is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these Rules apply.	Do.	Do.
9. Within the limits to which these Rules apply, no person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds specified in the Schedule attached to the Game Rules.		
10. Whoever commits any breach or infringement of these Rules, is liable, on conviction, to punishment under Section 22 of the Forest Regulation.		

FORM No. II.

License to shoot and hunt on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest.

(Counterfoil to be retained by the issuing officer).

No.——

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Lands in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

License to shoot and hunt on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest.

(To be sent to the Division Peishkar concerned or to the Superintendent of the Devicolam Division.)

No.——

1. Name and residence of the applicant.
2. Reasons for the application.
3. Lands in which hunting and shooting are allowed.
4. Date of beginning and expiry of the license.
5. Amount of fee realised.
6. Remarks.

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

License to shoot and hunt on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest.

Under Section 22, Clause (f) of the Forest Regulation

No.——

Name and residence of the applicant.	Reasons for the application.	Lands in which hunting and shooting are allowed.	Date of beginning and expiry of the license.	Amount of fee realised.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Station. Signature.

Date. Designation.

This license is issued subject to the Rules for hunting and shooting on lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest passed on the 11th November 1912. 26th Thulam 1088 any infringement of which will render the offender liable to punishment.

Conditions under which the License to Hunt and Shoot is granted.	Do.	Do.
1. No license shall be granted for hunting or shooting big game within any Reserved Forest between the 31st May and the 1st October and of feathered game and hares between the 30th November and the 1st April of each year. This period shall, for this purpose be deemed to be a close season. But the Conservator may, with the sanction of the Government, declare by Notification in the Gazette, any reserved forest or any portion thereof to be closed against shooting either permanently or for any prescribed period as may be considered necessary. He may also likewise declare any lands at the disposal of the Government and not included in a Reserved Forest to be closed against shooting for any specified period.	Do.	Do.
2. Any person holding land within or adjoining a Reserved Forest or within or adjoining land at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, and wishing to protect his land from the ravages of animals, may apply to the Divisional Forest Officer concerned, setting forth the reasons for his application, and upon that officer satisfying himself that the application is *bona fide* for the defence of property and that the applicant understands the rules prohibiting the lighting of fires, the Divisional Forest Officer may grant a free license, permitting the shooting of destructive animals within 3 miles of the applicant's property.		
3. A license shall not be transferable and it shall not run beyond the last day of Andi of the year in which it was granted. It must be shown on demand to any officer of the Forest, Police or Land Revenue Departments.		
4. A license authorises the holder to kill all animals, other than those mentioned in the next para. provided that such holder shall not, under any circumstances, kill more than two heads of each of the mature males of bison, ibex, spotted deer, sambur and such other animals as may be hereafter specified by the Government, under cover of a single license in any year.	Do.	Do.
5. It shall not be lawful for any person, whether holding a license or not to shoot at, kill, capture, pursue or attempt to kill or capture any elephant or any female or immature male of bison, ibex, sambur and spotted deer, at any time, or any other animal which the Government may, by Notification in the Gazette, specify at any future date: Provided that owners and occupiers of Estates may be allowed to drive away by shooting any animals that may be found to be doing damage to their cultivation.		
6. Beating or the setting of traps or snares for game is forbidden except with the special permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.		
7. No license is required for fishing in Reserved Forests, or the lands at the disposal of the Government though not included in a Reserved Forest, which are not closed by special order, but, if this privilege is abused or for any other reason, the Conservator of Forests may, with the sanction of the Government, declare, by Notification in the Gazette, all or any rivers, streams or lakes, situated within any Reserved Forest or lands at the disposal of the Government, though not included in a Reserved Forest, to be closed against fishing without a license.		
8. The use of mesh nets, poison and dynamite or other explosives in water is absolutely prohibited anywhere within the limits to which these Rules apply.	Do.	Do.
9. Within the limits to which these Rules apply, no person shall, at any time of the year, shoot at, trap or snare any of the insectivorous birds, specified in the Schedule attached to the Game Rules.		
10. Whoever commits any breach or infringement of these Rules is liable, on conviction, to punishment under Section 21 of the Forest Regulation.		

Schedule.

English.	Tamil.	Malayalam.
Swallows ...	Thagai-vilan kuruvi. *i. e.*, bird without fatigue; commonly called Talai-illah kuruvi. *i. e.*, bird without head.	Mival pakshi and Valulla Akasa-pakshi.
Swifts ...	Swallows and swifts have the same name in Tamil.	Chela, Kunni and Mazha-kunni.
Goatsuckers ...	Bakkay or Thavalai-vaye patchi. *i. e.*, frog-mouthed bird: also called Kubkadi.	Rakkili, Thavalavayan and Nilanathi.
Trogans ...	...	Olakiri pakshi.
Bee-eaters ...	Chinna pachaikuruvi. *i.e.*, small green bird, and Peria patchai-kuruvi=large green bird, also called Thanthikuruvi. *i. e.* telegraph-wire bird, as they are frequently seen perching on telegraph wires.*	Tenkili and Velitatta.
Rollers ...	Kuttukadai.	Urula pakshi, Kattukata and Puzhakkalan.
Wood-peckers ...	Shanara kuruvi. So called by bird-catchers, as they climb trees like Shanars who climb cocoanut trees to draw toddy: also called Marangkuthi. *i. e.*, wood-pecker.	Marakottan.
Cuckoos ...	Koel, a general name for all the cukoos, and the different species are distinguished by a prefix, e. g., Konda koel=pied-crested cuckoo; Mala koel=hill koel or red-winged crested cuckoo	Kuyil.
Hoopoes ...	Konda-kuruvi. *i. e.* crested bird, also called Konda lathi.	Kondalatti Kodathala pakshi and Kurunul pakshi
Shrikes and Minivets ...	Karatti, a general name for the two shrikes e. g., Kichang karrati (baybacked shrike); Perungkarrati (Indian grey shrike)	Atakka pakshi (doubtful).
Drongos or King crows.	Karung-kuruman; also karuvatu valy (common drongo shrike) and Vellai karung-kuruman or Vella karuvatu valy (white-bellied drongo).	Malankakka, Thoudankakka, Karatancattan and Kakkatampuran.
Fly-catchers ...	The Paradise fly-catcher is called in Tamil Nigala-Valbul-bul *i. e.*, long tailed bulbul.	Erattatalachi and Tumbela pakshi.
Ground-thrushes ...	The yellow-breasted ground thrush is called ponnanthutan	Chanokkili.
Babbling thrushes ...	...	Pappati and Tintari pakshi.
Babblers and ground-babblers...	Hunni (striated bush-babbler).	...
Ground babblers ...	Kalli kuruvi *i. e.*, hedge bird, also commonly called Panni kuruvi.	Puluranchan, Puttankiri and Chetala.
Warblers ...	Kotta-pakka chittu. (Indian tailor bird) and Valan chittu, common wren warbler).	Ammayi pakshi.
Chats ...	...	Chavattilakili Tottamchati and Nila Atakka pakshi.

* Other birds which habitually perch on telegraph wires in Southern India are all the swallows and shrikes, kestril red-headed merlin, black winged kite, Indian and blue-tailed bee-eaters, Indian roller, white breasted and pied king-fishers, pied crested and cuckoo, pied wagtail, jungle and black-headed mynas, weaver-bird, spotted and plain brown munias.

English.	Tamil.	Malayalam.
Red starts, robins ...	Red starts are called Nilachittu, and robins are called Dayar, e. g., (magpie robin, and wannathi kuruvi) i. e., washerman bird=Indian black robin).	Onakkili and Vannathipullu.
Wagtails and Pipits ...	Wagtails are called Valatti kurnvi or Mamula Pipits have no Tamil name.	Mutukunni Valatti, Kunkiyatti, Bhumikulukki and Vanampati pakshi.
Crow tits ...	...	Koyakkili.

RECIPROCAL SERVICE OF PROCESSES.

Under Section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code [Regulation II of 1065,] the following Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between Travancore and Cochin under date 12th September 1902 (27th Chingom 1078) are published for general information :

1. All processes received from the Civil Courts of Cochin for service in this State shall be served by the local Civil Courts free of charge.

2. Processes issued by the Chief Court and the District Courts of Cochin shall be served by the local District Courts and processes issued by the Munsiff's Courts of Cochin by the local District Munsiff's Courts within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom they are addressed, reside, as if such processes had been originally issued by the local courts.

3. When any process received for service from Cochin is in a language other than English or Malayalam, the Court issuing it may be requested to forward an English Translation of the same.

4. The Civil Court in Travancore receiving a process for service from a Civil Court of Cochin shall accept the certificate endorsed on the process by the Court issuing it as sufficient proof that the proper fee for the issue thereof has been paid and shall deliver such process to the proper officer of the Court for service and shall re-transmit the same to the Court from which it was received with a return in the form appended to the Rules for the reciprocal service of processes between British India and Travancore dated the 11th January 1890 (29th Dhanu 1065) and with the endorsement of the process-server showing in what manner service has been effected and if service has not been effected, the reason for the non-service, and such endorsement shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the process-server.

5. The return &c., referred to in the preceding rule, shall be transmitted to the Court which issued the process by Anchal "On Sirkar Service".

6. The processes of the local High Court and the District Courts for service in Cochin other than those mentioned in Sections 85 and 86 of the Civil Procedure Code shall be sent by Anchal "On Sirkar Service" to the District Courts and those of the District Munsiff's Courts to the Munsiff's Courts in Cochin within whose jurisdiction the persons to whom the processes are addressed, reside, and no remittance on account of process service fees need accompany such process; but a note shall be enteted on every such process that the necessary fee has been levied; and such note shall be attested by the Registrar in the High Court and by the presiding Judge or Munsiff as the case may be, in the other Courts.

7. The processes of the local courts for service in Cochin may be drawn up in Malayalam or English.

8. On processes to be forwarded to the Cochin Courts for service, the process fees prescribed by the Rules now in force in respect to processes for service within Travancore, shall alone be levied. The present practice of levying batta at varying rates in respect of such processes shall be discontinued. As regards processes in respect of which such batta has been levied but the processes have not been issued, the process fees prescribed by the local Rules shall be credited to "Process Service Fund" from the said batta when the processes are issued.

9. When the process issued for service in Cochin is for the appearance of any person as a witness, the amount of batta and travelling allowances he may be entitled to under the local Rules, shall be remitted with the process either in British Postage Stamps or Currency-notes or by money order. (29th September 1902.)

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore No. 2680, dated the 18th September 1908.

Read again the Revised State Life Insurance Rules, passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 16th August 1906.

ORDER THEREON.

The present rules enforce insurance on all public servants permanently entertained in the service on or after 1st Thye 1073. Several complaints have been received regarding the oppressive way in which the scheme is said to have been working, especially in the case of the poorer public servants. The scheme, *as a compulsory one*, has, in the opinion of Government, been tried long enough and it has been all through unpopular. His Highness' Government consider that it may be well left to each man to decide in what form he should provide for those dear to him, and they resolve to make insurance *optional* hereafter in the case of every public servant, irrespective of the date of his entertainment in the service.

2. There is no provision in the present rules for withdrawal from insurance if the person insured wishes to do so. Some provision for the purpose appears necessary, and Government direct that a provision be inserted in the rules, permitting withdrawal *at any time at the option of the person insured*, the latter being paid back the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of his withdrawal.

3. Further, the rules now in force do not insist upon medical examination for further insurance. It appears to Government desirable to prescribe such examination for further insurance also, as a person in perfectly good health when first insuring, may fall ill subsequently and his health may be so far impaired as to render him ineligible for further insurance. His Highness' Government therefore direct that, in the cases of all future proposals for further insurance, the proposers should undergo medical examination, before the proposals are taken up for consideration.

4. The State Life Insurance Rules, as now further revised, are appended to this order. They will come into force at once.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Revised State Life Insurance Rules.

1. In these rules :—

(*a*) "Proposer" means the person whose life is proposed to be insured.

(*b*) "Insured" means the person who has insured his life under these Rules.

(*c*) "Policy" means the written document containing the contract for the payment under these rules of an endowment bonus in consideration of the premium paid by the Insured.

(*d*) "Pay" means the remuneration paid to an officer in respect of any permanent office held by him in the service of Government, in respect of which office he may become entitled under any rules, which are now or which may hereafter be in force, to a pension, but shall not include any fees accruing to any officer in respect of such office.

(*e*) "Premium" means the periodical payment for any policy.

2. All public servants holding permanent appointments *may* insure their lives under these rules.

Provided that the age of the officer insuring does not exceed 45 years and his salary is not below Rs. 10.

3. Ten per cent of the pay of the Insured shall be recovered every month as premium and credited to Government till the insured shall complete 55 years or, in the event of his dying earlier, till his death, in consideration of which a bonus (according to the table appended to these rules) shall be payable from the Government Treasury to the insured or his representative or assignee as the case may be on his completing the age of 55 years, or at his death, if earlier. Fractions of a rupee other than half-a- rupee shall be excluded in calculating the monthly premium.

4. The age of the Proposer shall be taken to be the age at his last birthday.

5. Whenever the pay of the Insured is permanently increased further insurance *may* be effected for such bonus as will cover the surplus premium available.

6. When an Insured ceases to be in the service of Government before completing the age of 55 years, he may elect either to continue to pay the premium due on his policy till it becomes mature, or withdraw from insurance. Provided, however, that dismissed officials, who have been ordered by Government to be included in the list of officers not eligible for re-entertainment in Government service, shall not have the option to continue to pay the premium.

7. † If an Insured wishes to withdraw *at any time* from insurance he may surrender his policy and apply for the surrender value of the bonus assured thereby, which will be the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of such withdrawal.

8. If an Insured be degraded for any cause, he may either continue to pay the full premium on his Policy or discontinue payment of the difference between such premium and that due on his reduced pay, the bonus payable being in the latter case such portion of the original bonus as is proportionate to the premium paid.

9. The business of the State Life Insurance Scheme shall be managed by the Financial Secretary to Government or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf, assisted by one of the Assistants in the Secretariat. The account portion of the work shall be attended to in the Central Account and Audit Office.

10. The Financial Secretary to Government or other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, with the Dewan's sanction, frame such subsidiary rules for the transaction of business as may be found necessary.

All matters not provided for in these rules and all doubts about the construction or interpretation of the rule shall be placed before the Dewan by the Financial Secretary or other officer aforesaid, and the orders thereon of the Dewan shall be final.

11. All receipts and disbursements on account of the State Life Insurance shall be carried to a separate head of account, and funds belonging to this account shall at the end of each month be invested in such manner as Government may prescribe.

12. A public servant proposing to insure his life under these rules, shall submit his proposal in Form No. 1 written in his own hand whenever possible, and signed in the presence of his immediate superior who will, in his turn, sign the certificate to the effect that he has read and explained the form to the Proposer, whose signature was affixed in his presence, and that the entries made therein (especially those relating to the age, the date of birth, pay and the date of first permanent

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† Vide also rules 7, 20, 21, and 22 modified by Notification No. G. 5176 dated 17th August 1910, appended.

appointment in service on Rs. 10 or above of the Proposer) are correct and forward the same in a sealed cover to the head of the department concerned.

13. The head of the department concerned will, after examining the Proposal, forward the same to the Medical Officer who may be appointed by Government in this behalf, requesting him to examine the Proposer and record his opinion regarding his age and health in the certificate appended to the Proposal.

Government may, however, in any case, dispense with the medical examination contemplated in the first para of this rule and accept a certificate of health produced by the Proposer from a competent Medical Officer.

14. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer to examine the Proposer and record his remarks on the back of the Proposal and forward the same direct to the Durbar Physician in a sealed cover, after obtaining the signature of the Proposer to the declaration prescribed therein.

15. The Proposal and the Medical Report shall then be examined by the Durbar Physician and forwarded to the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, with his opinion, which shall be final. The Durbar Physician may, if he deems necessary, call a Medical Board to examine any Proposer before passing his final opinion. In all cases where the Medical Board is convened, the opinion of the majority shall be final. In cases of equality of votes, the Durbar Physician shall have a casting vote.

16. If the Proposer is declared to be fully eligible, the Financial Secretary or other officer aforesaid, shall issue a Policy in Form No. 3 and arrange to give intimation of the acceptance of the Proposal to the Proposer through his immediate superior. If a proposal is not fully eligible, the age of the Proposer shall be taken to be his age *plus* the years recommended by the Durbar Physician to be added on, and a policy in form No. 3 A, shall be issued for the amount of the bonus which the age so taken would entitle him to. The difference between the bonus thus entered in the policy and that payable if his age had been accepted without any addition, shall however, be divided by the difference between his age and his 55th year, and the quotient shall be annually added to the bonus specified in the Policy until his death, if it happens before his 55th year, and paid along with the said bonus. If he lives to the age of 55, the amount of bonus payable shall be the same as that which would have been payable if his age had been accepted without any addition.

17. The Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall forward the policy to the Head of the department in which the Proposer may be employed, or to the Officer in charge of the Treasury from which his pay is disbursed, for delivery to him on payment of the first premium in cash or deduction from his pay. The date of payment of the first premium shall be the date of the policy, and shall be entered therein by the officer realising the premium before delivery.

18. When an Insured wishes to further insure his life he shall submit a Proposal in Form No. 2. The procedure prescribed in rules 12 to 16 *supra* shall be applicable to this further insurance.

19. On an Insured completing the age of 55 years, the sum assured by his Policy less the amount (if any) on account of arrears of premia, will be paid to him or to his assignee after the surrender of his policy and on the production of a certificate of identity; but if he dies before completing the age of 55 years, the amount due will on production of satisfactory evidence of death and of the claim to the bonus and on the surrender of the policy, be paid to his legal representative or assignee. If there be doubt or dispute as to the person entitled to receive the bonus, it shall be paid after production of satisfactory proof of the claimant's right.

20. † The premia shall be payable in advance and be recovered monthly by deduction from the pay of the Insured.

21. † When an Insured is absent from duty on leave with allowances, the premium shall be realised when such leave allowances are drawn. If he should obtain leave without allowances or be suspended from service, the past premium, if not otherwise recovered, shall be a debt on his policy carrying interest at 4

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†Vide also rules, 7, 20, 21 and 22 modified by Notification No. G. 5176 dated 17th August 1910, appended.

per cent per annum. and shall be recovered as arrears from his future pay, if any, in instalments not exceeding 10 per cent of such pay, in addition to the current premium.

22. † When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, to pay such premium in advance monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly into any Government Treasury. Fifteen days' grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is payed otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace, he shall be deemed to have withdrawn under Rule 7 and he shall be paid back the surrender value of the bonus assured which will be the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to date.

23. Every Insured shall be supplied with a Premium Receipt-book (Form No. 4) in which payment of each premium shall be acknowledged by the Officer realising the same.

"If an Insured should lose his premium Receipt-book, a duplicate thereof may be issued to him by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, on his paying a fee of Re. one."

The above addition was made to Article 24 to the rules under Palace sanction on 20-2-09 and published in the Gazette dated 2-3-09.

24. If an Insured should lose his policy, a duplicate thereof shall be issued to him by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf on his paying a fee of one Rupee.

25. False information furnished by an Insured or production by him of any false evidence in connection with the insurance of his life, shall render his policy null and void, and the premia paid by him shall be forfeited to Government.

26. Government reserve to themselves the right to add to, or modify or altogether cancel, these rules in regard to all *Future* applicants.

27. These rules do not apply in respect of appointments, service in which does not count towards pension under the pension rules.

28. These revised Rules shall come into force at once.

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† Vide also rules, 7, 20, and 22 modified by Notification No. G. 5176 dated 17th August 1910, appended.

Table of Bonus payable on the completion of age 55, tabulated according to and to the monthly premium payable by the Insured.

Vide RULE 3.

Age last birthday.	Monthly premium in rupees.																			Age last birthday.
	1	1·5	2	2·5	3	3·5	4	4·5	5	5·5	6	6·5	7	7·5	8	8·5	9	9·5	10	
18	503	754·5	1006	1257·5	1509	1760·5	2012	2263·5	2515	2766·5	3018	3269·5	3521	3772·5	4024	4275·5	4527	4778·5	5030	18
19	487	730·5	974	1217·5	1461	1704·5	1948	2191·5	2435	2678·5	2922	3165·5	3409	3652·5	3896	4139·5	4383	4626·5	4870	19
20	471	706·5	942	1177·5	1413	1648·5	1884	2119·5	2355	2590·5	2826	3061·5	3297	3532·5	3768	4003·5	4239	4474·5	4710	20
21	455	682·5	910	1137·5	1365	1592·5	1820	2047·5	2275	2502·5	2730	2957·5	3185	3412·5	3640	3867·5	4095	4322·5	4550	21
22	439	658·5	878	1097·5	1317	1536·5	1756	1975·5	2195	2414·5	2634	2853·5	3073	3292·5	3512	3731·5	3951	4170·5	4390	22
23	423	634·5	846	1057·5	1269	1480·5	1692	1903·5	2115	2326·5	2538	2749·5	2961	3172·5	3384	3595·5	3807	4018·5	4230	23
24	408	612	816	1020	1224	1428	1632	1836	2040	2244	2448	2652	2856	3060	3264	3468	3672	3876	4080	24
25	393	589·5	786	982·5	1179	1375·5	1572	1768·5	1965	2161·5	2358	2554·5	2751	2947·5	3144	3340·5	3537	3733·5	3930	25
26	378	567	756	945	1134	1323	1512	1701	1890	2079	2268	2457	2646	2835	3024	3213	3402	3591	3780	26
27	363	544·5	726	907·5	1089	1270·5	1452	1633·5	1815	1996·5	2178	2358·5	2541	2722·5	2901	3085·5	3267	3448·5	3630	27
28	348	522	690	870	1044	1218	1392	1566	1740	1914	2088	2262	2436	2610	2784	2958	3132	3306	3480	28
29	333	499·5	666	832·5	999	1165·5	1332	1498·5	1665	1831·5	1998	2164·5	2331	2497·5	2664	2830·5	2997	3163·5	3330	29
30	318	477	636	795	954	1113	1272	1431	1590	1749	1908	2067	2226	2385	2544	2703	2862	3021	3180	30
31	303	454·5	606	757·5	909	1060·5	1212	1363·5	1515	1666·5	1818	1969·5	2121	2272·5	2424	2575·5	2727	2878·5	3030	31
32	289	433·5	578	722·5	867	1011·5	1156	1300·5	1445	1589·5	1734	1878·5	2023	2167·5	2312	2456·5	2601	2745·5	2890	32
33	275	412·5	550	687·5	825	962·5	1100	1237·5	1375	1512·5	1650	1787·5	1925	2062·5	2200	2337·5	2475	2612·5	2750	33
34	261	391·5	522	652·5	783	913·5	1044	1174·5	1305	1435·5	1566	1696·5	1827	1957·5	2088	2218·5	2349	2479·5	2610	34
35	247	370·5	494	617·5	741	864·5	988	1111·5	1235	1358·5	1482	1605·5	1729	1852·5	1976	2099·5	2223	2346·5	2470	35
36	233	349·5	466	582·5	699	815·5	932	1048·5	1165	1281·5	1398	1514·5	1631	1747·5	1864	1980·5	2097	2213·5	2330	36
37	219	328·5	438	547·5	657	766·5	876	985·5	1095	1204·5	1314	1423·5	1533	1642·5	1752	1861·5	1971	2080·5	2190	37
38	206	309	412	515	618	721	824	927	1030	1133	1236	1339	1442	1545	1648	1751	1854	1957	2060	38
39	193	289·5	386	482·5	579	675·5	772	868·5	965	1061·5	1158	1254·5	1351	1447·5	1544	1640·5	1737	1833·5	1930	39
40	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810	900	990	1080	1170	1260	1350	1440	1530	1620	1710	1800	40
41	167	250·5	334	417·5	501	584·5	668	751·5	835	918·5	1002	1085·5	1169	1252·5	1336	1419·5	1503	1586·5	1670	41
42	154	231	308	385	462	539	616	693	770	847	924	1001	1078	1155	1232	1309	1386	1463	1540	42
43	142	213	284	355	426	497	568	639	710	781	852	923	994	1065	1136	1207	1278	1349	1420	43
44	130	195	260	325	390	455	520	585	650	715	780	845	910	975	1040	1105	1170	1235	1300	44
45	118	177	236	295	354	413	472	531	590	649	708	767	826	885	944	1003	1062	1121	1180	45
Pay Rs.	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	

LIFE INS. 1.

TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PROPOSAL FOR INSURANCE.

Statements to be made by the person proposing to insure his life for the first time.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked (*a*) ;	(*a*).....
or	
Your full name and father's or Karnavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked (*a*),(*a*¹) and (*a*²).	(*a*)¹. ..... (*a*)². .....
The place in which you were born should be stated on the line marked (*b*) and if born in India, also the District or Province of birth.	Declared that I was born at... (*b*)..... .. ..
The day of your birth and the month and year in which you were born, should be stated on the line marked (*c*).	on the..... (*c*) . day of . . in the year..... So that I was...years of age on the last birthday.
The appointment now held by you under Government and your substantive pay exclusive of all allowances should be stated on the lines marked (*d*) and (*d*¹).	I now hold the appointment of (*d*). ..... My substantive pay is..... (*d*i) .....
The length of your service (if you are an old employe) under Government, and the period of leave taken by you, should be stated on the line marked (*e*).	and my service under Government extends over a period of. (*e*) During that period I have taken the following leave *viz* :—
Date of first permanent entertainment in service on Rs. 10 or above.	
Was your life ever before rejected in the State Life Insurance, or by any, and what Insurance Company?	

NOTE.—If the Proposer be a Christian, he must attach to this Proposal an attested copy of his baptismal certificate, or if this is impracticable, produce satisfactory evidence as to his age. If the Proposer be other than a Christian, he must forward his horoscope in original or a copy attested by a Magistrate, or, if this has not been written at his birth, he must mention below, the names and addressees of two respectable persons to whom reference can be made, if necessary, regarding his age.

(*Date*) (*Signature of the Proposer*).

Certificate by the Officer before whom the Proposal is signed.

I certify that, I have read over [and explained] the above instructions and statements to the Proposer, that the entries above made, especially those relating to the Proposer's age, date of birth, pay and date of first permanent appointment in service on rupees ten or above, are correct and the Proposer's signature was affixed in my presence.

(*N. B.* The portion of the Certificate bracketted to be attended to when the Proposer's knowledge of English is limited or nil in other cases it may be struck out.)

(*Station*) (*Signature*)

(*Date*) (*Designation*)

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer in the presence of the Medical Officer

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements, and those made by me to the Medical Officer, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstances with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an insurance on my life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premia which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(*Date*) (*Signature of the Proposer*)

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that _____ $\frac{\text{is}}{\text{is not}}$ suffering from disease likely to shorten life, and that he $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{has not}}$ had serious disease of any kind likely to recur.

I $\frac{\text{recommend}}{\text{do not recommend}}$ the Government to insure the life of _____ at the ordinary rates of premium.

Judging from his appearance _____'s age is _____ years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my presence.

(*Station*) *Signature of the Medical Officer.*

(*Date*)

LIFE INS. 2.

TRAVANCORE STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

PROPOSAL FOR FURTHER INSURANCE BY THE HOLDER OF

Policy No.....dated.....

Statement to be made by the Person who is already insured, and who proposes to effect a further Insurance on his Life.

Instructions to Proposer.	Statements to be made by Proposer.
Your full Christian name and surname should be written on the line marked (*a*):	(*a*).....
or	
Your full name and your father's or Karnavan's name, your caste and residence, should be written on the lines marked (*a*), (*a*¹) and (*a*²).	(*a*¹) .....
	(*a*²) .....
Your present appointment and the one you held when last insuring, together with the dates and Nos. of previous Policies.	
Your present and former pay excluding all allowances.	
Date of increase.	
Date of birth entered in the last Policy.	

(*Date*) (*Signature of Proposer.*)

Signed by the proposer in my presence.

(*Station*) (*Signature and designation of the Officer*

(*Date*) *before whom the Proposal is signed.*)

Declaration to be signed by the Proposer in the presence of the Medical Officer.

I do hereby declare that the foregoing statements and those made by me to the Medical Officer, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief and that I have not withheld or concealed any circumstance with regard to which information has been required from me. I agree that the foregoing statements shall be the basis of the proposed contract for an Insurance on my Life, and that if it shall hereafter appear that I have wilfully made any untrue statement, or have fraudulently concealed any circumstance which I ought to have made known, then all the premia which shall have been paid under the said contract shall be forfeited, and the contract rendered absolutely null and void.

(*Date*) (*Signature of the Proposer.*)

MEDICAL OPINION.

I am of opinion that.....

$\frac{\text{is}}{\text{is not}}$ suffering from disease likely to shorten life and that he $\frac{\text{has}}{\text{has not}}$ had serious disease of any kind likely to recur.

I $\frac{\text{recommend}}{\text{do not recommend}}$ the Government to insure the life of .... at the ordinary rates of premium.

Judging from his appearance .... 's age is ....years.

The above declaration was signed by the Proposer in my presence.

(Station) *(Signature of the Medical Officer.)*

(Date)

LIFE INS. 3.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

POLICY No .....

Whereas .... holding the appointment of .... hereinafter called the Insured, has contracted with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of the sum of Rupees .... on his own life, and has deposited a Proposal and Declaration, dated the .... and signed by him as the basis of such contract;

Now it is hereby declared that if the Insured shall pay to the Government of Travancore in the manner prescribed in rules framed in that behalf, the sum of Rupees .....being the first premium and Rupees..... ....in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of.....in the year 10_____ , and ending with the month of_____in the year_____, or until his death, whichever shall first occur, the said Government shall be subject and liable to the payment to the said _____ of the sum of Rupees_____ on his completing the age of 55 years and the surrender of his Policy, or in the event of his death before completing the age of 55 years, to his assignees or legal representatives after surrender of the Policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said _____.

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, *viz*: It shall be void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid Proposal and Declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be _____

Financial Secretary to Government

The _____ *day of* _____

The first premium of Rs _____ has been paid into _____ Treasury

(Station)

(Date) *Officer realising the premium.*

N. B. This policy is granted subject to the Rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

LIFE INS. 3 A

STATE LIFE INSURANCE

POLICY No.

Whereas _____ _____ _____ holding the appointment of _____ hereinafter called the Insured, has contracted with the Government of Travancore for an endowment bonus of the sum of Rupees _____ _____ _____ on his own life, and has deposited a Proposal and Declaration, dated the _____ _____, and signed by him as the basis of such contract *and whereas, on the recommendation of the Durbar Physician, it has been resolved to accept his application subject to an addition of* _____ *years to his age,*

Now it is hereby declared that if the Insured shall pay to the Government of Travancore in the manner prescribed in rules framed in that behalf, the sum of Rupees _____ _____ _____ c f being the first premium and Rupees _____ in every subsequent month, commencing with the month of _____ in the year 10 _____, and ending with the month of _____ in the year _____, or until his death, whichever shall first occur the said Government shall be subject and liable to the payment to the said _____ _____ _____ of the sum of Rupees _____ on his completing the age of 55 years and the surrender of his Policy, or in the event of his death before completing the age of

55 years, to his assignees or legal representatives after surrender of the Policy and after the production of satisfactory evidence of the death of the said —— ——

_____

Provided that, in addition to the said amount of Rupees _____, *he shall be entitled to receive Rupees* _____

_____

for every year he lives after the date of the payment of the first premium; and provided further that on his actually attaining the age of fifty-five, the bonus payable shall be Rupees _____

But this contract is made subject to the following proviso, *viz*: It shall b void, and the payment made by the Insured under it shall be forfeited, if the statements contained in the aforesaid Proposal and Declaration be untrue.

The date of birth of the Insured is hereby admitted to be _____

The assumed age is _____

Financial Secretary to Government.

The _____ day of _____

The first premium of Rs. _____ has been paid into _____ Treasury

(*Station*)

(*Date*)

Officer realising the premium

N. B.—This policy is granted subject to the Rules issued by the Government of Travancore relating to State Life Insurance.

LIFE INS. 4.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Premium Receipt Book.

Policy No. _____

Issued to _____

Holder of Policy No. _____ *dated* _____ *19*

for Rs. ( )

Financial Secretary to Government.

Delivered with the above Policy to the said _____

_____

on the _____ *19* *on the receipt of the first premium.*

Signature and disignation of the Officer realising the premium.

STATE LIFE INSURANCE.

Account of Premia paid on account of Travancore State Life Insurance Policy No.....for Rs.....

Month for which Premium is paid.	Amount of Premium paid.	Signature of Officer receiving the Premium.	Date of payment.

Subsidiary Rules.

1. The following registers shall be maintained in the Life Insurance Branch, the various Treasuries and Departments :—

IN THE LIFE INSURANCE BRANCH, HUZUR CUTCHERRY.

(1) General Register of Policies issued.
(2) Register of Policies paid.
(3) Alphabetical Index of the Insured.
(4) Register of Proposals received.

IN THE CENTRAL ACCOUNT AND AUDIT OFFICE (ACCOUNTS BRANCH).

(1) The Personal Ledger of Premia collected.
(2) The Register of Interest and other dues.

IN THE TREASURIES.

(1) General Register of Insured paying premium at the Treasury.
(2) Daily Register of Premia credited at the Treasury.

IN THE OFFICES OF HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Register of the Insured attached to the Office.

2 The Policies will be signed by the Financial Secretary or such other Officer specially authorized.

Rules regarding the Statement of Claims to the Bonus of deceased Policy-holders.

1. On the receipt of the report of the death of any Policy-holder, the Financial Secretary to Government or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf shall publish a notice in the Government Gazette inviting the claimants to produce within a date to be fixed therein, satisfactory evidence of their title or representative character.

2. The following will be accepted as satisfactory evidence of title unless the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf sees grounds to require further evidence :—

(*a*) A certificate from the Head of the office in which the deceased Policy-holder was serving at the date of his death, certifying, from his personal knowledge or on the declaration of two senior subordinates serving under him possessing personal knowledge, to the relationship of the claimant or claimants, as the case may be.

(*b*) In cases where the deceased has, by a registered will bequeathed, the bonus to any particular individual, a certified copy of such will granted, under the signature and seal of the Registrar in whose office the will was deposited or registered.

(*c*) Certificate of heirship, probate or letter of administration granted by the Resident or any Court of Law in British India, although such certificate, probate or letter of administration does not expressly mention the bonus due under the State Insurance Policy.

(*d*) Decree or order of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction in Travancore or British India, recognizing the heirship of the claimant to the deceased although the suit or proceeding in which the decree or order was passed, did not directly embrace the claim to the bonus under the State Policy.

(*e*) Certificate from any officer of Government drawing a salary of not less than Rs. 200, or from a Tahsildar, Munsiff or Magistrate in the service of this State or a Justice of the Peace exercising jurisdiction in Travancore, declaring from his personal knowledge the relationship of the claimants to the deceased.

(*f*) Certificate from a Tahsildar in the service of this State testifying as the result of due enquiry, to the claim of the applicant (or applicants) to the bonus assured by the Policy of the deceased.

3. Notwithstanding anything said in the previous paras, the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf may, in cases of conflicting and cross claims require the claimants to produce a decree of the Travancore Civil Court establishing his or their claim to the bonus as against his or their opponents.

4. In cases of bequests, a certificate of the identity of the claimant must also be produced from an officer of the rank mentioned in clause (*e*), Rule 2.

5. The certificate granted by officers under (*a*) and (*e*) of Rule 2 should give full particulars of the relationship of the claimant to the deceased and the means of knowledge possessed by the officer granting it and state whether there are any other relations of the deceased likely to claim the bonus.

6. Any person who does not put forward his claim within three months from the date of the notice referred to in Rule 1 will be considered to have waived his claim to the bonus.

7. The bonus assured by the Policy will be paid to the person who among several claimants, seems to the Financial Secretary or any other officer specially authorised in this behalf to have the best claim, on his giving a good and tangible security to indemnify the Government against any loss that may accrue in the event of the Government being compelled by a decree of a court to pay the bonus over again to another claimant.

8. The Financial Secretary to Government or any other officer aforesaid may consult the Head Sirkar Vakil or Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil on any legal point connected with the settlement of claims. (30th August 1906.)

No. G. 5176.

NOTIFICATION.

His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to sanction Rules 7, 20 21 and 22 of the Revised State Life Insurance Rules, appended to the

Proceedings of Government No. 2680, dated 18th September 1908, being modified as follows:—

7. If an Insured wishes to withdraw *at any time* from insurance, he may surrender his policy and apply for the surrender value of the bonus assured thereby, which will be 75 % of the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to the date of such withdrawal.

Note--This rule will apply to all applications (for withdrawal) made on and after the 1st Thluam 1086.

20. The premia shall be payable strictly in advance and the Insured shall be responsible for seeing the same paid into the Treasury on or before the 25th of the month either by deduction from his pay bill or otherwise. If payment be not so made, the past premium shall be a debt on his policy carrying interest at 4 % per annum.

Note--This rule applies to all policies issued to applicants who sent proposals after 18th September 1908 the existing rules 20 and 21 being applicable in other cases.

21. Omit.

22. When an Insured who has ceased to be in the service of Government has elected to continue to pay premium till his policy matures, he may be allowed by the Financial Secretary or other officer specially authorised in this behalf, to pay such premium in advance monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly into any Government Treasury. Fifteen days' grace shall be allowed when the premium is payable monthly and a grace of one month when it is paid otherwise. If the Insured fails to pay the premium within the days of grace he shall be deemed to have withdrawn under Rule 7 and he shall be paid back the surrender value of the bonus assured, which will be 75 % of the sum total of all the premia paid by him up to date.

Note.--This rule will apply to all withdrawals made on and after the 1st Thulam 1086. 17th August 1910.

Rules of the Government Veterinary Hospitals.

The following is the scale of charges for the treatment of animals brought to the Hospital by the public:—

A. Horses, ponies and cart-bullocks—½ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

B. Cattle (other than cart-bullocks), sheep, goats and dogs—¼ Rupee per head for advice and cost of medicines supplied.

For horses, ponies and bullocks, subscribers (*i. e.*, who pay yearly Rs. 8 and Rs 7 and half yearly Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 for horse and ponies a head respectively, and yearly Rs. 12 and half-yearly Rs. 7 for a pair of bullocks in advance,) will be furnished with medicines and advice *gratis*. This would not, however, dispense with the stabling charges provided below, in the event of the animals being admitted into the hospital for treatment as in-patients.

2. Cattle for agricultural purposes belonging to poor ryots or others unable to pay the charges for treatment will be treated *gratis*. The Veterinarian will satisfy himself that such relief is given only to those really deserving. This exemption refers only to animals treated as out-patients.

3. Animals will be admitted as in-patients at the hospital during treatment according to the extent of accommodation available. An additional charge of 4 and 2 annas a week or broken parts thereof per head for groups A and B respectively will be charged for such accommodation. The feeding of the animals will be arranged for by the owners themselves and at their expense, under directions given by the Veterinarian.

4. No animals suffering from diseases contagious or infectious will be admitted as in patients.

5. No animals will be admitted or allowed to be removed from the hospital without the permission of the Veterinarian.

6. The hospital will be open daily from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

N. B.—The Veterinary Inspector is allowed to charge visiting fees at the rate allowed to the Assistant Apothecaries of the Medical Department.

Rules for the constitution and management of the Caste Hindu Hostel, His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.

PART I.—CONSTITUTION.

1. The Hostel shall be called the Caste Hindu Hostel, His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum. It is established for the use and benefit of the Caste Hindu students of His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, with the object of providing lodging and board in accordance with caste rules for such students and of subjecting them to proper disciplinary control.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

2. The general administration of the Hostel shall vest in the College Council.

3. The executive management and control of the Hostel shall vest in a Warden who shall be appointed by the Government.

4. It shall be the duty of the College Council (*a*) to regulate all general matters relating to the scope, policy, management, control and discipline of the Hostel, (*b*) to inspect the Hostel either individually at any time or as a body at stated times, (*c*) to frame an annual budget of expenditure and income and submit the same to the Director of Public Instruction, and (*d*) to submit an annual report on the working of the Hostel to the Director.

5. The College Council shall have power (*a*) to frame bye-laws consistent with these Rules, for the internal management, control and discipline of the Hostel, (*b*) to frame bye-laws consistent with these Rules, for the transaction of business pretaining to the Hostel, (*c*) to appoint Resident Tutors and a Junior Warden, subject to the approval of the Director, if and when such appointments are deemed necessary, (*d*) to enquire into any matter relating to the Hostel and take such action as they may deem fit, and (*e*) to fix the periods of the year during which the Hostel shall be closed for vacations. The Council shall not however, interfere with the discretionary powers of the Warden in matters of detail or of internal management.

The Warden.

6. The Warden of the Hostel shall ordinarily be a Professor or an Assistant Professor of H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum, and he shall ordinarily reside in the College Professor's Bungalow adjacent to the Hostel. He shall ordinarily hold office for three years but shall be eligible for re-appointment.

7. In the event of the Warden being absent from Trivandrum for any period exceeding three months, if it be a vacation, or one month in term time, a substitute shall be appointed in his place, and the period of absence shall be included in the three years' tenure of office.

8. It shall be the duty of the Warden (a) to manage and control the Hostel, its subordinates, servants and inmates, in accordance with these Rules and with the bye-laws which may be prescribed by the Council, (b) to conduct all correspondence on behalf of the Hostel, (c) to inform the Council of all serious breaches of discipline on the part of the inmates of the Hostel, (d) to provide facilities for the inspection of the Hostel by the Council or by any member thereof, (e) to report to the Council any serious neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, or misconduct on the part of a Resident Tutor or the Junior Warden, and to make recommendations in connection with such report, and (f) to make suitable arrangements for the supervision of the Hostel in the event of his absence during College vacations.

9. The Warden of the Hostel shall have power (a) to make recommendations to the College Council in regard to the appointment of the Junior Warden and of Resident Tutors, (b) to appoint, punish, suspend or dismiss, any subordinate or servant of the Hostel other than the Junior Warden and the Resident Tutors, (c) to grant leave, in accordance with the Service Regulations to any subordinate or servant of the Hostel, except the Junior Warden and the Resident Tutors, (d) to delegate in his absence any or all his powers and duties to the Junior Warden (or, if no Junior Warden be on the staff, to a Resident Tutor), with the permission of the College Council, (e) to gate, fine or temporarily suspend any inmate for breach of discipline or for any unseemly conduct, (f) to act in the absence of prescribed rules in such manner as may seem to him best fitted to ensure the physical health moral well-being and sound discipline of the inmates of the Hostel, (g) to depart if necessary from the prescribed rules in cases of emergency, provided a report on the matter, with reasons for the action taken, is made immediately thereafter to the Council, and (h) to submit direct to the Director of Public Instruction any representation regarding any decision or action of the College Council to which he may take exception.

Hostel Subordinates.

10. The duties of all subordinates shall, subject to such bye-laws as may be passed by the Council, be prescribed from time to time by the Warden of the Hostel; and such subordinates shall be responsible to the Warden for the proper execution of those duties.

Admission and discipline of students.

11. Admission to the Hostel shall be open to all caste Hindu students of His Highness the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.

12. Students to whom admission as inmates of the Hostel is granted, shall make themselves acquainted with the rules and bye-laws of the Hostel and the admission of a student shall be held to be conclusive evidence of acquiescence in, and of his undertaking to obey the rules and bye-laws of the Hostel.

13. The arrangements for the feeding of the Hostel students shall be made on caste Hindu lines.

14. It shall be left to the discretion of the Warden to admit occasional visitors to take their meals in the Hostel.

15. The Hostel students shall pay such charges for their room, food etc., as may be fixed by the Warden with the approval of the College Council.

16. Reasonable facilities shall be afforded for the religious observance of the Hostel Students and as far as possible for the inculcation of a sound moral, physical, and intellectual training and discipline.

17. No person other than a Member of the staff, or a student or a servant of the Hostel shall be permitted to sleep or stay in the Hostel without the express permission of the Warden, or of some one authorised by him to grant such permission.

18. The Hostel shall be locked up at a certain hour every night and no Hostel student allowed out after that hour without the express permission of the Warden.

19. Hostel students not returning to the Hostel by a certain hour at night shall be held guilty of a serious breach of discipline and immediately reported to the Warden, except when special leave has been previously granted.

Rules for the formation, Constitution and Working of Educational Boards.

1. The Boards constituted in accordance with the Proceedings of Government, No. E. 1960, dated 22nd June 1907, shall be known as Educational Boards.

2. Every Educational Board shall consist of such number of members, exclusive of ex-officio members, not less than five and not more than eleven as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

3. The members shall be nominated by Government either acting on their own motion or upon the recommendation of the Division Peishkars and Range Inspectors and Government shall nominate one of the members of each Board as Chairman thereof.

4. The Range Inspectors, and Assistant Inspectors shall *ex-officio* be members of all the Boards within their several jurisdictions.

5. In recommending to Government members to any Educational Board the educational qualifications, the status, educational experience, if any, and interest in educational matters of the person recommended shall be considered

6. Teachers and managers of Schools, and others having a personal interest in Schools, shall not be ineligible for nomination except to Boards having jurisdiction over those schools.

7. The members of each Board shall be so selected as to ensure the several sections of the community being represented so far as may be and to secure adequate attention to the educational needs of the locality.

8 The persons nominated shall ordinarily hold office for *two* years. At the expiration of their ordinary term, members shall be eligible for re-nomination.

9. Government may at any time remove from a Board any member whose retention in the Board shall appear to Government to be inadvisable.

10. An entire Board may for sufficient reasons be dissolved by Government.

11. A nominated member may resign his place in the Board at any time by a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Board.

12 A nominated member who absents himself for *three* consecutive meetings shall forfeit his seat in the Board, but it shall be open to Government to reinstate him if such absence is satisfactorily accounted for.

13. Each Board shall have jurisdiction over such schools within a specified area as may be fixed by Government.

14. The services rendered by the Boards shall be purely honorary.

15. Every Chairman of a Board shall be supplied with the requisite stationery registers and the Educational sheets of the Government Gazette and shall be competent to transmit official communications through anchal free of postage.

16. The following matters shall fall within the scope of an Educational Board :—

(*a*) the educational needs of the locality;

(*b*) the extent to which the needs are being met by the existing institutions;

(*c*) the necessity for providing new institutions;

(*d*) modifications in the standard of existing institutions by way of raising or lowering the same;

(*e*) advisability of closing, permanently or temporarily, any existing institution;

(*f*) suggesting special provision for the education of special classes of people, or for imparting special kinds of instruction;

(*g*) extension of female education .

(*h*) suggestions for the suitable location of schools;

(*i*) advice in the matter of construction of school buildings and of acceptance of endowments for educational purposes;

(*j*) suggestions as regards additional accommodation, sanitary requirements, furniture, appliances, apparatus, library and recreation grounds;

(*k*) proposals for attendance of pupils in special institutions such as agricultural farms at periodical lectures, magic lantern exhibitions and other demonstrations of educational value;

(*l*) visiting institutions and recording observations in the official visitors book regarding the attendance of teachers and pupils and the general working and discipline in the institutions;

(*m*) recommendations regarding the award, stoppage, enhancement or reduction of grants to schools.

17. The following matters shall not fall within the scope of Educational Boards:—

(a) interference with the teaching or internal discipline of the schools;

(b) the appointment, transfer, removal, promotion or punishment of teachers;

(c) entertainment of or inquiry into complaints against teachers, pupils or officers of the Department;

(d) control over the income, expenditure, assets and liabilities or the management of schools;

(e) issuing orders or directions to teachers, pupils or the establishment.

18. Educational Boards are expected to co-operate with the officers of the Department in preventing or removing apathy, party factions, sectarian animosities, local rivalries and other influences, disputes or differences likely to prejudice the cause of education.

19. Each Educational Board shall ordinarily hold a meeting at least once a month.

20. Every meeting shall be convened by the Chairman of the Board, who shall specify in the notice the day, time and place of meeting and the matters to be considered.

21. Such notice shall be issued not less than *three* days before the day fixed for the meeting.

22. In the absence of the Chairman a meeting may be convened on the signed requisition of not less than *three* members none of whom shall be ex-officio members.

23. An extraordinary meeting may be convened at any time on the signed requisition of not less than five members of the Board.

24. In the absence of the Chairman, one of the members shall be elected to preside.

25. A bare majority of the nominated members constituting a Board shall form a quorum.

26. Should a meeting fail for want of quorum, a fresh meeting shall be convened after the prescribed time.

27. The Chairman shall be responsible for the orderly conduct of the meeting and for the methodical presentment to it of the several subjects.

28. It shall be open to a member to move for the consideration of any subject not specified in the notice provided he has given intimation of it to the Chairman not less than twenty four hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

29. No proposition shall be deemed to be passed unless voted for by the whole or a majority of the members present and voting.

30. In cases where the votes are equally divided the Chairman of the meeting shall have a casting vote.

31. The Chairman shall either himself record or get recorded every resolution passed at a meeting and shall forward a copy of it within three days with his signature to the Range Inspector.

32. The Range Inspector shall fix the place at which each Educational Board shall usually meet and shall communicate the same to it

33. The Chairman of each Board shall maintain the following Record and Registers :—

(a) a file of letters received in the order of the date of receipt;

(b) a register of copies or abstracts of letters, notices and other communications sent by the Board

(c) a book of the resolutions passed by the Board and of the observations, suggestions, proposals, &c., made by the Board or individual members on inspections.

34. All these books shall be in the custody of the Chairman but they shall be open to the inspection of any member on his requisition.

35. The Chairman shall be the channel of communication between members of the Board and the inspecting officers.

36 Any communication which a Board may desire to make to Government shall be submitted through the Range Inspector.

37. It shall not be competent to an Educational Board to address any Department or Officer of State, except Inspecting Officers.

38. A copy of the observations recorded in the visitors' book by an Educational Board or any member of it under Rule 16 (1) shall be forwarded within a week by the Headmaster or the Headmistress of the Institution with his or her remarks, if any, to the Range Inspector.

39. The Range Inspector shall be bound to supply any information applied for by an Educational Board on matters falling within its scope.

40. The Range Inspector shall expeditiously communicate to the Chairman all orders passed by him or by Government in relation to the resolutions or communications of the Board as well as any proceedings of general educational interest not published in the Government Gazette.

41. Each Range Inspector shall at the beginning of each quarter of the official year forward to Government a brief report on the salient features of the working of the Educational Boards in his Range.

42. Every Range Inspector shall do his utmost to promote the successful working of Educational Boards by his timely advice and cordial co-operation.

22nd June 1907.

ANCHAL RULES.

LETTERS.

1. Letters weighing up to 20 tolas, whether paid or service, shall be sent by letter mail, and those exceeding that weight by the slower bhangy mail, but letters of an emergent character, though weighing above 20 tolas, may, nevertheless, be sent by letter mail, provided the charges are paid at letter rates in the case of private covers, and provided that words "emergent" and "and letter mail" are written on the cover in the case of official letters.

2. Heads of offices and departments are required to pay particular attention to the proper superscription of service letters &c., sent through the Sirkar Anchal. A specimen form of address is given in the margin. If the service covers from any office are not properly addressed and franked by the head of each Department or office or by a trustworthy subordinate specially authorised by him in writing for the purpose, they will be treated as private covers and charged at the prepaid rates.

Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishkar.
On Sirkar Service only.
To
The Tahsildar
A. B.
Division Sheristadar Quilon.

3. The officer authorized as aforesaid to sign the cover must enter *in full* his official designation, in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in cases of doubt or fraud.

4. Government officers are bound to receive all service letters &c., addressed to them, paying any charge which may be made by the Anchal office on account of any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or signature.

5. The postage thus charged by the Anchal Department will be paid by the official to whom such cover is addressed: the addressee will, in due course, apply to the official from whose office the cover was despatched for the postage paid by him forwarding the cover as a voucher for the amount. The officer to whom such application has been made will use his discretion in recovering the postage from the person or persons in fault.

6. Letters sent by Government officers in their official capacity which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed should be addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Letters &c., so addressed shall be regarded by the Anchal office as private covers and charged on delivery with postage at prepaid rates instead of at double rates. Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind named below —

Office of the Trivandrum Division Peishkar.
Service bearing.
To
A. B.
C. D.
Dewan Peishkar. Alleppey.

Petitions.
Applications for appointments.
Do. for transfer.
Enquiries about the title to leave &c.

EXPRESS ANCHAL.

7. The fee for expresses sent through the Sirkar Anchal by the public is one fanam per mile or fraction of a mile during day and two fanams during

* Separate Rules have since been sanctioned by Government regarding service letters &c. vide page. (enter No.)

night (*vide* Huzur letter No. 791 dated 7th Dhanu 1067). Letters sent by express must be registered without which the Anchal authorities cannot claim a receipt from the addressee.

8. If the person to whom an express has been sent has left the station for another, it will be forwarded to him to the new station by the ordinary mail.

9. If the addressee be not found and if the Anchal Master be unable to find out his whereabouts, the letter shall be treated as unclaimed. It will be detained at the office of delivery for three weeks and then returned to the sender.

SERVICE EXPRESSES.

10. Service expresses can be ordered only by the officers named in the margin. Such expresses shall not be accepted for despatch by Anchal Masters unless accompanied by written orders duly signed by the officers named.*

Sarvadikariakar in behalf of His Highness the Maha Raja.
Dewan.
Chief Secretary to Government.
Anchal Superintendent.

11. As the employment of expresses interferes greatly with the celerity and regularity of the ordinary mails and is attended with expense, trouble and inconvenience, this mode of conveyance must be resorted to as sparingly as possible.

12. The above rules regarding expresses do not in any way affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles &c., by periodical expresses for the use of the Palace.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

13. The fee for registration shall be 3 chuckrams.* Only one receipt shall accompany every registered letter. The addressee's signature will be obtained in the receipt and the receipt recorded in the office of delivery. If the sender is desirous of obtaining an acknowledgment from the addressee, he must give his name and full-address at the time of presenting the letter and pay half a chuckram† in addition to the usual registration fee and postage.

14. Letters containing a currency note or any portion thereof, postage or other stamps, cheque, hundi, bank note, bill of exchange or the like must be sent registered. It is considered expedient, for the safety of currency notes in transit, that they should be sent in halves.

15. The sender of a registered letter is required to see that it is enclosed in a cover or envelope of a substantial kind fastened in a secure manner. Sealing wax with a distinct impression (other than that of the current coin) is recommended for fastening the cover instead of or in addition to any other means of fastening.

NEWSPAPERS.

16. Packets of newspapers weighing under 20 tolas will travel by the letter mail and those exceeding that weight by bhangy mail.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

17. Books and pattern packets must be packed in open covers.

18. Samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be packed in boxes or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be, if necessary, easily opened to enable the Anchal officers readily to satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

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* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

† As modified by notice published on page 1638 of Government Gazette dated 30-3-86 / 14-11-10.

* Service expresses from Huzur will be paid for (Vide Government letter No. G. 4500 dated 4th August 1911.)

19. A book-packet may contain newspapers, paper, any binding covering mounting or other appurtenances of books or maps.

20. Proof sheets, marked as such on the outside under the signature of the sender, may be transmitted by book post.

21. Press manuscripts intended for publication may also be transmitted by book post provided that the packet bears on the outside above the address the superscription 'Press manuscript' and is addressed to the office of a newspaper.

22. Pattern packets may contain only *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise.

23. No packets may exceed 2½ feet in length or 1½ in width or depth. Packets exceeding the prescribed dimensions shall be treated as parcels and charged accordingly.

24. Packets may be registered and acknowledgments obtained for them on payment of 3 chuckrams* for the former and half a chuckram* for the latter.

PARCELS.

25. The sender of a parcel is required to see to its secure packing and sealing. Cloth, wax-cloth or tin is recommended for a covering and if cloth or wax-cloth is used for this purpose, the sender is required to seal it at intervals not exceeding 3 inches along the line of sewing.

26. If the sender desires to obtain an acknowledgment from the addressee he must prepay the acknowledgment postage of half a chuckram* independently of the parcel postage.

MISCELLANEOUS.

27. Letters &c., must be posted at least half an hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail. Letters &c., posted after that time will be stamped 'Too late' and detained for the following day's mail. The time of the closing of the mail will be notified by the Anchal Master at every station. Letters &c., that are to be despatched by mails during night, must be posted before 6 P. M. except under special orders to the contrary from the Anchal Superintendent.

28. The hours of registration of letters and parcels at every Anchal office shall be from 7 to 10 A. M. and from 12 Noon to 5 P. M. Letters and parcels intended for any mail will not be despatched by that mail unless presented half an hour before it is closed. In no case will they be received during the hours of despatch or receipt of mails.

29. Registered letters and parcels (whether paid or service.) will be delivered only to the addressees in the absence of written instructions from them to the local Anchal Master. Heads of offices and departments are therefore desired to make the necessary arrangements either to receive service registered letters or parcels themselves, or authorise the local Anchal Master to deliver them to any one whom they may authorise for that purpose.

30. Anchal peons are forbidden to deliver any letter or other article without requiring immediate payment of the amount due or to deliver any registered letter or parcel without requiring the immediate signature of the receipt and acknowledgment.

31. Anchal peons are not bound to give change. If the amount charged is not at once tendered, or if the receipts or acknowledgments are not at once

* As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1910.

signed and the Anchal peons are subjected to detention, the letters &c., shall be taken back to the anchal office for the next delivery.

32. Whatever postage is marked on a letter or other article must be paid at once on delivery after which any complaint of overcharge may be made and will be duly attended to.

33. In all complaints of overcharge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters &c. the covers or envelopes bearing the Anchal stamps must be presented for inspection.

34. Complaints against the Anchal office, certified as such under the full signature of the sender and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent are not chargeable with postage.

35. Since Anchal peons cannot deviate on any account from their regular course of delivery in their respective beats, persons residing far away from the Anchal office, if desirous of obtaining their letters &c., immediately on arrival of the mail, must send their own authorised messengers to the Anchal office to whom all covers except those for which receipts are required will be delivered.

36. It is forbidden to send by Anchal, explosive, dangerous or offensive substances or materials such as gunpowder, matches, percussion caps, saltpetre, indigo, glass, liquids, &c., or any article which either in itself (however packed), or by reason of insecure packing, may be liable to injure the contents of the mail bag or the person of the Anchal officers.

37. No address is complete which does not contain the Anchal station from which delivery is intended and care should always be taken to write the name of the anchal station as clearly as possible.

38. Persons changing their place of residence are particularly required to leave written instructions to the Anchal office of their previous residence and to send written instructions to the Anchal office of the place to which they may be going.

39. The Anchal Master at any station or the person in charge of the Anchal office has power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature that they were sent in that state. The refusal will be absolute in the case of registered letters and parcels.

40. Persons not belonging to the department shall not be admitted into the interior, nor permitted to examine the records of any Anchal office without the special permission of the Dewan, to whom or the Anchal Superintendent application for information or redress must be made either in person or in writing by the party requiring the same. (15th April, 1882.)

SUPPLEMENTARY ANCHAL RULES.

1. From and after 1st Thulam, 1064 / 16th October, 1888 the Anchal Stamps and cards will be brought into use.

2. Postage on letters and other articles sent by Anchal and fees for the transmission of express letters shall be paid by means of Anchal stamps affixed thereto.

3. In the case of letters and other articles intended for delivery within Travancore pre-payment of postage is optional.

4. Unpaid letters and other articles will be charged on delivery with double postage and those insufficiently paid with double the amount of the deficiency.

5. Letters and other articles, found in letter boxes with postage not paid only partially paid and intended for places out of Travavancore will not be forwarded to their destinations but will be returned to the senders and the postage recovered, from them according to the preceding rule if the senders are known.

6. *The system of charging parcels according to distance is abolished and all parcels will be charged at the rate of 2 chuckrams for every 20 tolas or fractions thereof.

7. No receipt will be granted for parcels unless a registration fee of 3† chuckrams is paid.

8. Nor will receipts be granted for ordinary service covers dropped into the letter box. Covers containing valuable enclosures or which are otherwise of importance should have the words 'To be registered' written on them in addition to the words 'On Sirkar service' and franked by the Head of the department the Manager or a principal clerk of the office from which it is despatched. Such covers should be delivered to the Anchal Master who will acknowledge receipt in the Book kept by the despatching office.

9. Book packets may contain any paper whether written or printed or lithographed, except communications of the nature of a letter.

10. No service covers intended for delivery at the station should be dropped into the letter box. If so posted, they will be charged with prepaid postage recoverable from the addressee on delivery.

‡ Provided that the Dewan may, at his discretion, direct that this rule shall not apply to service covers from any officer or class of officers.

11. § Nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal card except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. If any of these conditions be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram.

12. Anchal cards may be used for official correspondence. They should not be franked on the address side but the official designation of the sender should be given in full under his signature on the other side.

13. Anchal cards intended for official use will be printed on blue paper.

14. Anchal stamps, covers letter cards and cards for the use of the public will be sold at all Anchal offices from 7 to 10 A. M, and from noon to 5. P. M. They are of thirteen denominations valued at four, three, two and one chuckrams and twelve, eight, six and four cash (vide Huzur Notification of Kanni 1065, Karkadagom 1075, 31st January 1901 and 9th Kumbhom 1081).

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* As modified by notice dated July 1904.

† As modified by Notice dated 1st February 1901.

‡ Added by notification dated 24th June 1895.

§ As modified by Notice dated 19th November 1903.

‖ As modified by Notice dated 10th August, 1891,

Certificate of Posting.

In modification of Rule 16 of the Supplementary Anchal Rules the following Revised Rules relating to the grant of certificates of Posting, are passed, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, under date the 3rd January 1912;—

To afford assurance to persons who send letters and other articles by servants or messengers to be posted in Anchal that they have done so, and for evidence in cases of enquiry into alleged loss of letters and other articles that they have been actually posted, "Certificates of posting" will be granted by the Anchal office in the following manner:—

(1) A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any Anchal articles for which a receipt is not given by the Anchal Office, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

1. The certificate of posting written in ink must be presented to the Anchal Master along with the letter or other articles to be posted.

2. The certificate must contain an exact copy of the address on the letter or other articles to which it relates, and must have an Anchal stamp affixed thereto in payment of a fee to be charged as follows:—

(a) In the case of unregistered letters, post cards, book packets (including registered newspapers) and pattern packets posted by the same person at one time,

½ Chuckram for every three articles of any of these classes or for any less number.

(b) In the case of unregistered parcels (ordinary or value payable) and value payable unregistered book packets, posted by the same person at one time.

¾ chuckram for every six articles of either or both of these classes or for any less number.

2. There must be a separate certificate for each of these two classes of articles (a) and (b) headed with the words "Certificate of posting for letters" or "Certificate of posting for 'parcels", as the case may require and the actual number of articles in respect of which the certificate is required must be written in words at the foot of the document.

3. The Anchal master will compare the number of the articles presented and the addresses on them with the entries in the certificate and if the latter be correct, will obliterate the Anchal stamps and impress the date stamp upon the certificate. The certificate will then be returned to the person who presented it.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum.
25th January 1912.

(By Order)
A. J. VIEYRA.
Chief Secretary to Government

Dead Letter Office (Anchal.)

Under section 3 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that a Dead Letter Office will be opened at Trivandrum on the 1st Avany, 1070 / 16th August, 1894. *and that the following Rules in connection therewith will come into force from that date.*

1 "Unclaimed articles" include all articles which cannot be delivered because the person to whom they are addressed cannot be found or because the addresses are so illegible or imperfect that the place of destination cannot

be ascertained or because the articles bear no address at all, and articles returnable to the senders under section 5 of Supplementary Anchal Rules dated 1st October 1888.

2. A. Unclaimed articles which cannot be delivered because the addressees cannot be found shall be kept for three weeks at the office of delivery. A list of such articles shall be prepared daily at every such office and exposed for not less than two weeks in the most conspicuous part thereof. All such articles, which shall have remained three weeks unclaimed in office, shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

B. All other unclaimed articles shall, without unnecessary delay, be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

3. "Refused articles" are articles which the persons to whom they are addressed have refused to receive or omitted to take delivery of, after due notice has been given them by the Anchal Office.

4. All refused articles shall at once be transferred to the Dead Letter Office for disposal.

5. The articles received in the Dead Letter Office under sections 2 and 4 shall be disposed of as follows:—

(a) If the sender's name is on the cover, the articles shall be returned unopened to the office at which it was posted for delivery to the sender.

(b) If the sender's name is not found on the cover; it shall be opened to see if the contents furnish sufficient information to enable the office to return the articles to the sender. If sufficient information is obtained, the articles shall be returned to the sender, in a Dead Letter cover; if not it shall be detained in deposit for one year and then destroyed.

Exception.—This section shall not apply to articles which are transferred from any British Post Office or Cochin Sirkar Anchal for delivery through the Travancore Anchal. Such articles shall, as hitherto, be returned to the British Post or Cochin Anchal, as the case may be.

6. All paid articles returnable under the foregoing section shall be returned to senders free of charge, and all unpaid and insufficiently paid articles shall be returned to the senders charged with any postage due on them.

7. The senders to whom the articles are returned by the Dead Letter Office shall receive and pay the postage due thereon.

8. Where the sender disowns the article or cannot be found, it shall be returned to the Dead Letter Office, and it shall be competent to the officer in charge to decide whether payment of the postage due should be enforced.

In cases where postage is decided to be recovered, the recovery shall be effected in the same manner as arrears of public revenue under Regulation I of 1068, and the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office may further order the with-holding, until payment of the postage is made or levied from the defaulter, of any article addressed to him, not being on Sirkar Service.

In other cases, the article shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 5 (B).

9. Articles sent 'service bearing' such as endorsements, notices &c, which may be unclaimed, shall be returned unopened free of charge by the Dead Letter Office to the office from which they were issued.

10. 'Service bearing' articles which are refused shall be dealt with under the provisions of Section 8.

11. Cancelled by notice dated 8th December 1899.

12. Unclaimed or refused articles which are not registered, if found to contain anything which makes registration compulsory, shall be returned to the senders registered and charged with double registration fee in addition to any postage which may have been paid or which may be due on them.

13. All money including currency notes, cheques, stamps, hundies &c found enclosed in any article, falling under Section 5 b shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury by the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office, and other valuable property found as above, shall subject to the sanction of the Dewan, be sold by public auction by the said officer and the proceeds of the sale shall be paid into the Huzur Treasury ; such money or proceeds being held in deposit for the benefit of any person who may have a right thereto, after deducting all sums due by such person for postage and the charges connected with the auction.

14. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where the contents of any article are found to be of a perishable or offensive nature they may immediately be sold or otherwise disposed of by the officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

15. The employees of the Dead Letter Office shall not bid for or purchase directly or indirectly, anything sold at any auction held under paras 13 and 16.

16. Notice inviting claimants for the valuable contents or the sale proceeds of the articles mentioned in paras 13 and 14 shall be published in the Government Gazette ; and if not claimed within a year from the date of publication, they shall lapse to Government.

17. All claims under the last preceding section shall be preferred to the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

18. Where the claim is established to the satisfaction of that officer he shall move Government for the return of the property held in deposit and they may pass such orders as they think fit.

19. Where the claim is not so established, he shall refer to Government for the necessary investigation being made by any officer whom they may appoint for the purpose, and make such orders on the result of the investigation as they think fit.

20. No person unconnected with the Dead Letter Office, whether an employee of the Anchal Department or not, shall have admission into the Dead Letter Office, without the special sanction of the Dewan.

21. The Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office and the clerks employed in it must be sworn to secrecy, i. e., not to divulge the contents of any article opened and read by them.

22. Employees of the Dead Letter Office who violate the above said rule will, besides being liable to dismissal, be debarred from admission into any other department of the Government service.

23. On the first of every month or the next office day, if the first of the month happens to be a holiday, all articles which have been in deposit at the Dead Letter Office for one year shall be destroyed, in the presence of the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office.

24. The Anchal Superintendent will, for the time being, be the Officer in charge of the Dead Letter Office. (6th July, 1894).

TABLE I.

Revised Schedule of Anchal Rates.

Cards.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.	Letters. Not exceeding in weight.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.	Book and pattern packets. Not exceeding in weight.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.	Newspapers. Not exceeding in weight.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.	Parcels. Not exceeding in weight.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.	Registration. Fee.	Rates. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.	Hundies. Amount.	Commission. S. Rs.	ch.	c.	B. Rs.	as.	p.
Anchal Card.	...		4	...	...	$1\frac{13}{19}$	1 Tola			8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$	10 Tolas	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$	6 Tolas	...	...	6	...	...	$2\frac{10}{19}$	20 Tolas or fraction thereof.		2	...	...	1	$1\frac{9}{19}$	On all articles.		3	...	...	1	$8\frac{4}{19}$	For every B. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof.		1	...	...	$6\frac{14}{19}$
Letter Cards.	...	...	12	...	...	$5\frac{1}{19}$								For every additional 10 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$	For every additional 6 Tolas or fraction thereof.	...	...	6	...	...	$2\frac{10}{19}$	Maximum weight 600 Tolas.							Acknowledgment.	...	...	8	...	...	$3\frac{7}{19}$	Maximum amount of an order B. Rs. 500.						
							Above 1 Tola up to 10 Tolas.	...	1	4	...	...	$8\frac{8}{19}$	Book packets maximum 400 Tolas.																																	
							Above 10 Tolas up to 20 Tolas.	...	2	8	...	1	$4\frac{16}{19}$	Pattern 40 Tolas																																	

NOTICE.

No. G. 2991.

It is hereby notified for general information that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to reduce the postage on letters weighing up to (1) one tola from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ chuckram, with effect from the 1st Mithunam 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 29th May 1912.

(By order),
R. MAHADEVA IYER,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 458

ANCHAL NOTICE.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government have sanctioned the introduction of twelve cash embossed envelopes for the use of the public. These envelopes will be available in all the Anchal Offices from 1st Kumbhom 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th January 1912.

By order,
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. G. 2348.

It is hereby published for general information that from 1st Edavom 1087, a fee of (2) two chuckrams will be levied for each copy of the receipt of registered Anchal articles applied for by the public.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 27th April 1912.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ANCHAL HUNDIS.

Rules regarding the issue and payment of Hundis by the Anchal Department.

With a view to extend the benefit of the Hundi system to the general public, the business of issuing and paying hundis or orders shall, from and after the 16th August 1901, (1st Chingom 1077) be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Anchal Office except in the case of Hundis issued on Sirkar account, and the following rules in connection therewith are published for general information.

1. The Anchal offices named in the margin, with the exception of those marked with the asterisk where no payment will be made, shall be authorised to issue and pay hundis and shall be open, for that purpose, between the hours of 7 to 11 A. M. and 12 noon to 5 P. M. on every day except the undermentioned holidays [during which the Chief Anchal Office at the Capital will be open from 1 to 4 P. M. and other Offices from 2 to 4 P. M.]

List of Hundi Offices.

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Bhoothapandy.	(1) Azhakiapandipuram.
Suchindram-	(1) Kottaram. (2) Cape Comorin. (3) Mylady. (4) Thanarakulam * (5) Parakka. * (6) Mahadanapuram.
Kottar.	(1) Edalakudy.
Nagercoil.	(1) Aramboly. (2) Thovalay. (3) Thazhakudy.
Eraniel.	(1) Kolachel. (2) Karinkal. (3) Aloor. (4) Rajakkamangalam.
Padmanabhapuram	(1) Mulagumudu. (2) Thirunvithancode. (3) Maycode.
Kuzhithura.	(1) Kaleekavila. (2) Kulashekaram. (3) Puthukada.

All New Moon days.
All Sundays.
His Highness the Maha Rajah's Birthday.
His Majesty the Emperor's Birthday

Chingam—Avani Pirappu	1 day
" Avani Avittum	1 day
" Gayathri Japam	1 day
" Thiruvonam & Avittum	2 days
Kanni—Mahanavami & Vijayadesami	2 days
Thulam—Deepavali	1 day
Vrischigom—Thirukartigay	1 day
Dhanu—Swargavadal Yekadesi	1 day
" Christian New Years' day	1 day
Makaram—Thye Pongal	1 day
Medam—Vishu	1 day
Mithunam—Karkataka Sankranthi	1 day
Karkadakam—Adiaruthi	1 day

Vide Notice dated 23rd September, 1901.

List of Hundi Offices.

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Kuzhithura.	(4) Tiruvattar
	(5) Arumana.
	(6) Palliyadi *
	(7) Kollengode.*
	(8) Parassala.
	(9) Ounamalakada.
	(10) Marthandam.
Neyyattinkara.	(1) Balaramapuram
	(2) Poovar.
	(3) Kattakada.
	(4) Nemom.
	(5) Nellikakuzhy*
	(6) Kulathoor *
	(7) Amaravila.
	(8) Oruttampalam.
Challay	(1) Kalpalakadavu *
	(2) Karamana *
	(3) Punttura.
Trivandrum	(1) Kazhakoottam.
	(2) Thycaud*
	(3) Pettah *
	(4) Perukada.
Nedumangad.	(1) Aryanad.
	(2) Vithura.
	(3) Patcha.
	(4) Parappencode.
Attingal.	(1) Chirayankil.
	(2) Varkala.
	(3) Kilimanoor.
	(4) Navaikulam.
	(5) Madavoor Pallikal
	(6) Vakkom.
	(7) Vamanapuram.
	(8) Varkala Town*
	(9) Thonnakkal.
Quilon.	(1) Paravoor.
	(2) Chathannoor.
	(3) Perunad.
	(4) Mayyanad.
	(5) Quilon-Piravagay.
	(6) Nedugolam.

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Kottarakara.	(1) Kundara.
	(2) Chadayamangalam
	(3) Kadakkal
	(4) East Kallada
	(5) West Kallada
	(6) Kunnicode
	(7) Pooyappalli
	(8) Panavally.
Punalloor.	(1) Pathanapuram
	(2) Thevmala
	(3) Kulathupuzha.
	(4) Anchel.
Shencottah.	(1) Puliyara.
	(2) Sambur-vadagara.
	(3) Elathur.
Adoor.	(1) Panthalam
	(2) Pathanamthitta.
	(3) Koni.
	(4) Ranni.
	(5) Kaipattur.
	(6) Thumpaman.
	(7) Nurnad.
	(8) Vadaserikara.
	(9) Elauthoor.
Padanayarkulangara.	(1) Sasthancottah
	(2) Chavara
	(3) Clappana
	(4) Thevalakkara
Mavelikara.	(1) Mannar
	(2) Niranom
	(3) Alaramapuram
	(4) Cherukol
Haripad.	(1) Karthigappalli*
	(2) Thrikunnapuzha
	(3) Muthukulam*
Kayenkulam.	(1) Pallikkal.
	(2) Oehara.
Chenganoor.	(1) Kuzhikala.
Ambalapuzha.	(1) Champakulam.

List of Hundi Offices.

Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.	Name of Head Office.	Sub-Offices under the Head Office.
Thiruvella.	(1) Kozhencherry (2) Arannula (3) Vennikulam. (4) Ayroor* (5) Eraviperoor (6) Thalavadi (7) Mepral (8) Edathua*	Muvattupuzha.	(1) Koothattukulam (2) Pampakuda * (3) Piravam (4) Kothamangalam (5) Puthencruz (6) Vazhakulam (7) Thrikariyoor*
Kottayam. Piravaka.	(1) Puthupally.	Shertallay.	(1) Kalavoor (2) Arthungal (3) Kuthiathode (4) Mararikulam. (5) Makamma.
Kottayam.	(1) Pallam (2) Mannanam (3) Pampady (4) Olesha (5) Kumaragam (6) Thazhathangadi*	Thodupuzha....	
		Vycome.	(1) Udayamperoor (2) Arukutty (3) Panavally (4) Kaduthuruthy (5) Thaikatcherry
Ettumanur.	(1) Kuravalangad (2) Kidangoor (3) Athirampuzha (5) Mattakara.	Perumpavoor.	(1) Malayattur (2) Kalady
		Alwaye.	(1) Edappally (2) Ankamali
Alleppey.	(1) Alleppey-Piravagay*		
Changana-cherry.	(1) Karukachal (2) Mallappally (3) Veliyanad (4) Monkompu (5) Pulinkunnu (6) Kavalam (7) Ezhumatoor	Parur.	(1) Verapuzha (2) Munambhom (3) Puthenchira. (4) Parukuttiathode.
		Peermade.	(1) Kumili (2) Mundakayam (3) Vandemmettu (4) Vandiperiyar
Pala.	(1) Erattupettah (2) Bharananganam (3) Cherpungal (4) Poonjar (5) Mutholy (6) Ramapuram	Devikulam.	(1) Marayoor (2) Munnar (3) Santhanpara (4) Odumbhanshola
Ponkunnom.	(1) Kanjirappally (2) Manimala		

2. The "Hundi" is an order granted by the Anchal Office for the payment of a sum of money through the agency of the Anchal Office.

A 'Remitter' is the person who sends money by means of a Hundi.

A 'Payee' is the person named in a hundi as the person to whom the money is to be paid.

* 3. The amount for which a single hundi may be issued must not exceed Bh. Rs. 500 and no person shall be allowed to obtain one day several hundies payable to the same payee the total of which exceeds Bh. Rs. 500.

4. A commission on the issue of hundies will be charged at the following rates :—

for every Bh. Rs. 5 or fraction thereof ... 1 ch. †

5. The remitter of a hundi must fill in, in ink, on the hundi form (which will be supplied to him gratis by the Anchal Office) the necessary entries adding his signature at foot. He must also write his own name and address on the (acknowledgment) portion of the form. Entries must be legible and may be written in English, Tamil or Malayalam, either by the remitter himself or by any one on his behalf. The remitter may write on the 'Compon' any communication he desires to make to the payee regarding the remittance.

6. The hundi form duly filled in together with the amount of the hundi and commission must be presented at the Anchal Office window during the prescribed hours.

7. The name and address of the payee must be entered with such completeness as shall secure identification and prevent the risk of wrong payment. The occupation, trade or profession of the payee and any other particulars calculated to help in identifying him should be added. The name of only one person may be entered as the payee except in the case of Firms or Corporations whose usual designation must be given. A hundi payable to a Government official, Bank manager or an Editor of a newspaper &c, in his public capacity should contain the designation, not the name of the person to whom the Hundi is intended.

8. The Anchal Office will not be responsible for the wrong payment of a hundi caused by incorrect or incomplete information given by the remitter as to the name and address of the payee.

9. A receipt will be given to the remitter for the amount paid by him on account of the hundi and commission. Any error or omission should be pointed out at once by the remitter ; otherwise, the Anchal Office will not be responsible.

10. The payment of a hundi will ordinarily be made at the address of the payee on his signing the hundi and acknowledgment and returning them to the Anchal peon.

11. The hundi and acknowledgment must be signed by the payee named by the remitter or by some person authorized in writing by the payee in his behalf. The signature must be written in ink in the space provided for the purpose. If the payee of a hundi resides at a station where there is no Hundi Anchal Office and the payment cannot be effected in the usual way, a notice of the arrival of the hundi will be sent to him service-bearing by the Anchal master, requesting him (the payee) to attend personally or send an agent duly authorised in writing to sign the hundi on his behalf to receive payment of the amount. In either case, the notice issued by the Anchal Office must be returned to the Anchal master.

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* Vide notice dated July 1904.

† Vide notice dated 4th April 1901.

12. The remitter of a hundi is entitled to obtain free of charge an acknowledgment of the payment of the amount of the hundi signed by the payee. Should the remitter fail to receive an acknowledgment in due course, he should represent the matter to the Anchal master who will take the necessary steps to obtain it. If it is found after making the necessary enquiries that the acknowledgment is lost, he will obtain a certificate of payment free of charge signed by the Anchal Master of the office of payment.

13. If the payee of a hundi is illiterate, it will be necessary for him to make his mark on the hundi in the presence of two respectable witnesses whose signature must also be obtained in the hundi.

14. If a person removing from one Hundi Anchal Office to another Hundi Anchal Office leaves written instructions with the Anchal master of the former place to redirect any hundi that may become payable to him after his departure, the instructions so given will be carried out free of charge and the hundis will be made payable at the Anchal Office to which they are so redirected.

15. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the the address of the payee shall be altered or that the name of the Anchal Office at which the hundi was originally made payable shall be changed. The required change will be made without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued.

16. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may require that the amount be paid to some person other than the payee named in the hundi. The required change will be made on payment of a second commission equal to the first on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt granted to him for the hundi.

17. The remitter of a hundi which has not been paid may stop payment and require that the money be repaid to himself. This will be done without additional charge on the remitter's applying in writing to the Anchal Office at which the hundi was issued and producing the receipt. Payment can also be stopped by telegram, if the remitter pays for it and if there is a telegraph communication between the offices of issue and payment. In no case, however, will the Anchal Office be responsible for inability or failure to stop payment of hundi in compliance with the remitter's request.

18. If the payee of a hundi cannot be found or if the payee refuses to take payment, the amount of the hundi will be returned at once to the remitter free of charge. The commission will in no case be refunded.

19. If payment of a hundi to a payee cannot be effected and the amount cannot be repaid to the remitter owing to the latter not being found, the hundi will become void and its value will be credited to Government. But if the payee or remitter or their heirs subsequently apply for payment before the expiration of one year from the date of issue of the hundi the amount of the hundi will be paid to him with the sanction of the Dewan.

20. The payment of a hundi may be deferred for a period not exceeding a week owing to an exceptional state of treasury balances or any other special cause. Such instances will, of course, be very rare. (28th May 1901).

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 902.

Instances have come to the notice of the Government of manager and clerks of Departments and offices acknowledging receipt of Anchal Hundies addressed to their official superiors in their official capacity without a proper authorisation as required by para 11 of the Anchal Hundi Rules. Heads of de[illegible]ments and offices are hereby required to sign all Anchal Hundies and a[illegible]knowledgments themselves or to authorise in writ-

ing their manager or Head Clerks as the case may be, to do so on their behalf and forward such authorisation to the local Anchal master for record in his office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 12th April 1913.

(By Order)
M. RAJA RAJA VARMA,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

Anchal Notices.

Instances having come to the notice of Government, in which Anchal labels obliterated by the private seals of the senders could not be easily distinguished from used labels, it is hereby notified for general information that senders of letters, packets &c., by anchal, are permitted to obliterate the Anchal stamps by their private seals only to the extent of a fourth portion thereof, leaving the remaining portion to be cancelled by the Anchal authorities. Letters, packets &c., which are cancelled in contravention of this rule will be treated as 'unpaid' and dealt with as such (6th December, 1900.)

Under section 4 of Regulation I of 1064, it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the 15th Kumbhom 1076/26th February 1901, all articles posted in any Post Office outside Travancore and transferred from any British Post Office within Travancore for delivery through the Anchal will be charged at prepaid rates and those posted in any British Post Office within Travancore and transferred to the Anchal with double rates. (16th February 1901.)

1. In view to afford additional facilities to the public, the price of Anchal Letter Cards has been reduced from one chuckram to twelve cash. This arrangement will take effect from the 1st Margaly 1079.

2. On and after the 1st Dhanu 1079/16th December 1903, nothing shall be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address side of the Anchal Card except the name and address of the addressee, the name of the sender, the place and date of posting. Should any of the conditions above indicated be infringed, the card will be charged with a postage of half a chuckram. The above restriction applies not only in respect of the cards on which are printed the words "the address only to be written on this side" in English and Malayalam and which will be issued for sale from the 1st Dhanu 1079 but also in respect of any cards on which the said words are not printed, that may be issued or used on and after the said date. (19th November 1903).

Notification.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja it is hereby notified for general information that in order to afford additional facilities to the public for posting unregistered letters &c., the following arrangements will be carried out by the Anchal Department from the 1st Makaram 1082.

1. Any single individual, community, mercantile firm or others wishing to have a letter box at his or their place of residence or office situated within a radius of three miles from the nearest Anchal Office may be allowed to have one under the following conditions:—

(a) That an annual fee as shown below should be paid in advance.

For a distance of 1 mile from the Anchal office		....	Rs. 6
Do.	2 miles	....	,, 12
Do.	3 miles	....	,, 18

Fractions of a mile will be reckoned as one mile.

(b) That the letter box will be cleared daily by an Anchal Peon at the hour appointed and notified by the Anchal Superintendent; such

hour shall be as near as possible to the time when the mail is ordinarily despatched from or to the Capital.

(c) That the cost of the box (iron or wooden) with duplicate keys and the fitting up shall be borne by the individual, community, or firm concerned.

(d) That the box should be fixed at a place where the Anchal Peon can have free access at any time.

(e) That when the box is cleared by the Anchal Peon the owner or other responsible male member concerned may enter in a book which will be produced by the Peon, the number of covers taken from the box and affix his initials.

2. The fee should be paid to the local Anchal Master and the receipt obtained from him should accompany the application.

3. All applications for letter boxes should be made in the form appended hereto and addressed to the Anchal Superintendent (3rd November, 1906).

Application for Letter Box.

Name of individual or agent.	Place of residence and occupation.	Site where the letter box is to be put up.	Distance from the nearest Anchal Office.	Period for which the letter box is required.	Amount of fee paid.	Signature of applicant.	Remarks.

Rules introducing the Value Payable System in the Anchal Department.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah with a view to afford additional facilities to the public the Value Payable system will, from and after the 1st Makaram 1082, be introduced in the Anchal Department.

1. Registered letters and registered and unregistered Newspapers, Book packets, and parcels may be transmitted by Anchal as Value Payable articles, provided the amount to be recovered on a single article does not exceed Rs. 500.

2. Value payable articles can be posted at any Anchal Office that is a Hundi office for transmission to any other office that is also a Hundi office.

3. Every article intended to be transmitted by Anchal as a Value Payable article, must be presented at the Anchal Office with prescribed printed form (which can be obtained gratis from the Anchal Office) in which the sender must specify the sum to be recovered from the addressee filling up the required

entries and affix his signature. The sender of the article must write his name and address clearly on the article itself.

4. The prepayment of postage on all Value-Payable article is compulsory. The postage and registration fee must always be prepaid in stamps if the article is a Letter, Newspaper or Book packet, *and in cash if it is a parcel.* The prepayment of postage and registration fee is not compulsory in the case of service bearing articles. If the value payable article is sent unregistered, a fee calculated according to the rates, mentioned in Rule 7 on the amount specified for remittance to the sender must be prepaid by the sender in cash.

5. The rules regarding the packing &c., of ordinary packets and parcels and sending forbidden articles apply to Value Payable articles as well.

6. Value Payable articles should not be dropped into the letter box but should be handed over to the Anchal Master.

7. The following rates of fees will be charged for remitting the value of the article to the sender which will be recovered from the addressee:

For every Bh Rs. 5 or fraction thereof.....ch 1

8. If the amount to be recovered from the addressee on a value payable article exceeds Rs. 100, an intimation of its arrival will be sent by the office of delivery to the addressee who should either call at or send his authorised agent to the Anchal Office to take delivery of the article on signing the V. P. memorandum. The intimation received by him should also be returned to the Anchal Office.

9. The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to him, plus, in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered newspapers, and book packets a fee calculated on that amount according to the rates mentioned in Rule No. 7. When this amount is recovered from the addressee the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by means of a Hundi.

10. If the addressee of a value payable article cannot be found or refuses to accept it, or if after an intimation of its arrival has been sent to him, omits to take delivery of the article within the time specified in the intimation it will be returned to the sender free who will be required to acknowledge the receipt of the article by signing the memorandum which will be presented by the Anchal peon. Under no circumstance, whatever, will the postage and registration fee prepaid in stamps or in cash be refunded. In the case of a service bearing V. P. article it will be returned to the sender free through the Dead Letter Office. If the sender is not found or refuses to accept it, it will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, where it will be opened and kept for a year from the date of the posting of the article. If the article is not claimed either by the sender or by the addressee within the period mentioned above, it will be sold by auction with the sanction of the Government and the sale proceeds thereof credited to Government. If the contents of the article are found to be of a perishable nature or emmitting offensive smell, it will immediately be sold by auction with the sanction of Government and the sale proceeds thereof will be reserved for a year for payment to the sender.

11. The Anchal Master of the office of delivery may be authorised by the sender of a V. P. article with a written request to deliver such articles to the addressee free or to alter the sum originally specified for remittance to himself provided such requisitions are communicated through the office of posting before the article is delivered.

12. The Government will not incur any liability in respect of the sum specified for remittance to the sender in respect of a V. P. article unless and until that sum has been recovered from the addressee.

13. After the expiration of a year from the date of the posting of a V. P. article, no claim in respect thereof will be entertained by the Anchal Department. (No. 19334 dated 12th November 1906).

NOTIFICATION.

The Travancore and Cochin Darbars having expressed a desire to introduce a system of reciprocal issues and payments of money Orders between the Anchal Offices in the two States, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve of the following rules, mutually agreed upon by the two Darbars, to give effect to the arrangements:

1. From any Travancore Anchal Office where the Hundi system is in force, a Hundi may be issued for payment from any Cochin Anchal Office where Hundi business, is conducted, and similarly any Anchal Office of the Cochin State which does Hundi business, may issue a Hundi for payment from a similar Anchal Office in the Travancore State, the issues and payments of Hundis by the Anchal Offices of each State being governed by the rules in force for the time being in that State.

2. The Hundis sent from the Travancore Anchal Offices to the Cochin Anchal Offices shall be in forms printed on light blue paper, and those sent from the Cochin Offices to Travancore shall be on light green paper, in order to distinguish these Hundis from the ordinary Hundis issued by both the States within their respective areas.

3. The amount of Hundis issued from one State to the other will be entered in the British coinage. The maximum amount of a Hundi will be British Rs. (500) five hundred and the minimum amount one anna. Each State may levy its own rate of commission on the Hundis issued by it, and such commission shall belong to the State levying it.

4. For convenience and the proper adjustment of accounts, all Hundi transactions between the two States will be conducted through the medium of two Anchal Offices, one in each State, to be called "Central Office."

5. In Travancore, Alwaye will be the Central Office, and in Cochin it will be Ernakulam.

6. All Hundis issued from any of the Anchal Offices in the Travancore State, will in the first instance, go to the Alwaye Anchal Office, from which they will be sent to the Ernakulam Anchal Office, which will transmit them to their destinations in the Cochin State.

Similarly, all Hundis issued by any of the Anchal Offices in the Cochin State to any of the Anchal Offices in the Travancore State will, in the first instance, go to the Ernakulam Anchal Office, from where they will be sent to the Alwaye Anchal Office, which will transmit them to their destinations in the Travancore State.

7. The Central Office of each State shall send daily an account of the Hundis received from, and sent to, each State, to the Anchal Superintendents of Travancore and Cochin.

8. The Anchal Superintendents of both the States shall prepare monthly statements, on a prescribed form, of all the Hundis issued and paid by the Anchal Offices of each State, and submit them to the respective Account Offices, and they shall also exchange copies with each other.

9. At the close of every Malabar half year, the Anchal Superintendents or Travancore and Cochin shall prepare detailed statements showing the transactions of the half year, and forward the same to the respective Account Offices, which shall adjust the amounts due, if any, to the respective States by paying the same into the Bank of Madras, Cochin.

10. These rules are passed tentatively for one year and will come into force with effect from the 1st Chingom 1088.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 1st July 1912.

S. PADMANABHA IYER,
Officiating Dewan.

(1) Padmanabhapuram Anchal Division.

Comprising Thovala, Kalkulam, Agasteeswaram, Eraniel, and Vilavancode Taluks.

Name of Anchal Offices.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Nagercoil ...	Ozhuganacherri, Parvathipuram, Thirupathisaram, Vadasseri, Vellamadom, Catherine Booth Hospital
Kottar ...	Vadiveeswaram. Ettambozhi.
Suchindram ...	Kulasekara Puthur.
Edalakudy ...	...
Mylady ...	...
Parakka ...	...
Thamarakulam ...	...
Kottaram ...	Agasteeswaram.
Mahadanapuram ...	...
Cape Comorin ...	...
Buthapandy ...	Thersanamkoppu. Thirruvila.
Azhakiapandipuram ...	Kadukara.
Thazhakudy ...	...
Aramboly ...	...
Thovala ...	Madhavalayam. Chempakaramanputhur.
Eraniel ...	Eraniel (Town). Neyoor, Manavalakurichee, Thickanamcode.
Rajakamangalam ...	...
Karinkal ...	Udayamarthandam Perumthervoo.
Aloor ...	...
Colachel ...	...
Padmanabhapuram ...	Villikiri, Arya Vayanasala. Puliakurichi. Thackala.
Thiruvithancode ...	...
Mulagumudu ...	...
Kulasekharam ...	Pechipara.
Thiruvattar ...	Attur.
Kuzhithura ...	Kattathura. Kalial. (forest guard office) Antoocode.
Marthandom ...	...
Unnamalakada ...	...
Palliyadi ...	...
Kalikkavila ...	...
Kollenkode ...	...
Puthukada ...	Minchira. Kanjamprom. Pattanam.
Arumana ...	..
Maycode ...	...

(2) Trivandrum Anchal Division.

Comprising Trivandrum, Neyyattinkara, and Nedumangad Taluks.

Trivandrum ...	Cantonment, Vazhuthakad, Nanthaucode, Karakulam Puthenchanta, Chief Engineer's Office, Pangode Line Vattiyoorkavu Police Station, Connemara Market.
Chalai ...	Chala Gramom, Thecketheruvoo, Chala Bazaar Kythamookku, Thevarathukoikkal.
Karamana ...	...
Thycaud ...	...
Pettah ...	...
Poonthura ...	...
Kalpalakadavoo (Transit office)	...
Kazhakuttam ...	Kaniyapuram, Seekaryam.

(2) Trivandrum Anchal Division.—(*contd*).

Name of Anchal Office.		Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Thonnakkal	...	Kadinamkulam.
Perukada	...	...
Nedumangad	...	...
Aryanad	...	...
Vithura	...	...
Patcha	...	...
Pirappancode	...	Venjaramoodu.
Vamanapuram	...	Vempayam.
Kattakada	...	...
Parassala	...	...
Neyattinkara	...	Ottasekharamangalam, Neyattinkara Town, Avanakuzhi, Thirupuram.
Uruttambalam	...	...
Balaramapuram	...	Vizinjam Police Station.
Poovar	...	Paramiyam.
Nemom	...	...
Nellikakuzhi	...	...
Kulathur	...	...
Amaravila	...	...

(3) Quilon Anchal Division.

Comprising Quilon, Sherayinkil, Kottarakara, Pathanapuram, and Shencottah Taluks.

Quilon	...	Chinnakada, Mangad, Kilikolloor, Mundakal, Pattathanam, Kavanad, Tangacherry, (British Territory), Quilon English School, Quilon Railway Station.
Do. Piravaka	...	Taluk Cutcherry.
Paravur	...	...
Chathanoor	...	Kottiyam.
Myyanad	...	...
Perunad	...	Kanjamvelimukku.
Kundara	...	Ezhukone, Kuzhimathikad, Kundara Railway Station, Perathu temple.
East Kallada	...	...
Kottarakara	...	Kulakada, Pattazhi, Kottarakara Railway Station, Pooyapally.
Kunnicode	...	Kunnicode Railway Station.
Oyur	...	...
Chadayamangalam	...	Ayoor.
Kadakkal	...	...
Punalur	...	Punalur Railway Station.
Pathanapuram	...	Podavoor, Kalanjoor.
Thenmala	...	Thenmala Railway Station.
Kulathupuzha	...	Madathura:
Anchel	...	Yerur Vernacular School.
Shencottah	...	Shencottah Taluk Cutcherry, Shencottah Railway Station, Aryankavu Railway Station Edaman Railway Station.
Elathur	...	Achenputhoor.
Puliyara	...	...

Quilon Anchal Division.—(*contd.*)

Name of Anchal Office.		Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Sambavarvadakara	...	Ayikudi.
Attingal	...	Alencode Market. Avanavancherry. Manamboor.
Chirayinkil	...	Anjengo. Azhur. Kadakavur.
Vakkom	...	...
Varkkala	...	Nadayara.
Do. Town	...	Kozhithottam.
Navaikulam	...	...
Kilimanur	...	...
Madavur Pallikkal	...	Pongauad.
Panavely	...	...
Nedungolam	...	...

(4) Mavelikara Anchal Division.

Comprising Karunagapally, Karthigapally, Mavelikara, Kunnathoor, and Chenganoor Taluks.

Adoor	...	Anantharamapuram. Mannady. Yanady.
Sasthaucottah	...	Sooranad. Kadampanad.
West Kallada	...	.
Chavara	...	Chavara Police Station. Chavara School. Neendakara.
Clappana	...	...
Kayenkulam	...	Krishnapuram, Ochira. Kayankulam bazaar. Thevaikulangara. Puthupally Mission School.
Pallikal	...	...
Padanayarkulangara	...	Panmana, Thazhava.
Thevalakara	...	...
Haripad	...	Mangalam. Veeyapuram. Muttom. Evoor.
Muthukulam	...	...
Thrikunnapuzha	...	...
Karthikapally	...	...
Mavelikara	...	Puthiyakavu Karipuzha.
Alaramapuram	...	Ala Govt. School.
Cherukol	...	Tharayamukku.
Panthalam	...	Kulanada market.
Thumpamon	...	Ramanchira.
Noornad	...	...
Chenganoor	...	Kallicherry. Chenganoor *Proverthy* Cutcherry. Puthencavu. Vanjipuzha. Chenganoor Eastern gate. Malakara.
Pathanamthitta	...	Karur.
Ranni	...	Perumbuzha.
Kaipattoor	...	...
Konni	...	...
Vadasserikara	...	...
Elanthoor	...	...
Ochira	...	...

(5) Alleppey Anchal Division.

Comprising Changanacherry, Ambalapuzha, Thiruvella, and Shertala Taluks.

Alleppey	...	Beach. Mullakal Thondankulangara. Thumbuvally R. C. Church. Kallercode Ver. School.
Do. Piravaka	...	...

Alleppey Anchal Division *(continued.)*

Name of Anchal Office.	Letter boxes attached to the offices.
Ambalapuzha ...	Kainakary Primary School, Nedamudi *Proverthy* Cutcherry, Purakad School.
Champakulam ...	Oorsalam. Church.
Thalavady ...	Anglican Church. Karikazhy, Cherimuttu.
Edathua ...	...
Mankompu ...	...
Pulinkunnu ...	...
Changanacherry ...	Vazhapally. Thiruvenkitapuram, Changanacherry market, Perumpanachy, Manchadikara (Vernacular School) Kidangara, Perunna (Proverthy Cutcherry). Ramankari (Police Station), Thrikudisthanam (Ver. School).
Veliyanad ...	Muttar School.
Karukachal ...	Cholakompur
Kavalam ...	...
Thiruvella ...	Kavumbhagom. Thiruvella (old Taluk Cutcherry).
Mepral ...	Karakal near the Chathankari Temple.
Mannar ...	Meppadom.
Niranom .	Valanjavattam. Kombankari School.
Eraviperur ...	Kaviyoor, Tholiyoor Mission house, Kallupara. Wallanikulam, Puramattam.
Mallapally ...	Muttathumau, Puthenpalli School. Methrayil shop (Kizhvaipur).
Kozhencherry ...	Airur (Upper Primary School). Melukara Girl's School.
Ayiroor ...	...
Kuzhikkala ...	Kidanganoor.
Aranmula ...	Poovathur.
Ezhumattur ...	...
Kalavoor ...	...
Shertalai ...	Muttathangadi, Lakshmipuram. Varanam. Thannirmukkam Police Station.
Aruthungal ...	Kadakkarapally.
Kuthiathode ...	Thuravur. Mulakal, Manakkodam.
Mararikulam ...	...
Muhammel ...	...
Vennikulam ...	...

(6) Kottayam Anchal Division.

Comprising Kottayam, Vycome, Meenachil and Ettumanoor Taluks.

Kottayam ...	Chalikunnu, C. M. S. College. Chunkakadavu, Kumaranalloor. Edakadu Church, Thirunakkara-Market, Goodshepherd's Church, Kanjikuzhi, Veloor. Thiruvarpu Police Station Kottayam Reading Club.
Do. Piravaka ...	...
Kumarokom ...	...
Olassa ...	Parippu.
Pampadi ...	Akalakunnam, Kanam, Vazhoor Proverthy Cutcherry.
Thazhathangadi ...	...
Pallam .	Thottakadu, Kurichi, Puthupally Proverthy Cutcherry, Chingavanom.
Vaikom ...	Pallipuram, Chempil (Bazaar), Puthenthode, Vechoor, Vycome Church, Thalayolaparampu Police Station. Vycome Water Shed.

Kottayam Anchal Division (*Continued.*)

Name of Anchal Office.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Kaduthurithi ...	Kallara Grant-in-aid School.
Thaikautcherry ...	Ulavaipu.
Arukutty ...	Ezhumuna. Trichattukulam. Perumpalam Vernacular School.
Panvally ...	...
Udyamperoor ...	Mamala. Vettikal. Thekkanparur.
Pala ...	Anthinad, Poovarani.
Bharananganom ...	...
Ramapuram ...	Kadanad.
Erattupettah ...	Koudoor (Proverthi Cutcherry). Thidanad.
Mutholi ...	...
Ettumanur ...	Sreemularangom Market. Punnathura.
Cherpunkal ...	...
Kidangoor ...	Kidangoor.
Kuravalangad ...	Vayala. Kurisumud. Karrampak Vernacular School.
Athirampuzha ...	...
Mannanam ...	Kudamaloor. Kypuzha.
Puthupally ...	...
Mattakara ...	...

(7) Muvattupuzha Anchal Division,

Comprising Moovattupuzha, Thodupuzha, Alengad, Parur, and Kunnathunad Taluks.

Moovattupuzha ...	Enanalloor, Kavumkara Market. Muvattupuzha Town.
Pampakada ...	...
Vazhakulam ...	Arakuzha, Valakam.
Korothattukulam ...	Elavur, Vadakara, Monipally.
Piravom ...	Mulakulam Proverthy Cutcherry.
Thikariyoor ...	...
Kothamangalam ...	Kottapady School.
Thodupuzha ...	Kudayathur.
Edapally ...	Edapally Railway Station.
Alwaye ...	Alwaye Railway Station. Kottapuram. Alengad. Taluk Cutcherry, Kottayi Bazaar.
Ernakolam (Transit office)	
Ankamali ...	Ankamali Railway Station. Parakadavu. Karukutty (English School.)
Kaladi ...	Kalady Madhom. Manjapra.
Parur ...	Puthiakavu. Chirakkal. Palliyakkal. Parur Market.
Munambom ...	...
Varapuzha ...	Kunnumavu. Varapuzha Church. Manjummel.
Puthencruz ...	Punnoreode.
Perumbavoor ...	Kuvapady. Kizhillam. Kazhukambalam. Kuruppambody. Mazhavanur (Ver. School.)
Puthenchira ...	...
Malayattoor ...	Malayattoor Government School.
Puthevalikara ...	...

(8) High Range Anchal Division.

Comprising High Range Revenue Division.

Peermade ...	Peruvanthanam. Pampanar.
Mundakayam ...	...

(2) High Range Anchal Division.- (*contd.*)

Name of Anchal Office.	Letter boxes attached to the Offices.
Vandenmettu ...	Mission School.
Kumili ...	...
Devikulam ...	...
Marayoor ...	Chinnar, Thalayar, Kanthalloor.
Munnar ...	Karinkulam.
Santhanpara ...	...
Udumpanshola ...	Thevaram.
Vandiperiyar ...	Vazhipidingy.
Ponkunnam ...	Chirakadavu.
Kanjirapally ...	Kampumkal Shop, (Kuravovelli).
Manimala ...	Kangazha. (278).
Poonjar ...	...

ANCHAL NOTICE.

No. G. 2152.

1. To avoid delay in receiving "service" letters and other "service" articles by public officers from Anchal offices, all officers having peons of their own are required to send one of them to the Anchal office and take window delivery of letters and other articles to their address.

2. This peon may be authorised to sign receipts for registered letters and articles under Anchal Rule 30.

3. Government sanction a window delivery fee of Rupee (1) one per mensem being charged by the Anchal Department to officers who may like to use *tapal* boxes with locks and duplicate keys, one of which may be left with the Anchal master, for taking window delivery of their "*tapal*". The fee may be paid from the contingent fund of the officer.

4. Persons other than public officers also may, in the same manner, use *tapal* boxes for taking window delivery of their covers on payment of a fee of one Rupee per mensem to the Anchal Department.

5. These rules will come into force from 14th May 1909/1st Vyeasy 1084.

ANCHAL NOTICE.

For the convenience of tax-payers, who wish to avoid the trouble of going to Proverty Cutcherries to pay their taxes, the following rules are sanctioned by Government tentatively for a year, to admit of the tax being remitted to Proverthy Cutcherries by means of Revenue Hundis, through the Anchal Department. The rules will come into force from 1st Chingom 1085.

RULES RELATING TO REVENUE HUNDIES.

1. Revenue hundies are a special class of Anchal hundies by means of which a landholder paying land tax to Government may remit the amount of

the tax to the Proverthicaren in whose Proverthy the land on which the tax is due, is situated.

2. In these rules the term "Proverthicaren" will include all officers authorised to receive land-revenue and grant a receipt.

3. Revenue hundies will be used only for the remittance of land tax cesses and any other item of land-revenue.

4. If a land-holder has lands covered by different *pattas* in the same Proverthy, he may remit the tax due on all such *pattas* by a single hundi, but the amount paid in respect of each such *patta* should be separately entered in the hundi form.

5. It must be strictly understood that the use of this system of paying land-tax is optional, no land-holder is compelled to resort to it, unless he wishes to do so.

6. Revenue hundi form is divided into three parts:—

(A) The hundi.

(B) The memorandum of particulars of remittance.

(C) The acknowledgment.

7. Revenue hundies may be issued from any Anchal Office from where ordinary hundies are issued and must be drawn on an Anchal Office within the sphere of which the Proverthy Cutcherry of the payee is situated, and will be governed by the rules of ordinary Anchal hundies.

8. The Anchal office of issue is responsible that no revenue hundi is issued in which the memorandum of particulars of remittance (part B) and the acknowledgment (part C) are not completely filled up. But the Anchal office is not responsible for the correctness of the particulars.

9. If the amount of the revenue hundi falls short, or is in excess, of the amount payable by the land-holder concerned or if the issue or the delivery of the revenue hundi is too late for the kist day, the Proverthicaren must still receive it.

10. If the Revenue hundi form is not properly and correctly filled up and gives room for doubt as to any particular item and in cases where rival claimants transmit hundies with a view to defeat rightful claimants, such hundies may be refused by the Proverthicar. But the reasons for such refusal should be noted in the column provided for the purpose.

11. The issue of a Revenue hundi which is ultimately delivered to the Proverthicar concerned too late for the kist day, does not exempt the remitter from the payment of demand notice fees if they have been issued in the interval.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1601.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja it is hereby notified that the accountant in each pakuthy, who is in charge of the Nalvazhi accounts, is authorised to receive revenue Hundies in the absence of the provarthicar from his office.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trevandrum,
21st July 1913.

By Order
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. G. 1005

NOTICE.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, the following revised rules and schedule of fees for the conveyance of transit parcels are published for general information.

SIRKAR TRANSIT AGENCY.

No. S. R. 2813.

Object of the Agency.

The Sirkar Transit agency is an agency under the management of the Anchal department, for the conveyance of parcels.

Booking of parcels.

2. Parcels for transit will be received and booked at all transit stations during the hours of 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. and 12 noon to 4 P. M., on all office days.

Place of delivery of parcels

3. A parcel may be sent to any place in Travancore. But it will be deliverable only at the transit station nearest to that place.

Transit stations.

4. The names of the existing transit stations to and from which parcels may be sent, are given below. The names of additional stations will be published in the Government Gazette, from time to time, as such stations are established.

Railway parcels.

5. The Sirkar Agent and Transit Master at Ernakulam and the Anchal Master at Quilon are not bound, in their official capacity, to take charge of and transmit private parcels intended to be sent by, or coming through, the Railway. They are however permitted to do so, as private agents of the persons sending or receiving the parcels. The senders and addressees of such parcels may make their own arrangements with the agents if they wish to utilize their services. Government will, in no case, be responsible for miscarriage, misdelivery, non-delivery, delay, damage or loss of such parcels.

Weight of parcels.

6. No parcel should weigh more than 10,000 tolas.

Rates of fees for parcels.

7. The rates of fees for parcels are shown in table I annexed to these rules.

Perishable articles.

In the case of the following perishable articles, the above rates are reduced by half:—

(a) Parcels containing fresh fruits, garlic, vegetables, &c.

(b) Betel and plantain leaves, butter, milk, curds and their dairy produce.

(c) Sweet-meats (native).

(d) Cut flowers.

Payment of parcel charges

8. Charges for parcels may be paid either at the booking station or at the station where they are to be delivered. But the charges on parcels containing perishable articles must be *prepaid*. Such parcels will be carried only at owner's risk.

Issue of receipts for parcels.

9. Duplicate receipts for all parcels will be given by Transit Masters, to the consignor who will forward one of them to the consignee. The consignee or his agent will give this receipt duly endorsed by the consignee, to the Transit Master at the station of destination of the parcel and take delivery of it. When for any reason the transit receipt is not received and the parcel is required urgently, the consignee may take delivery of it after executing an indemnity note on a two anna stamped paper in the form appended.

Non-delivery of parcels, if payment due.

10. Parcels will be delivered to the owners only after payment of all charges due on them.

11. The Government will not be responsible for any loss, damage or delay of parcels, caused by accidents. Government not responsible for damage or loss of parcels.

12. The particulars of address on parcels should tally with those in the receipt and should be written clearly. Address of parcels.

13. To ensure the safety of parcels, they should be carefully made up in wax-cloth, leather or such other water-proof materials, and should be sealed. Packing of articles.

14. Parcels containing dutiable articles will not be accepted for transmission, and it must be distinctly stated below the address on the parcel, that it contains no dutiable goods. Non transmission of dutiable articles.

15. Transit Masters are empowered to examine, in the presence of the owner or his agent, any parcel which they may reasonably suspect to contain dutiable articles. Examination of parcels by Transit Masters.

16. Contraband goods in any parcel will be confiscated to the Sirkar, and the party concerned will be liable to prosecution. Confiscation of contraband articles.

17. Parcels containing dangerous or offensive articles will not be received for transmission. Dangerous parcels.

18. Jewellery, precious stones, coins, &c., will not be conveyed by the transit boat. Conveyance of valuable articles.

19. If a parcel is not taken delivery of by the consignee within 7 days after its arrival at the station of destination, demurrage at the rate of one chuckram per diem will be charged for the succeeding days. If the parcel is not removed within 30 days of its arrival, it will be returned to the booking station to be delivered to the consignor to whom notice will be sent by the station master. If the consignor does not take delivery of the parcel within 7 days after receipt of the notice, it will be kept in the station for 21 days more during which demurrage will be charged at the rate mentioned above. After that the parcel will be sold in auction, and from the sale proceeds all charges due to the Government will be deducted, and the balance, if any, will be held in deposit to be paid to the consignor, if claimed within a year, after which it will be forfeited to Government. Removal of parcels by consignees.

In the case of perishable articles, if the consignment is not taken delivery of within 48 hours after its arrival at the station of destination, it will be auctioned and the sale proceeds held in deposit and disposed of as shown above. Perishable articles.

SIRKAR TRANSIT BOAT RECEIPTS SENT VALUE PAYABLE.

20. Heavy articles which cannot ordinarily be sent by anchal may by sent through the Sirkar Transit Agency. In such cases the receipt granted by the Transit Master for the articles sent by the transit boat should be sent by Anchal as a value payable article. The article should be addressed to the *sender himself* and the transit receipt should be endorsed to the person to whom the goods are to be delivered, and signed by the sender. Transit Receipts sent value Payable.

21. The transit receipt should then be presented at the Anchal Office, in an open envelope, with the printed form prescribed for value payable articles, in which the sender must specify the sum to be remitted to himself and fill in the required entries.

22. A fee of 2 chuckrams must be paid on each transit receipt presented for transmission. The fee must be paid in Anchal stamps which must be affixed, by the sender, to the transit receipt.

23. The Anchal Office will obliterate the stamp or stamps with the date stamp of the office, and transmit the open receipt to the office of destination to be delivered, to the person to whom it has been endorsed by the sender, in the manner prescribed for the delivery of value payable articles, on his paying the amount to be recovered.

24. When the amount is recovered, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him in accordance with the ordinary rules relating to value payable articles.

25. If the value payable receipt is not taken delivery of within the time prescribed for V. P. articles, viz. seven days, the receipt and articles will be redirected to the office of despatch. The receipt will be returned to the sender on his signing a receipt for it. The article will also be returned to him after the amount, due on them under the Transit Rules, is paid failing which they will be auctioned and the proceeds paid to the consignor after deducting the Departmental dues.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th December, 1912.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA.
Chief Secretary to Government.

TABLE I.

PARCEL FEES.

1 to 100 tolas.	1 to 500 tolas.	501 to 1000 tolas.	1001 to 2000 tolas.	For every additional 1000 tolas up to 10000 toals.
Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.	Chs.
3.	6.	10.	20.	12.

List of Transit Stations.

1. Trivandrum.
2. Cherayinkil.
3. Varkala.
4. Paravur.
5. Quilon.
6. Chavara.
7. Clappana.
8. Kayankulam.
9. Ambalapuzha.
10. Alleppey.
11. Kottayam.
12. Changanacherry.
13. Vaikom.
14. Arookutty.
15. Ernakulam.
16. Parur.
17. Chenganur.
18. Thiruvella.
19. Thrikunnapuzha.

(Two annas Stamp)

Form of Indemnity Note.

(a) Here enter full description of consignment.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Transit Station Master at this day of 108 (a) weighing tolas and valued at Rupees which despatched on or about the day of 108 to my address at from the station and entered in the Transit receipt No. dated 108 , which has not been received up to date, and for myself, my heirs, executors and administrators, I undertake, in consideration of such delivery as aforesaid to hold the Travancore Anchal Department, and its officers, harmless and indemnified in respect of all claims to the said parcel, which is urgently required. I shall produce the transit receipt if and when received.

Full signature and address of consignee.....
Father's name in full.....
Caste.....Age.....
Profession.....
Residence.....

Witness { 1. .....
2. .....

Executed in my presence
.....Station.
Date.....108 .

Station Master.

The Following Rules regarding Service Anchal Stamps are sanctioned by His Hihness the Maha Raja's Government.

From and after the 1st Chingom 1087, Service Anchal Stamps should be used for the transmission, by Anchal, of all official articles.

NOTE:—Service Anchal Stamps include Service Cards.

2. Service Anchal Stamps will be of the same description and value as other Anchal Stamps, but will bear the inscription "on S. S." (on Sirkar Service) printed or impressed on them. The blue card boards now used for Service Cards will however, continue to be used until the present stock is exhausted,

3. Service Anchal Stamps will be issued from the Sirkar Treasuries on payment, to all heads of Departments and of offices, and to such others as are entitled to send articles by Anchal on Sirkar Service, no discount being allowed on such sales.

4. The "supplementary Anchal Rules" relating to Anchal Stamps and Cards will apply to Service Anchal Stamps and Service Cards,

The rates of postage for Service Anchal letters are as follow:—

Card	.. ...	4 cash.
Letter weighing up to 10 tolas	...	1 chakram.
,, above 10 tolas and up to 50 tolas		2 chs.
.. above 50 tolas 1 ch for every 50 tolas or fraction thereof.		

The maximum weight of a Service letter which may be sent by letter mail is 50 tolas. But Service letters of an emergent charactor, though weighing above 50 tolas, may neverthless be sent by letter mail, provided that postage is paid at the above rates and the words "Emergent" and "by letter mail" are written on the cover.

The rates of postage for Service "Book and Pattern Packets" and "Parcels" are, up to 50 tolas weight ..... 1 chackram and above 50 tolas and up to 600 tolas, 1 ch, for every 50 tolas or fraction thereof.

5. The postage chargeable on Service Anchal articles, when the postage is not prepaid, is the prepaid rate, and when it is insufficiently paid the deficiency.

6. Service Anchal articles, whether the postage is prepaid or not must be superscribed in the manner provided by Anchal Rules 2, 3 and 6.

Service Stamps affixed to, or embossed on, an anchal article, which does not bear the prescribed superscription, supported by the Signature and official designation of the sender will not be recognised by the Anchal office, in payment of postage.

8. Postage due on Service Anchal articles will be recovered in the manner provided by Anchal Rules 4, 5 and 6.

9. The above rules will not affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of articles for the use of the Palace.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
16th March 1911,

(By Order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. 283.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, Rule 9 of the Rules regarding Service Anchal Stamps, as amended by Notification No. G. 2891 dated 22nd May 1911, is modified as follows:—

The above rules will not affect the existing arrangements for the transmission of letters and other service articles from the Palace, or from the Resident and his Office, or of articles for the use of thePalace.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
21st August 1911.

(By order)
A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government

The word Palace will include :—

1. The Palace.—(Covers addressed to the *Palace Chellam Vakay* by the *Vicharippukar* of the Padmanabhapuram Palace must be deemed to be transmitted from the Palace) vide Huzur No. S. R. 2618 dated 20th November 1912.
2. Nithiachilavu
3. Mathilagom (Sri Padmanabhaswamy's temple).
4. Japadekshina.
5. Panivagai.
6. Royal Stables.
7. Sreepadom Palace,* (including the Valia Koil Tampuran and the Koil Tampurans)

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 2165.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information that the last sentence in Rule 2 of the Rules regarding the Service Anchal Stamps dated 16th March 1911, is modified as follows:—

"The Service Cards will be printed in blue ink on the address side instead of in red ink as in the case of the ordinary Anchal Cards"

Huzur Cutcherry
Camp, 26th September

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 197.

It is hereby notified for public information that the Government have been pleased to sanction the transmission by Anchal, at newspaper rates, of all magazines published in Travancore, which treated as newspapers under Regulation II of 1079, and also of all publications in Cochin recognised as newspapers by the Cochin Government under the Regulation in force in the State.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum 24th Junnary 1913.

A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Also includes (1) Attingal Adhikaram (2) Edakode (3) Muttakad Kazhangium, (4) Kadiyapattanam Kazhangium (5) Avanipuram Devaswam and the nine sub-institutions thereunder. (*Vide Huzur letter No. G. 5666 dated 22-10-12) (6) Trivandrum Peravagai (7) Sherayankil Peravagai (8) *Attingal Koikal (9) Thonnakkal Choultry (Vide Huzur letter No. G. 6775 dated 22-11-11).

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 355

It is hereby notified for general information that the Government have been pleased to sanction as an experimental measure, the introduction of Savings Bank business in the Anchal Office at Trevandrum, Quilon, Chalai, Alleppey, Nagercoil, and Kayankulam with effect from 1st Kumbhom 1088.

These offices will be open for Savings Bank transactions from 1 P. M. to 4 P. M. each day.

Huzur Cutcherry, Trivandrum, 6th February 1913. } Sd. (A. J. VEIYRA.) Chief Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 701.

As Government officers, whose offices are located far off from Treasuries, find it inconvenient to send their revenue remittance to treasuries by the existing method, the following rules are passed to admit of the revenue being remitted to the nearest treasury, by means of hundis through the Anchal Department:—

Rules relating to Government Revenue Remittance Hundis.

(In these rules "Treasury" means "Major and Sub-Treasuries" and "Treasury Officer" means "Major and Sub-Treasury Officers".)

I. PROCEDURE IN THE OFFICE OF ISSUE.

Hundis in favour of Government officers, in payment of *money* (*other* than land revenue) due to the Government, are termed "Government revenue remittance hundis". Hundis of this class can only be made payable at a station where there is a Government treasury or sub-treasury.

2. When a hundi is presented for issue, it will be the duty of the hundi clerk, or Anchal Master, to see that the ordinary hundi is properly filled in, that it is complete in every respect, and that it is payable only at a station where there is a treasury or a sub-treasury. He should specially see that the coupon of the hundi form contains full particulars showing clearly the object of the remittance. If the object of the remittance is not clearly stated in the coupon the hundi clerk or Anchal Master should not accept the hundi, until the omission is rectified and the object clearly stated. The hundi clerk or Anchal Master should give any aid that the remitter may require to fill in the coupon, and shall not demand or accept any gratification in return, on pain of dismissal.

3. Such hundis may contain any fraction of a chackram, but not less than one cash. Remittances of amounts including fractions of cash are not allowed. The limit of the amount of a single Hundi is the same of any ordinary hundi.

4. A separate hundi form must be used for each class of Government revenue remitted, or in other words, remittances on two or more accounts should not be included in one hundi form.

5. After the hundi has been properly filled in, it should be received and dealt with in the same way as any ordinary hundi. The letter "G" should be written before the number of every Government revenue remittance hundi, and this mode of distinguishing Government revenue remittance hundis should be adopted when the number is entered. Where the remittance is sent by a Government officer, the usual commission should still be recovered, as in the case of other hundi remittance, the commission being charged by the officer to his office contingencies.

6. Every remitter of a Government revenue remittance hundi should be informed that he will not receive the ordinary hundi acknowledgment signed by the payee, but that the usual departmental receipt will be forwarded to him direct by Anchal, and that he should address the payee regarding it, if he does not receive it in due course. He should also be advised to keep the hundi receipt carefully, until he receives the formal departmental receipt from the payee.

II. PROCEDURE IN THE ANCHAL OFFICE OF PAYMENT.

7. The following rules apply only to Anchal Offices at treasury or sub-treasury stations.

8. All Government revenue remittance hundis received for payment in a day, in favour of different officers, will be paid by a single treasury voucher in favour of the Treasury Officer.

9. All Government revenue remittance hundis received for payment, will be entered in detail in the register of hundis received, and if any hundi is not included on the day of its receipt in the list sent to the treasury (vide Rule 10), and note should be made, in the 1st column of the register, of the date of the list in which it is included. The hundis entered in the list sent each day to the treasury must be grouped together, and the total amount they represent, which will agree with the total of the list for that day, will be entered against the group.

10. When the Government revenue remittance hundis are in all respects ready to be handed over to the Anchal peon, a list in triplicate (I. G. R. R. II.) will be made out by the hundi clerk or Anchal Master, the entries in the money column of the list being carefully totalled. No hundi should be included in the list, unless the object of the remittance is entered in the coupon.

11. The Anchal Master should then check the entries in the list with those on the hundis and also check the total of the money column. He will then give the Anchal peon the duplicate list and the hundis and a treasury voucher representing the total value of the hundis as entered at the foot of the list.

12. The amount represented by the treasury voucher will not be charged against the letter of credit, but will be paid quite independently of the balances of any letters of credit held by the treasury in favour of the Anchal Office.

13. The Anchal peon will take the list and hundis and the treasury voucher to the Treasury Officer, and will receive back, from the Treasury Officer the hundis without the coupons and acknowledgments. The Anchal peon must be careful to see that he receives back all the hundis and that they are duly receipted by the Treasury Officer or such other officer as may be authorised to sign hundis on his behalf.

14. The original and triplicate list will be kept with the journal of hundis paid, until the next day's account of hundis paid is sent to the Superintendent's Office when the corresponding or triplicate list of Government revenue remittance hundis paid will also be sent, the paid hundis being arranged in order and attached to the list. The original list will then be filed in the Anchal Office. A separate file of original list should be kept with the appropriate journal of hundis paid, so that the dates of the journal and of the file of the Government revenue remittances hundi lists may correspond.

15. Payee of Government revenue remittance hundis should not refuse acceptance of such hundis for want of any information in the coupons. In any case of refusal of a Government revenue remittance hundi, the Treasury Officer should be referred to Rule 24 and the hundi again offered for payment.

16. The paid hundis received back from the treasury will be examined by the hundi clerk or Anchal Master in the same way as other ordinary hundis. It will not be necessary to enter in detail Government revenue remittance paid hundis, received back from the treasury, in the journal of hundis paid, since the triplicate list will contain this information. Only the total of the list should be entered in the journal of hundis paid, thus:—

"As per Government Revenue remittance
hundi list No. Rs. Chs. C."

17. The amount of the treasury voucher will be entered by the Anchal Office in the cash day book and in the cash account on receipt side opposite the items "drawn from the treasury" and will be included in the sum entered on the disbursement side under the head "amount of hundis paid" a note being made in the remarks column that it was a Government revenue remittance hundi. All these entries must be made on the same date.

18. If it should happen that a hundi is received without the object of the remittance being entered in the coupon, the hundi will, as stated in Rule 9, not be included in the day's list. The Anchal Master will retain the hundi in deposit and make a reference to the office of issue, to ascertain the object of the remittance. On the receipt of a reply, he will paste it to the coupon, and the reply will be considered as part of the coupon. The hundi will then be included in the next list sent to the treasury officer. If, notwithstanding a reference to the office of issue, the object of the hundi cannot be ascertained, the Anchal Master or the office of payment will treat the hundi as refused, and return it, under the usual procedure to the office of issue, noting across the coupon the words "refused as the object of remittance is not stated." Every case in which a hundi is received without the object being entered in the coupon, should be reported by the office of payment to the Anchal Superintendent.

19. On the first of every month, each Anchal Master paying Government revenue remittance hundis will prepare a return (Form 3. G. R. R. H.) of all Government revenue remittance hundis received during the previous month and submit it to the Anchal Superintendent's Office. The Anchal Superintendent should forward a consolidated return in the same form to the Account Office with his monthly departmental accounts.

III. PROCEDURE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE TREASURY.

20. On receipt of the list, hundis and Treasury voucher, the Treasury Officer will check and compare the documents. If there is any error, he will return all the documents to the Anchal Office with a note of the errors. When the documents are correct, the Treasury Officer will at once cut off the strip of each hundi containing the coupon, and acknowledgment, sign and date the hundis and payee, and return them to the Anchal peon. The Treasury Officer will retain the strip (including the coupon and acknowledgment), the list of hundis (Form 1/G. R. R. H. and the treasury voucher.)

21. The Treasury officer will, be responsible that the total of amounts of the Hundi lists corresponds with the amount of the treasury voucher received from the Anchal Office and the debited to the Anchal Department

22, The Treasury Officer will, on the same day, adjust the amount of the treasury voucher by transfer debiting the amount to the Anchal Office and crediting the amounts of the several hundis as shown in the list and on the acknowledgments to the appropriate departments. If the amount of any hundi cannot for any reason, be credited at once in the treasury accounts the amount should be disposed of according to the standing rules and practice of the Account Department, may be made over in cash to the officer to whom it

would have been paid if payment had been made in cash instead of by hundi or if the amount had been sent as cash in an ordinary or registered letter.

23. To each Department, in favour of which hundi or hundis have been received and credited, the Treasury Officer will, on the same day, send an advice list in Form2/G. R. R. II. together with the corresponding strips consisting of the coupons and acknowledgments.

24. No hundi received from the Anchal Office may be refused. If the particulars given are not sufficient to enable the Treasury Officer to credit the amount under the proper sub-head of account, he must credit or treat a currency note received, by Post or Anchal, with a letter furnishing only the particulars given in the hundi coupon.

25. As the Anchal peons have other delivery work, they should be immediately attended to and not detained on any account.

IV. PROCEDURE IN THE OFFICES OF THE PAYEES OF THE HUNDIS.

26. On receipt of an advice list (see Rule 23) with the corresponding strips consisting of the coupons and acknowledgments the usual entries will be made in the prescribed registers, and the prescribed receipts will be sent to the remitters by Anchal, the postage being prepaid by service stamps.

27. The prescribed form of receipt should be sent to each remitter, at the latest on the first open day after the receipt of the advice list from the treasury.

28. If the amount of a hundi is more than is due from the remitter, the excess should be entered as an advance on account of the future dues, or be dealt with in such other way as the rules of the department may prescribe; if the amount is less than is due, it should be credited as a payment in part; if the period on account of which the remittance is made is specified, the amount should be credited on account of that period; and if the period is not specified the remittance should be set off against those dues which have longest outstanding.

29. Hundi remittances on account of the revenue due to local Bodies, having banking account with treasuries or sub-treasuries may be received by Anchal Offices under the above rules (for Government dues remittance hundies), when the hundi is payable at the station at which the treasury or sub-treasury, with which the Local Body has a banking account is *situate*.

30. These rules will come into force from the 1st Medom 1083.

Huzur Cutchery,
Trivandrum 3th March 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

Form No. 1/G. R. R. H.

Original.

(THIS LIST WILL BE FILED IN THE ANCHAL OFFICE.)

List of ordinary hundis sent from ..... *Anchal office to the* ..... *Treasury on* .....

Serial No.	Anchal Office of issue.	Number of hundi.	Date of hundi.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of Hundi.			Remarks.
					Rs.	ch.	c.	

Total amount in figures and words.

Signature of hundi clerk
or Anchal Master.

Date stamp of Anchal Office.

Form No. 1/G. R. R. H.

Duplicate.

(THIS LIST WILL BE FILED IN THE TREASURY.)

List of ordinary hundis sent from..... *Anchal office to the*..... *Treasury on*.....

Serial No.	Anchal Office of issue.	Number of hundi.	Date of hundi.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of Hundi.			Remarks.
					Rs.	ch.	c.	

Total amount in figures and words.

Date stamp of Anchal Office.

Signature of hundi clerk
or Anchal Master.

Form No. 1/G. R. R. H.

Triplicate

(THIS LIST WILL BE SENT TO THE ANCHAL SUPERINTENDENT.)

List of ordinary hundis sent from.....*Anchal office to the*.....*Treasury on*.....

Serial No.	Anchal Office of issue.	Number of hundi.	Date of hundi.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of hundi			Head or sub Head in the Treasury account to which amount has been credited.	Remarks.
					Rs.	ch	c.		

Total amount in figures and words.

Signature of hundi clerk
or Anchal Master.

Date stamp of Anchal Office.

Form 2/G. R. R. H.

Advice list of .....hundis received in the .....Treasury on the .....and credited to the .....Department on the same date.

The coupons and acknowledgments are annexed.

Serial number in Anchal Office list of this date.	Anchal Office of issue.	Remitter's official designation.	Amount of hundi.			Head or sub-head in the Treasury account to which amount has been credited.	Remarks.
			Rs.	ch.	c.		

Total number of hundis.....

Total amount of hundis in words.....

Signature of Treasury Officer.

Form 3/G. R. R. H.

Return showing the total No. and value of G. R. R. hundis received during the month of .....108 .

Particulars.	Total number.	Total value.			Remarks.
		Rs.	ch.	c.	
1. Remaining undisposed at the close of the last month.					
2. Received during the month.					
3. Total.					
4. Paid to treasury.					
5. Treated as refused and return to offices of issue for repayment to remitters.					
6. Remaining undisposed at the close of the month.					
7. Total of 4, 5 and 6.					

NOTE:—The entries in lines 3 and 7 should agree.

Anchal Master.

No. S. R. 752.

NOTIFICATION.

In continuation of the Notification No. S. R. 701, dated the 5th March 1913 containing the rules relating to Government Revenue Remittance Hundis, it is hereby notified that the said Rules will come into force from the 1st Medom 1088 instead of from the 15th Meenam 1088.

(By Order)

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 25th March 1913.

M. RAJARAJA VARMA,
Ag. Chief Secretary to Government.

ABSTRACT OF POSTAL INFORMATION.

INLAND POST: POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

POSTAGE RATES:—(1) WHEN THE POSTAGE IS PREPAID:—

Postcards.		Letters.			Book and pattern Packets.	Registered Newspapers. (Prepayment compulsory.)			Parcels—Prepayment Compulsory.		
									Not exceeding 440 tolas.	Exceeding 440 tolas. (Registration compulsory.)	
Single.	Reply.	Not exceeding 1 tola.	Exceeding 1 tola but not exceeding 10 tolas	Every additional 10 tolas or part of that weight.	Every 10 tolas or fraction thereof.	Not exceeding 8 tolas.	Exceeding 8 tolas, but not exceeding 40 tolas.	Every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight.	For every 40 tolas or part of that weight	Exceeding 440 tolas, but not exceeding 480 tolas.	Every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight up to 800 tolas.
anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	anna.	annas.	rupees.	annas.
$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	4

(2) WHEN THE POSTAGE IS NOT PREPAID OR IS INSUFFICIENTLY PREPAID (CHARGEABLE ON DELIVERY):—

On an unpaid letter, or packet ... ... double the prepaid rate.

" insufficiently paid letter or packet ... ... " the deficiency rate.

" " ... ... "

Registration Fee.

For each letter, postcard, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered ... ... 2 annas.

Ordinary Money Order Fees.

On any sum not exceeding Rs. 5	.. ..	1 anna.
,, exceeding Rs. 5, but not exceeding Rs. 10	.. ..	2 annas.
,, ,, Rs. 10 ,, ,, Rs. 15	.. ..	3 ,,
,, ,, Rs. 15 ,, ,, Rs. 25	.. ..	4 ,,
,, Rs. 25 up to Rs. 600	... ...	4 annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25

and 4 annas for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5, the charge for it shall be only 1 anna; if it does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 2 annas; and if it does not exceed Rs. 15, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

Telegraphic Money Order Fees.

A fee for the issue of a telegraphic Money Order will be charged at the rate of commission on an ordinary Inland Money Order for the same amount, added to a telegraph charge calculated at the rate for Inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message.

Value-Payable Fees.

These fees are calculated on the amount specified for remittance to the sender and are the same as the fees for ordinary money orders.

INSURANCE FEES

For every Rs. 50 of insured value ... . 1 anna

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FEE.

For each article registered ... ... 1 anna

FOREIGN POST:—POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

COUNTRIES AND PLACES	POSTCARDS		LETTERS		PRINTED PAPERS, INCLUDING BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS	BUSINESS PAPERS		SAMPLES.	
[For the few countries and places to which postcards cannot be sent or registration is not available, or prepayment of postage is compulsory, see the foreign letter post Schedule in Section III of the *Indian Postal Guide*]	Single	Reply.	Per 1 oz. For every 1 oz or part of that weight.		Per 2 oz.	Not over 10 oz.	Per 2 oz addition	Not over 4 oz.	Per 2 oz additional
	anna	annas	anna	anna	anna.	annas	anna	anna	anna
(1) The United Kingdom and all the British possessions participating in the scheme of Imperial penny postage (see foreign directory post of the *Indian Postal Guide*) (2) Egypt including the Soudan	1	2	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Any other parts of the world served by the Foreign Post, except Ceylon and Portuguese India	1	2	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ceylon and Portuguese India... ...	Indian inland rates.								

REGISTRATION FEE—Two annas (in stamps) for each letter, postcard, or postage India

ACKNOWLEDGMENT FEE—One anna (in stamps) in the case of Ceylon or Portuguese India and 2 annas (in stamps) in all other cases in addition to the registration fee, for each letter, postcard or packet registered.

PARCELS—not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight may be sent by post to the United Kingdom at the following rates of postage :—

	For a parcel—not over 3 lbs.	—not over 7 lbs	—not over 11 lbs
Via. Gibraltar	Rs 0 12 as.	Rs 1 8 as.	Rs. 2 4 as.
Overland	1 8	„ 2 4	3 0 „

Under an arrangement with the P. & O. S. N. Co., parcels exceeding 11 lbs. but not exceeding 50 lbs. in weight may also be sent to the UnitedKingdom through the medium of that Company. For the rates and conditions applicable to such parcels, (*see* Foreign Post directory of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Parcels may also be sent by post to most British possessions and to most foreign countries and their possessions, at the rates postage and under the conditions shown in section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide*

Prepayment of parcel postage is compulsory in all cases.

MONEY ORDERS expressed in sterling may be drawn on the United Kingdom *and most British* possessions, and also on most foreign countries and their possessions at the following rates of commission :—

On any sum not exceeding £1	...	...	...3 annas.	On any sum exceeding	£ 3	but not exceeding	£ 4		...10 annas.
„	exceeding £ 1	but not exceeding	£ 2	...8 „	„	„	£ 4	„	£ 5 ... 12 „
„	exceeding £ 2	„	„	£ 3 ...8 „	„	„	£ 5	„	£ 6 ... 12 „

for each complete sum of £ 5 and 12 annas for the remainder, *provided that* if the remainder does not exceed £ 1, the charge for it shall be 3 annas; if it does not exceed £ 2, the charge for it shall be 5 annas: if t does not exceed £ 3, the charge for it shall be 8 annas and if it does not exceed £ 4, the charge for it shall be 10 annas.

The value of a single money order drawn on the United Kingdom may not exceed £ 40.

Money orders expressed in Indian currency may be drawn at inland rates and under inland rules on the Indian Native States, the British possessions and the foreign countries and possessions named in section V under the head "Foreign Money Orders."

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS—expressed in Indian currency may also be drawn on Ceylon. Limit of value is Rs. 600. For the rates of commission applicable to such orders, [*see* clause 316 of the *Indian Postal Guide.*]

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS—of the denomination of 6 *d.*, 1 *s.*, 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, and so on, increasing by 6 *d.* at each step, up to 20 *s.* and also of the denomination of 21 *s.*, are sold at post offices for their denominated value (at Rs. 15 to the £) *plus* a small commission.

The amount of commission is ½ anna in the case of an order for a sum not exceeding 2 s. 6 d., 1 anna for an order for any sum from 3s. up to 15 s. inclusive and 1½ annas for an order for any sum exceeding 15s.

British postal orders are payable in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies and British Post Office Agencies named in clause 326 of the *Indian Postal Guide.* They are also payable in India.

INSURANCE—is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the United Kingdom and a number of other countries and colonies at the following rates:—

(1) To the United Kingdom and all other countries and places to which insurance is available, with the exception of those named below	...	...	...	... 3 annas for every £5 or fraction thereof of insured value.				
(2) To Ceylon and Portuguese India	...	...	... 2	„	Rs. 100	„	„	„
(3) To Mauritius	...	...	... 4	„	Rs. 100	„	„	„
(4) *For (parcels only).*—To British East Africa, and British post office at Zanzibar	...	...	...	...	4	„	Rs. 100	

Inland Post.

ADDRESSES.

Every letter, postcard, packet or parcel should be clearly addressed. First, the name of the person should be written, then his profession, then the place where he lives, and then the post-town thus:—

A. B.	Sewalik, son of Jaganath,
Collector,	Teacher,
Pooma.	Village——.
	Ramanagar post office.

If the post-town is a very small one or if there are other post-towns of the same name the name of the district must be added *in brackets*, but if the name of the district is the same as that of the post-town, the name of the province should be added instead of the name of the district. The sender of the postal article should write his name and address on the lower left-hand side of the envelope or cover. When this is done, the Post Office will be able to return the article to the sender without opening it, and, in some cases without any delay if the person to whom it is addressed cannot be found or refuses to receive it.

CERTIFICATES OF POSTING.

A certificate of posting may be obtained in respect of any postal article for which a receipt is not granted by the Post Office. The certificate may be written on a slip of paper, or in a book and should be presented at the post office with the articles to be posted. It should contain an exact copy of the addresses on the article to which it relates and should have a postage stamp, or stamps, affixed to it in payment of the prescribed fee which will be charged as follows:—(1) In the case of the unregistered parcels(ordinary or value-payable) and value-payable unregistered book packets—quarter anna for every six articles of either or both of these classes or for any less number. (2) In the case of unregistered letters postcards, book packets (including registered newspapers), and pattern packets,—¼ anna for every three articles of any of these classes, or for any less number. A separate certificate must be presented for each of the two classes of articles (1) and (2), headed with the words "certificate of posting for parcels" or "certificate of posting for letters," as the case may be. The post office will deface the postage stamp or stamps, impress the date stamp on the certificate and return it to the person who presented it.

POST CARDS.

Cards of private manufacture may be sent as postcards, provided (1) that they are not larger than $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or smaller than $4\frac{3}{4} \times 3$ inches, and (2) that they are neither thinner nor more flexible than the inland postcards issued by the Post Office. Nothing may be written, printed or otherwise impressed on the address-side, of a postcard except (*a*) the heading 'Post Card' or reply post card (*b*) the name and address of the addressee (*c*) the name and address of the sender and (d) the date, (but not the hour) of posting. In the case of post cards of private manufacture, however, the address side may also be used for communication, advertisements, engravings etc., provided that a space not less than half the address side, marked off vertically, is set apart on the right hand solely for the address of the addressee, the postage stamps and the official marks of the post office. Subject to the following exceptions, nothing may be affixed or attached to a post card.

Exception 1.—To any post card there may be affixed: (*a*) on either side, an address label, bearing the name and address of the sender and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width, provided

that when the label is affixed to the address side of a post card of private manufacture, the conditions laid down in the proviso contained in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph are fulfilled (*b*) on the address side postage stamps in prepayment of postage and the registration fee if any and an address label bearing the name and address of the addressee and not exceeding the size mentioned above; (*c*) on the other side (i) adhesive stamps used to denote the duty payable in respect of receipts and (ii) engravings, illustrations, drawings and photographs on very thin paper, and completely adherent to the card.

Exception 2. To post cards of private manufacture articles of the nature specified in exception 1 (*c*) (ii) may be affixed on the address side on the conditions laid down in the proviso contained in the last sentence of the preceding paragraph.

Note:—The sender of a reply post card may affix to the address side of the reply half an address label bearing his name and address and not exceeding in size 2 inches in length by ¾ of an inch in width. A second post card may not be attached to a single post card as a substitute for a reply half.

A post card may not be folded out or otherwise altered except that the impressed postage stamps (if any) may be perforated with initials.

A post card which infringes any of the prescribed conditions is treated as a letter and charged for accordingly.

PENALTY FOR BREACH OF CONDITIONS.

Should a post card be posted without the postage having been prepaid in full it will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. Should either portion of a reply post card be posted without the postage having been prepaid, that portion will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office to be destroyed forthwith. Should any of the other conditions laid down in the foregoing clauses be infringed, the post card will be treated as a letter and the amount of postage prepaid on a single post card or on the first half only of a reply post card will be taken into account in assessing the postage to be charged on delivery. If an inland post card be addressed to a country served by the foreign post, it will be disposed of under clause 156.

BOOK AND PATTERN PACKETS.

A book packet may contain books, newspapers, engravings, photographs drawings, plans, maps, printed music and proof sheets, and generally anything printed, engraved, lithographed or papyrographed. It may also contain blank paper, parchment or card-board; manuscript papers, such as deeds, bill of lading, invoices, accounts, and manuscript for press; and old letters which have already once passed through the post and served their original purpose. No personal communication can be sent in a book packet except manuscript for the press.

A pattern packet may contain *bona fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise which have no saleable value. It may also contain together with such patterns or samples, anything which is allowed to be sent by book post.

There is no limit as to the weight of a book packet, but the weight of a pattern packet must not exceed 80 tolas.

The size of a book or pattern packet must not be more than 2 feet in length 1 foot in width, and 1 foot in depth.

A book or pattern packet must be posted either without a cover, or with a cover, open at both ends, or in an unfastened envelope or other cover which can be easily removed for an examination of the contents.

A book or pattern packet which infringes any of the prescribed conditions is charged on delivery with letter or parcel postage, whichever may be less.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers of all kinds may be sent by post at the rates for and under the conditions relating to, book packets, but the cheap rates of postage for newspapers

are available only for newspapers which have been registered as such in the office of the Postmaster-General, and are posted under the special conditions prescribed for newspapers of that kind. The definition of "newspaper," and the conditions under which such newspapers may be posted at the special rates of postage, will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

REGISTRATION.

Letters, postcards, book and pattern packets, and parcels may be registered.

The prepayment of the postage and registration fee is compulsory in the case of all registered articles, and must be made by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

Articles intended for registration must be presented at the window of the Post Office. The post office will give a receipt for each article registered. Registration is compulsory in the case of a postal article containing currency notes, and also in the case of an article which is seen or known to contain postage or other stamps, or cheque, hundi, bank note or the like. If this rule is infringed, a double registration fee is charged on the delivery of the article.

Registration makes the transmission of an article more secure; but the post office is not responsible for the loss of a registered article, or for any injury which its contents may sustain during its transmission through the post, unless the article is also insured. Compensation up to Rs. 25 may, however, be granted by the Director-General of the Post Office, solely as an act of grace, for the loss of an uninsured registered letter, packet or parcel, or its contents, or for any damage caused to it in the post, subject to the conditions laid down in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

ADDRESSEE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The sender of a registered article can obtain an acknowledgment of delivery signed by the addressee by paying a fee of one anna, in addition to the postage and registration fee, at the time of posting the article. The fee for a special acknowledgment must be paid by means of postage stamps affixed to the article.

INSURANCE.

Registered letters and registered parcels may be insured up to the value of Rs. 500 in branch offices authorised to insure articles, and up to the value of Rs. 2,000 in all other authorised post offices.

All the charges (*i. e.*, postage, registration fee, and insurance fee) on an insured article must be paid in full, by means of postage stamps affixed to it, before it can be insured.

Articles intended for insurance must be packed and sealed in the manner described in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.* The cloth lined registration envelopes sold at all post offices are recommended to be used for insured letters.

The minimum size for an insured parcel is 12 cubic inches.

Articles for insurance must be presented at the post office window with the amount for which the sender wishes it to be insured clearly written, in words and figures, on the cover. The name and address of the sender must also be written on the cover in the lower left-hand corner, or on a separate slip of paper, to be presented with the article, should there be no room for his name and address on the cover.

A receipt will be given by the post office for each article insured and the sender will receive, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the article is delivered.

Insurance is compulsory in the case of coin, bullion, precious stones jewellery, and articles of gold and silver. If this rule is infringed, the article is liable to be returned to the sender, or to be forwarded to the addressee charged with an additional fee of one rupee.

The conditions under which compensation is payable for an insured article, in the event of loss or damage, will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

Registered and unregistered parcels, registered letters, registered book-packets, newspapers prepaid at newspaper rates of postage, and fully prepaid unregistered book packets may be sent value-payable, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender on any such article is not more than Rs. 1,000 and that it does not contain a fraction of an anna.

(Any of these postal articles, with the exception of unregistered parcels may be sent value-payable to Ceylon, provided that the amount specified for remittance to the sender on any such article does not exceed Rs. 600.)

Article intended to be sent by the value-payable post must be presented at the post office window with the prescribed form which can be obtained *free* at the post office, filled up. The sender must sign the declaration in the form that the article is sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him.

If the value payable article is sent unregistered, the sender must pay a fee, calculated according to the schedule of value payable money order fees, on the amount specified for remittance to the sender by affixing postage stamps of the value of the fee to the form presented with the article in the space for this purpose.

A receipt will be given by the Post Office to the sender of a value payable registered article.

The amount to be recovered from the addressee will be the sum specified by the sender for remittance to himself *plus* in the case of registered parcels, registered letters, and registered book packets, a fee calculated according to the Schedule of value-payable money order fees, on the amount specified for remittance to the sender. When the amount is recovered from the addressee, the sum for payment to the sender will be remitted to him by money order.

Railway or steamer receipt-notes for goods conveyed within the limits of British India may be sent open by post as value-payable articles subject to the rates relating to registered value-payable articles and to certain further conditions which will be found in Section II of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

MONEY ORDERS—Ordinary.

The amount of a single money order must not be more than Rs. 600 and must not include any sum less than an anna.

A person wishing to have a money order issued must fill in all necessary particulars in a money order form (which can be obtained *free* at the post office), and present it with the money and commission at the post office during the hours for money order work.

A receipt will be given by the post office for the amount paid in on account of each money order, and the remitter will receive, free of charge an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the money order was paid.

MONEY ORDERS—Telegraphic.

The amount of a single telegraphic money order must not be more than Rs. 600, and must not include any sum less than a rupee. If the amount is more than Rs. 150, the telegraphic money order must be for a sum which is a multiple of Rs. 10.

A telegraphic money order is obtained in the same way as an ordinary money order, but the remitter must write across the money order form the words "By telegraph Express" or "By telegraph ordinary" according as to whether he wishes the telegram advising the remittance to be signalled as an urgent, or as a deferred, message.

A receipt will be given by the Post Office to the remitter of a telegraphic money order for the total amount paid by him. The remitter will also receive, through the post, free of charge, an acknowledgment signed by the person to whom the remittance was paid.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Any person may open an account in the Post Office Savings Bank in his own name, or on behalf of minors related to him or of whom he is the guardian.

The smallest sum of money that can be deposited at any time is four annas, and no sum which includes a fraction of an anna, can be received. Not more than Rs. 1,500 may be deposited in each official year (1st April to 31st March) of which not more than Rs. 500 may remain at call the excess above Rs. 500 being invested in Government securities. The largest sum that a person may have at his credit in cash at any time (not including interest) is Rs. 2,000 or in the case of an account opened on behalf of a minor, Rs. 1,000; but the total amount at credit of an account may be raised to Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult, and Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor, by investments in Government securities. These annual and maximum limits do not apply to public, conjoint, and security deposit accounts.

No sum less than 4 annas, and no sum which includes a fraction of an anna, can be withdrawn except to close an account; Money deposited on behalf of a minor can be withdrawn, during his minority, by his guardian only.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on deposits at call.

Government securities may be bought and sold through the agency of the Post Office without any charge for the service, and if Government securities purchased through the Post Office, are kept in the custody of the Comptroller, Post Office, the interest thereon is exempt from income-tax. Sums in whole rupees, not being less than Rs. 10, may be tendered for investment in Government paper subject to an annual limit of Rs. 1,000 and a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 in the case of an adult and of Rs. 4,000 in the case of a minor.

Investment Certificates representing Government securities may be purchased over the counter of any head or sub-post office, and on application at a Branch office, may be obtained from the head office or the sub-office to which the Branch office is subordinate.

Foreign Post.

FOREIGN PARCELS.

Postal parcels may be sent to the United Kingdom and most of the British possessions and also to most foreign countries and their possessions at the rates of postage and under the condition shown in Section IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

The postage on foreign parcels must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed either to the parcels themselves or to official labels pasted on the parcels. These official labels can be obtained free of cost at any post office.

Every parcel for transmission by the foreign parcel post must be presented at the Post Office counter with a customs declarations in the prescribed form.

FOREIGN INSURANCE.

Insurance is available for both parcels and registered letters addressed to the *United Kingdom* and a number of other countries and colonies the names of which will be found in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

Parcels and registered letters tendered for insurance must have the amount to be insured clearly written in both words and figures on their covers, and must be packed and closed and sealed in the special manner described in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

When a parcel addressed to a *foreign* (as distinguished from a *British*) country or possession is to be insured, it must be presented with a despatch-note duly filled up, in addition to the customs declaration.

The conditions under which compensation is payable for an insured article, in the event of loss or damage, will be found in Sections III and IV of the *Indian Postal Guide.*

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Money orders expressed in *sterling* may be drawn on the *United Kingdom* and most of the other countries of Europe, and also on Egypt. Canada, the United States of America, the British possessions in the West Indies South Africa, and Australia, and most of the other British possessions in America and Africa, as well as on a number of other countries and places the names of which will be found in Sections V of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

The limit of amount for a single foreign money order expressed in sterling currency is £ 40 in the case of money orders drawn on the United Kingdom and most of the other countries, possessions, and places in question ; in the remaining cases the limit is either £ 10 or £ 20. Full particulars on this point will be found in Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide*.

The amount to be paid in Indian money for a foreign sterling money order will be the equivalent of its sterling value, at the rate of Rs. 15 for one pound sterling, *plus* the commission at the rates given on the first page.

Money orders expressed in *Indian currency* may be drawn *at inland rates and under inland rules* on the British and German East African Protectorates, the Soemaliland Protectorates, British North Borneo, Zanzibar, Ceylon, Hongkong, Macao certain places in Corea and Formosa, Japan and the Japanese Agencies in China, Mauritius, Sarawak, the Seychelles, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Portuguese India, and certain Native States in India. The limit of amount for a single foreign money order expressed in Indian currency is Rs. 600.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

British postal orders of the denominations shown on the first page can be obtained at the Post Office. In the case of postal orders payable in the United Kingdom or India, broken amounts up to five pence (but not including fractions of a penny) may be made up by affixing to the face of any such postal order unused *Indian* postage stamps, not exceeding *three* in number, of equivalent value---one anna being equal to a penny. The only Indian postage stamps which may be used for the purpose are those of the values of 1, 2, 3, and 4 annas. *British penny* postage stamps may be used for the purpose of making up broken amounts not exceeding three pence. Penny postage stamps which are sold by the Post Office at one anna each can be obtained at stations where there are many Europeans.

These orders are *payable* in the United Kingdom and in the Colonies and British Post Office Agencies named in the Section V of the *Indian Postal Guide*. They are also payable in India. The amounts to be paid in Indian money for a British postal order will be the equivalent of its sterling value, at the rate of Rs. 15 for 20 s., *plus* a small commission as shown on the first page.

Square embossed envelopes impressed with ½ anna stamps oblong embossed envelopes impressed with ½ anna stamps., registration envelopes impressed with a 2 anna stamp, and wrappers for newspapers and packets impressed with ½ anna stamp and 1 anna stamps are sold at post offices at a small charge for the stationery in addition to the value of the stamps. A small oblong embossed envelope with a ½ anna stamp is also sold at the face value of the stamp.

Stamp-booklets, containing half anna and one anna-postage stamps to the value of 1 Rupee and interleaved with waxed paper, are on sale, at 1 Rupee per booklet at all head post offices and town sub-offices and also at other important offices.

For further information see the "Indian Postal Guide," price 4 annas procurable at or through any Post Office.

I.—COMPULSORY PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE ON INLAND POST CARDS.

The prepayment of postage on *inland* post cards of private manufacture is now compulsory. Any such cards posted unpaid will be destroyed.

II.—MODIFICATION OF POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK RULES.

With effect from the 1st January, 1911, the system of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank held subject to six months' notice of withdrawal will be abolished. The rate of interest on deposit at call will remain at 3 per cent., but the maximum limit of annual cash deposits will be raised from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Also, one or more investment Certificates of the nominal value of not less than Rs. 100 may be exchanged for a whole piece of Government paper of Rs. 100 or any multiple of Rs 100.

2. In consequence of these changes the rules for the guidance of depositors in Post Office Savings Banks have been amended and will shortly be supplied to all depositors. In the meantime, further particulars regarding the revised rules can be ascertained from the local post office.

III. MODIFICATION IN THE FEES FOR INDO-CEYLON TELEGRAPHIC MONEY ORDERS.

The fees for Indo-Ceylon Telegraphic money orders have been revised and a private communication from the sender to the payee may be added to the Telegram advising the remittance.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

H. C. A. GOODALL Esq., Circle Director, Madras Circle.

J. G. Morgan Esq., Superintendent, Trichinopoly Division.
Head-quarters, Trichinopoly.

T. W. Axford & F. W. Parr, Deputy Superintendents,
Head-quarters, Trichinopoly.

E. A. Trutwein .. . Telegraph Master, Trivandrum, Salary B. Rs. 200
G. A. Dunn Telegraphist. Trivandrum, „ 85
J. D. Frederick .. .. Do. Do. „

A. Shunmugam Pillay ... .. Telegraph Master, Quilon, B. Rs. 130.

The classification of offices into 1st, 2nd & 3rd classes has been done away with.

Trivandrum and Quilon are departmental offices open on week days from 7 to 21 hours and on Sundays and holidays (Christmas day, New Year's day, Good Friday and H. M. the King's birthday) from 8 to 10 and 16 to 18 hours.

The following is a list of Combined Post and Telegraph Offices and their working hours are marked against them.

Names of Offices.	Working hours—Standard time. Ordinary days.	Sundays and Holidays.	
Alleppey ..	7 — 20	8—10 & 16—18	*Note.*—An urgent telegram will be accepted during the hours when an office is closed, if the terminal office is open or its attention can be gained on the payment of extra fees. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed the extra fees shall be two rupees but if only one of them is closed, one rupee.
Alwaye ...	10 — 17	8-30 to 9-30 & 16-30 to 17-30	
Anjengo ...	7 to 9 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Attungal ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Changanacherry ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Colachel ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Kayangulam ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Kottayam ...	7 — 20	8—10 & 16—18	
Kumili ...	10 — 17	8-30 to 9-30 & 16-30 to 17-30	
Marthandam ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Mavelikara ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Mundakayam ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Muvattupuzha ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Nagercoil ...	7 — 20	8— 9 & 16—18	
Neyyattinkara ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	8-30 to 9-30 & 16-30 to 17-30	
Neyyoor ..	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Surianallee ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Parur ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Peermade ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Shencottah ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Shertallay ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Thuckalay ...	7 to 8 & 12 to 17	Do.	
Tiruvalla ...	10 — 17	Do.	
Trivandrum Bazaar ...	7 — 20	Closed.	
Vandiperiyar ...	10 — 17	Do.	

The following railway Telegraph offices in the Travancore branch of the S. I. R. also receive and despatch paid messages during the hours they are open for Railway work.

Kundara S. I., Kottarakarai S. I., Auvaneeswaram S. I., Punalur S. I., Edamon S. I., Tenmalai S. I., Ariyankavu S. I., Shencottah S. I., & Quilon S. I.

Places within Free-delivery Radius of

Trivandrum Telegraph Office— Vallacadavoo, Valiathurai, Karamanai, Oolloor, Chakkay, Manacaud, Poojapuray, Poondiray, Perkaday.

Nagercoil Telegraph Office— Kottar, Oolaganacherry, Parakai, Parvathipuram, Puthayree, Suchindrum, Thayrapoothur, Tripatisaram, Vellamadam, Vadiveeswaram.

Quilon Telegraph Office— Ayethoel, Eravipuram, Kandachira, Kiliyelloor, Kolloovela, Oomayalloor, South Mookattoo, Tangacherry Thiroovillarfm, South Neendakara.

Fixed express charges for boat to be paid by the sender :—

Place (Telegraph office at)	Rs.	A
Alleppey	1	...
Quilon	...	12
Trivandrum	1	8

SUMMARY OF CHARGES.

Inland (Private and State) Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional word.		Address.*
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Express	12	1	0	0	2	Charged for.
Ordinary	12	0	6	0	½	Ditto.

* For definition of address, see Rule 23.

Additional charges—	Rs.	As.
Reply-paid telegrams, Rule 92—		
Minimum	0	6
Acknowledgment of Receipt (Rule 107)	0	6
Collation (Rule 104)	0	4
Signalling by flag or semaphore to or from ships (Rule 128) per telegram ..	0	8
Boat hire [see Rule 84]		
Copies of telegrams, each 100 words or less (Rule 140) ...	0	4

For detailed Rules regarding Inland Telegrams, see Section II.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional six words.		Address.
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
Express	48	1	0	0	2	Free.
Ordinary	48	0	8	0	1	Free.

For detailed Rules for Inland Press telegrams, see Rule 129 to 136. For definition of address, see Rule 24.

Inland Press Telegrams.

Class.		of words.	Unit rate.		Each additional six words.		Address.
			R.	as.	Rs.	as.	
Express	...	48	1	0	0	2	Free.
Ordinary	...	48	0	8	0	1	Ditto.

For detailed Rules for Inland Press telegrams, see Rules 129 to 136.

*Foreign Press Telegrams.**

To		From India or Burma.	
		Rs.	As.
Aden *via* Bombay—per word	...	0	4
Algeria *via* Eastern—per word	...	0	5
Amoy *via* Madras—per word	...	0	14
Australia (New South Wales, Queenslaud, South Australia, Victoria and West Australia) *via* Madras—per word	...	0	11
British Baluchistan (Las Bela, Panjgur) *via* Karachi—The Indian Inland rules and rates apply to Press telegrams from India and Burma	...		
California *via* Eastern—N. A. Cables—per word	...	1	4
Ceylon:—			
First 32 words	..	1	0
Every four additional words	...	0	2
Chicago *via* Eastern—N. A. Cables—per word	...	1	3
Cochin China *via* Madras—per word	...	0	8
Corea (Chosen) *via* Madras—Japan—per word	...	1	7
Egypt:—			
1st Region—			
Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Portsaid and Tewfik *via* Eastern—per word	...	0	4
Other places *via* Eastern—per word	...	0	5
2nd Region *via* Eastern—per word	...	0	6
3rd Region—			
Souakim and Port Sudan *via* Aden-Souakim—per word	..	0	4
Other places *via* Aden-Souakim—per word	...	0	5
Foochow *via* Madras—per word	...	0	14
France *via* Eastern—per word	..	0	5
France *via* Indo—per word	...	0	9
Germany *via* Eastern-Vigo-Emden—per word	...	0	5
Ditto „ Indo—per word	...	0	12
Hong-Kong *via* Madras—per word	...	0	10
Japan, *via* Madras, per word	...	1	3
Java *via* Madras—per word	...	0	11
Malacca, and the Federated Malay States *via* Madras—per word	...	0	8
Massachusetts *via* Eastern—N. A. Cables per word	..	1	1
Mekran Coast Offices† inclusive of Jask—*via* Karachi—per word	..	0	2
Muscat *via* Karachi—per word	...	0	3

* For detailed Rules for Foreign Press telegrams, see Rules 334 to 339.

† The offices on the Mekran Coast are Charbar, Gwadur, Ormara and Pasni, but Indian Inland press rates and rules apply to press telegrams for Gwadur, Ormara and Pasni.

Foreign Press Telegrams.

To		From India or Burma.	
		Rs.	As.
New Caledonia *via* Madras per word	...	0	15
New York City—*via* Eastern—N. A. Cables—per word	...	1	1
New Zealand *via* Madras—per word	...	0	13
Penang *via* Madras—per word	...	0	8
Perim *via* Bombay—per word	...	0	4
San Francisco *via* Eastern—N. A. Cables—per word	...	1	4
Shanghai *via* Madras—per word	...	0	14
‡ Siam *via* Moulmein—per word	..	0	4
Singapore *via* Madras—per word	...	0	8
South Africa (Cape Colony, Durban, Natal, Orange River and Transvaal) *via* Bombay-Aden—per word	..	0	14
Tasmania *via* Madras—per word	...	0	11
Tunis *via* Eastern—per word	...	0	6
United Kingdom *via* Eastern—per word	...	0	4
Ditto „ Indo—per word	...	0	9

‡ The only route by which there is a special Traffic for Press correspondence with Siam is *via* the Indian land lines and Moulmein. There is no special Press rate *via* Madras and Saigon with Siam.

Chargeable words.	Ordinary Address charged for.		Express Address charged for.		Chargeable words.	Ordinary Address charged for.		Express Address charged for.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
12 ...	0	6	1	0	61 ...	1	11½	7	2
13 ...	0	6½	1	2	62 ...	1	15	7	4
14 ...	0	7	1	4	63 ...	1	15½	7	6
15 ...	0	7½	1	6	64 ...	2	0	7	8
16 ...	0	8	1	8	65 ...	2	0½	7	10
17 ...	0	8½	1	10	66 ...	2	1	7	12
18 ...	0	9	1	12	67 ...	2	1½	7	14
19 ...	0	9½	1	14	68 ...	2	2	8	0
20 ...	0	10	2	0	69 ...	2	2½	8	2
21 ...	0	10½	2	2	70 ...	2	3	8	4
22 ...	0	11	2	4	71 ...	2	3½	8	6
23 ...	0	11½	2	6	72 ...	2	4	8	8
24 ...	0	12	2	8	73 ...	2	4½	8	10
25 ...	0	12½	2	10	74 ...	2	5	8	12
26 ...	0	13	2	12	75 ...	2	5½	8	14
27 ...	0	13½	2	14	76 ...	2	6	9	0
28 ...	0	14	3	0	77 ...	2	6½	9	2
29 ...	0	14½	3	2	78 ...	2	7	9	4
30 ...	0	15	3	4	79 ...	2	7½	9	6
31 ...	0	15½	3	6	80 ...	2	8	9	8
32 ...	1	0	3	8	81 ...	2	8½	9	10
33 ...	1	0½	3	10	82 ...	2	9	9	12
34 ...	1	1	3	12	83 ...	2	9½	9	14
35 ...	1	1½	3	14	84 ...	2	10	10	0
36 ...	1	2	4	0	85 ...	2	10½	10	2
37 ...	1	2½	4	2	86 ...	2	11	10	4
38 ...	1	3	4	4	87 ...	2	11½	10	6
39 ...	1	3½	4	6	88 ...	2	12	10	8
40 ...	1	4	4	8	89 ...	2	12½	10	10
41 ...	1	4½	4	10	90 ...	2	13	10	12
42 ...	1	5	4	12	91 ...	2	13½	10	14
43 ...	1	5½	4	14	92 ...	2	14	11	0
44 ...	1	6	5	0	93 ...	2	14½	11	2
45 ...	1	6½	5	2	94 ...	2	15	11	4
46 ...	1	7	5	4	95 ...	2	15½	11	6
47 ...	1	7½	5	6	96 ...	3	0	11	8
48 ...	1	8	5	8	97 ...	3	0½	11	10
49 ...	1	8½	5	10	98 ...	3	1	11	12
50 ...	1	9	5	12	99 ...	3	1½	11	14
51 ...	1	9½	5	14	100 ...	3	2	12	0
52 ...	1	10	6	0					
53 ...	1	10½	6	2					
54 ...	1	11	6	4					
55 ...	1	11½	6	6					
56 ...	1	12	6	8					
57 ...	1	12½	6	10					
58 ...	1	13	6	12					
59 ...	1	13½	6	14					
60 ...	1	14	7	0					

	From India.			From Burma			
EUROPE*—							
All countries except Russia and Turkey—							
Via—Turkey	1	6	...	1	6	...	...
Via—Indo † or Eastern ..	1	8	...	1	8	...	
Russia‡ (in Europe)—including Caucasus—							
Via—Indo	1	3	...	1	3	...	...
„ —Eastern	1	8	...	1	8	...	...
„ —Turkey—Odessa ...	1	13	...	1	13	...	...
„ —Turkey	1	10	...	1	10	...	...
Turkey§ (in Europe)—							
Via—Fao ...	1	7	...	1	7	...	...
„ —Eastern	1	8	...	1	8	...	...
„ —Indo—Roumania ..	1	13	...	1	13	...	...
„ Indo—Odessa ..	2	0	...	2	0	...	...
„ Indo—Batoum ...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...

(*a*) The press rate applies only to the United Kingdom and Germany *via* Teheran or Suez and to France *via* Suez.

* See corresponding note on page 89.

§ Private telegrams in secret language for the Austrian Province of Dalmatia, for Bosnia—Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Servia, and Turkey cannot be accepted.

Private telegrams in secret language for Roumania can be accepted, but delivery is subject to the addressee producing his Code books.

Telegrams bearing the instructions=MP=and=RO=(Rules 257 and 258) are not admitted in Gibralter. Telegrams bearing the instructions=MP=(Rule 257) are not admittted in Great Britain and Turkey. Those bearing =RO=(Rule 258) are not admitted in Great Britain and Montenegro "Telegrams to follow" (Rule 284) are not admitted in France.

The following express charges to be recovered from the sender are notified (Rule 305 and 306). For Denmark—nine annas; Holland—ten annas; Portugal—by special messenger fifteen annas and by boat one rupee three annas.

† Telegrams in which route is marked "*via* Indo" should be altered "*via* Teheran."

‡ The Russian administration notify that private telegrams in secret language are not admitted in Russia. Telegrams in Code language however, which relate to purely commercial matters, are accepted.

Telegrams bearing the instruction=RO=(Rule 253) are not admitted in Russia.

Table of Charges for Foreign Private Telegrams from INDIA or BURMA to EUROPE (excepting Russia and Turkey) *via* Suez or Teheran.

Words.	Charges.		Words.	Charges.		Words.	Charges.		Words.	Charges.	
	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.
1 ..	1	8	26 ..	39	0	51 ...	76	8	76 ...	114	0
2 ...	3	0	27 ...	40	8	52 ..	78	0	77 ...	115	8
3 ..	4	8	28 ...	42	0	53 ...	79	8	78 ...	117	0
4 ..	6	0	29 ..	43	8	54 ...	81	0	79 ..	118	8
5 ...	7	8	30 ...	45	0	55 ...	82	8	80 ...	120	0
6 ...	9	0	31 ...	46	8	56 ...	84	0	81 ...	121	8
7 ...	10	8	32 ..	48	0	57 ...	85	8	82 ...	123	0
8 ...	12	0	33 ...	49	8	58 ..	87	0	83 ...	124	8
9 ...	13	8	34 ...	51	0	59 ...	88	8	84 ...	126	0
10 ..	15	0	35 ...	52	8	60 ...	90	0	85 ...	127	8
11 ...	16	8	36 ...	54	0	61	91	8	86 ...	129	0
12 ...	18	0	37 ...	55	8	62 ...	93	0	87 ...	130	8
13 ...	19	8	38 ..	57	0	63 ...	94	8	88 ...	132	0
14 ...	21	0	39 ...	58	8	64 ...	96	0	89 ..	133	8
15 ...	22	8	40 ...	60	0	65 ...	97	8	90 ...	135	0
16 ...	24	0	41 ...	61	8	66 ...	99	0	91 ...	136	8
17 ...	25	8	42 ...	63	0	67 ...	100	8	92 ...	138	0
18 ...	27	0	43 .	64	8	68 ...	102	0	93 ...	139	8
19 ...	28	8	44 ...	66	0	69 ...	103	8	94 ...	141	0
20 ...	30	0	45 ...	67	8	70 ...	105	0	95 ...	142	8
21 ...	31	8	46 ...	69	0	71 ...	106	8	96 ...	144	0
22 ...	33	0	47 ...	70	8	72 ...	108	0	97 ...	145	8
23 ...	34	8	48 ..	72	0	73 ...	109	8	98 ...	147	0
24 ..	36	0	49 ...	73	8	74 ...	111	0	99 ...	148	8
25 ...	37	8	50 ...	75	0	75 ...	112	8	100 ...	150	0

31. Abbreviated Addresses.—

The addressee's name and address may be written in an abbreviated form, but the right of an addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram. Abbreviated addresses may be registered under the following conditions:—

(1) Application for the registration of such addresses should be made to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office, at which it is proposed to register an address. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for registration of an address at any place in a foreign country.

(2) No address may consist of more than one word, in addition to the name of the town where registration is effected.

(3) The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

(4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph-stations, well-known streets and registered newspapers may not be used as registered addresses.

(5) Numbers may not be registered.

(6) To prevent inconvenience to the public, the Telegraph Department has to reject words which, either in writing or in telegraph symbols so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance, but should give several words from which a selection may be made.

(7) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

(8) A registered address is available for telegrams from other countries as well as for Inland telegrams.

(9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee proportionate to the unexpired period, is returned, or a new address may be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.

(10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.

(11) The fee for registration of an abbreviated address, which should be paid to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected, is Rs. 10 yearly, or Rs. 5 half-yearly, payable in advance. When, however, a number of abbreviated addresses are registered by a single firm either at the same Telegraph Office or at different Telegraph Offices, * the fee for registration is :—

For the first ten abbreviated addresses . .	Rs. 10 each
For the second ten abbreviated addresses .	Rs. 5 ,,
For each subsequent abbreviated address .	Rs. 3 ,,

(12) An additional fee, equal to half the registration fee, is charged for every change of the word selected, or for every transfer to another Telegraph Office within the period of registration, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name, or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same (see condition, 10), and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another; if it is a case of transfer the full fees are charged. †

(13) The Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

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* When more than ten addresses are required to be registered at the same Telegraph Office or at *different* Telegraph Offices application should be made to the Assistant Accountant General, Telegraph Check Officer.

† An Abbreviated Address, registered by a firm for "all time" under the rules in force prior to 1st July 1904, cannot transferred to any other firm as an "all time" address if it is transferred, it will have to be registered yearly and paid for as laid down in Condition 11. The fee for changing the word or words selected for an abbreviated address registerd for "all time" is Rs. 5.

CHARGES.

Deferred Foreign Telegrams.

Foreign Private Telegrams in plain language can be accepted at half the usual rates for the undermentioned places by the routes noted against them. For conditions see Rules 359 to 371.

Name of Place.	Route by which admissible.
ADEN ...	*Viâ* Bombay.
AFRICA (EAST)—	
British East Africa and Uganda Railway, Zanzibar ...	*Viâ* Bombay—Aden.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA—	
Beira Railway Co.'s Offices, Mozambique, Portuguese Zambesi.	
AFRICA (SOUTH)—	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—	
Cape Colony, Natal, Orange River Colony and Transvaal ...	*Viâ* Bombay—Aden.
AFRICA (WEST)—	
Bathurst ...	*Via* Bombay—Aden.
French Guinea ...	,, Eastern or Indo—Cadiz—Teneriffe / Lisbon—St. Vincent
Gold Coast ...	
Nigeria ...	
Senegal ...	
Sierra Leone ...	
St. Helena ...	
PORTUGUESE POSSESSIONS—	
Angola Province, Bissao, Bolama, Principe Island, St. Thome Island	
ALGERIA ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
ASCENSION ...	*Via* Bombay—Aden.
	,, Eastern or Indo—Cadiz—Teneriffe / Lisbon—St. Vincent
AUSTRALIA—	
New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and West Australia ...	*Viâ* Madras.
AZORES ...	*Viâ*—Eastern or Indo—Lisbon.
BAHAMA ISLANDS ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—N. A. Cables.
BERMUDA ...	,, Ditto Ditto.
BORNEO (NORTH BRITISH) ...	*Viâ* Madras.
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA—	
Southern Rhodesia ...	*Viâ* Bombay—Aden.
BRITISH SOMALILAND ...	,, Ditto.
CANADA ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—N. A. Cables.
CANARY ISLANDS ...	*Viâ*—Bombay—Aden.
	,, Eastern or Indo—Cadiz—Teneriffe / Lisbon—St. Vincent
CAPE VERD ISLANDS ...	*Viâ*—Eastern or Indo—Lisbon.
CHINA—	
Hong-Kong ...	*Viâ* Madras.
Macao ...	

CHARGES.

Name of Place.	Route by which admissible.
COCOS (KEELING) ISLAND ...	*Viâ* Bombay—Aden.
EGYPT	*Viâ* Aden—Souakim. " Eastern. " Indo—Batoum—El Aric.
EUROPE—	
Austria Belgium Denmark Hungary France Germany Greece Luxemburg Norway Portugal Servia Spain Sweden, Switzerland United Kingdom	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
FANNING ISLAND ...	*Viâ* Madras.
FIJI ISLANDS ...	" Ditto.
FRENCH INDO CHINA—	
Annam ... Cochin China ... Cambodia ... Laos ... Tonquin ...	*Viâ* Madras.
GUIANA, BRITISH ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—N. A. Cables.
ICELAND FRENCH ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
LABUAN ...	*Viâ* Madras.
MADAGASCAR ...	*Viâ* Bombay—Aden.
MADEIRA ISLAND ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—Lisbon.
MALAY PENINSULA—	
Federated Malay States ...	*Viâ* Madras.
MAURITIUS ...	*Viâ* Bombay—Aden.
MOROCCO—	
All offices except Casablanca, Mogador and Rabat ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
NEWFOUNDLAND ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—N. A. Cables.
NEW ZEALAND ...	*Viâ* Madras.
NORFOLK ISLAND ...	" Ditto.
PERIM ...	*Viâ* Bombay.
RODRIGUES ISLAND ...	" Bombay—Aden.
SEYCHELLES ...	" Ditto.
ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—N. A. Cables.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—	
Penang Singapore	*Viâ* Madras.
TASMANIA ...	*Viâ* Madras.

CHARGES.

Name of Place.	Route by which admissible.
TUNIS ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
TURKISH ISLANDS—	
Cyprus ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo.
WEST INDIES—	
Antigua ...	*Viâ* Eastern or Indo—N. A. Cables.
Barbadoes ...	
Dominica ..	
Grenada ...	
Jamaica ...	
St. Kitts ...	
St. Lucia ...	
St. Vincent ...	
Trinidad ...	
Turks Island ...	

The Five Divisions of Travancore, and Districts or the Taluks comprised therein.

Division.	Station of the Officer in charge.	Taluks comprised in the Division.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	Area in square miles.	Station of the Tahsildar of the Taluk.
Padmanabhapuram.	Padmanabhapuram.	Tovala ...	34,503	129·97	Bhutapandi.
		Agastisvaram ...	104,910	94·00	Yedalakudi.
		Eraniel ...	123,783	98·00	Eraniel.
		Kalkulam ...	76,211	109·00	Padmanabhapuram.
		Vilavankod ...	90,680	137·00	Kuzhittura.
Trivandrum.	Trivandrum.	Neyyattinkara...	178,703	233·35	Neyyattinkara.
		Trivandrum ..	155,138	97·26	Trivandrum.
		Nedumangad ...	88,147	365·97	Nedumangad.
		Chirayinkil ...	135,877	146·57	Attungal.
Quilon.	Quilon.	Quilon ..	163,798	147·41	Quilon.
		Kunnattur ...	91,590	171·49	Adur.
		Karunagapalli..	137,420	88·99	Patanayarkulangara.
		Kartigapalli ...	111,570	74·26	Haripad
		Mavelikara ...	130,728	111·43	Mavelikara.
		Chengannur ...	126,439	925·97	Chengannur.
		Tiruvalla ...	173,768	172·18	Tiruvalla.
		Ampalapuzha ..	112,867	115·74	Ampalapuzha.
		Kottarakara ...	90,309	202·03	Kottarakara.
		Pattanapuram...	50,769	125·67	Punalur.
		Shencottah ...	38,302	129·14	Shencottah.
Kottayam.	Kottayam.	Shertallay ...	156,580	118·03	Shertallay.
		Vaikam ...	119,824	139·55	Vaikam.
		Ettumanur ...	90,591	105·89	Ettumanur.
		Kottayam ...	112,139	172·84	Kottayam.
		Changanachery.	96,241	134·29	Changanachery.
		Minachil ..	78,871	138·46	Pala.
		Muvattupuzha..	138,392	472·34	Muvattupuzha.
		Todupuzha ...	38,420	560·85	Karikod.
		Kunnatnad ...	118,693	293·88	Perumpavur.
		Alangad ...	108,836	127·34	Tiruvalur.
		Parur ...	80,508	53·87	Parur.
Devikulam.	Devikulam.	Devikulam ...	23,458	625·53	
		Peermade ...	45,104	628·00	
		Total.....	3,428,975	7600·30	

LIST OF VILLAGES IN TRAVANCORE.

PADMANABHAPURAM DIVISION.

Tovala Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Azhagiapandipuram ...	10	Azhagiapandipuram ...	4·79
Anandapuram ...	11	Anandapuram ...	4·92
Melpidaka ...	7	Cheramadam ...	2·07
	6	Isanyamangalam ...	2·10
	5	Bhuthappandi ...	1·14
Naduvapidaka ...	9	Arumanallur ...	2·67
	8	Darisanamkoppu ...	6·60
Tazhakkudi...	4	Tazhakkudi...	3·50
	3	Tiruppadisaram ...	2·40
Tovala ...	2	Chembagaramanpudur ...	5·91
	1	Tovala ...	19·38
Hills circuit surveyed...	...	...	61·88
Hills not surveyed ...	...	...	12·00
		Total.....	129·97

Agastisvaram Taluk.

Agastisvaram ...	2	Agastisvaram ...	8·14
	1	Kanniyakumari ...	11·08
	4	Kulasekarapuram ...	5·43
	3	Tamarakulam ...	6·21
Kottar ...	13	Nagercoil ...	4·80
	12	Vadivisvaram ...	4·12
Padappattu ...	15	Erachakulam ...	2·91
	14	Vadaseri ...	7·16
Parakka ...	11	Dharmapuram ...	4·50
	9	Parakka ...	1·70
	10	Tengampudur ...	10·99
Suchindram ...	7	Eravipudur ...	3·03
	8	Suchindram ...	2·08
Terur ...	5	Marunkur ...	8·73
	6	Terur ...	8·33
Hills unsurveyed ...	...	...	4·79
		Total	91·00

Eraniel Taluk.

Eraniel ...	3	Eraniel ...	4·72
	4	Talakkulam ...	8·24
Kadiapattanam ...	5	Kadiapattanam ...	7·43
	6	Manavalakurichi ...	4·72
Kolachel ...	7	Kolachel ...	11·39
Killiyur ...	11	Kilkulam ...	4·03
	12	Killiyur ...	8·09
Midalam ...	9	Kilmidalam...	3·65
	10	Midalam ...	6·17
Nattalam ...	13	Nattalam ...	6·24
Nindakara ...	2	Allur ...	8·21
	1	Nindakara ...	18·90
Tiruvankodu ...	8	Tiruvankodu ...	4·59
Hills unsurveyed ...	...	...	1·62
		Total.....	98.00

Kalkulam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Attur	3	Attur	8·55
Kalkulam	5	Kalkulam	6·55
	4	Thuckalai	5·09
Kappiyara	1	Kappiyara	4·12
	2	Valvatchutottum	5·58
Kothanallur	6	Kothanallur...	12·50
Mekkodu	7	Mekkodu	7·01
Pommana	11	Pommana	14·93
	8	Aruvikara	4·13
Tiruvattar	9	Tiruvattar	6·06
	10	Tripappur	11·10
Hills circuit surveyed		... ...	46·23
Hills not surveyed		... ...	37·75
		Total.....	160·00

Vilavankod Taluk.

Arumana	12	Arumana	11·61
Arudesapattu	4	Arudesapattu	3·35
	5	Medukunnmal	7·16
Ezhudesapattu	2	Ezhudesappattu	4·54
	1	Kollankodu	4·91
Kalial	13	Kalial	27·09
Kunnattur	6	Kunnattur	3·72
	7	Nallur	3·60
Pakodu	11	Idakkodu	8·75
	8	Pakodu	5·40
Painkulam	3	Painkulam	3·53
Vilavankod	10	Palukal	4·13
	9	Vilavankod	5·03
Hills unserveyed		... ...	43·88
		Total.....	137·00

TRIVANDRUM DIVISION.

Neyyattinkara Taluk.

Kottukal	11	Karunkulam	4·00
	12	Kottukal	11·31
	13	Tiruvallam	11·36
Kolla	4	Kolla	5·35
	2	Chenkal	7·88
Kulattur	1	Kulattur	10·38
Kunnattukal	5	Kunnattukal	31·79
Marukil	18	Maranallur	9·71
	17	Marukil	6·31
Nemam	14	Nemam	11·30
	15	Pullichal	6·37
	9	Adiyannur	7·60
Neyyattinkara	8	Neyyattinkara	9·71
	10	Tiruvattur	6·12
Parassala	3	Parassala	7·72
Perunkadavila	6	Ottasekaramangalam	59·15
	7	Perunkadavila	15·22
Vilappil	16	Vilappil	12·13
Hills unserveyed		... ...	8·00
		Total	233·35

Trivandrum Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Kulattur	16	Attupura	6·20
	15	Cheruvikkal ...	3·85
	17	Menamkulam	3·10
Kazhakuttam	19	Irurpara	1·78
	18	Kazhakuttam	3·37
Nellanad	1	Iraniamuttam	2·83
	3	Muttattara	3·48
Pattam	10	Chittivilagom	3·27
	11	Madattuvilagom	3·72
Pallipuram	22	Kadinamkulam	4·33
	21	Pallipuram	3·58
	20	Audurkonam	3·53
Palkulangara	1	Kadakampalli	1·56
	2	Palkulangara	2·19
Kilattonnakkal	25	Kilattonakkal	3·69
	24	Meltonnakkal	1·71
	23	Veillur	5·06
Oollur	14	Pangappara	3·42
	13	Vulliyalattara	5·75
	12	Oollur	3·15
Vanchiyur	6	Cheugalacheri	2·13
	5	Vanchiyur	2·35
Vattiyurkavu	8	Anjanadu	5·40
	7	Aramada	3·67
	9	Randamada	1·73
		Total.....	97·26

Nedumangad Taluk.

Arianadu	2	Arianadu	14·32
	1	Mannurkara	6·07
Karakulam	10	Karakulam	12·09
Kulattummel	12	Kulattummel	8·65
Nedumangad	5	Anadu	42·37
	4	Nedumangad	12·71
Perumkulam	11	Perumkulam	15·20
Vamanapuram	7	Nallanadu	20·82
	6	Vamanapuram	20·65
Venbayam	8	Munikal	12·88
	9	Venbayam	11·76
Uzhamalakkal	3	Uzhamalakkal	20·27
Hill circuit surveyed		... ...	150·15
		Total	365·97

Chirayinkil Taluk.

Attangal	14	Attangal	1·98
	19	Kila-Attangal	2·97
	12	Alamkodu	1·11
	13	Avanamcheri	2·81
Idaikkodu	3	Idakodu	3·38
	4	Ilamba	2·04
	5	Madakkal	4·51
Kadakkavur	18	Kadaikkavur	4·04
Kilimanur	9	Kilimanur	7·35
	8	Palayakummel	9·63
Kundalur	15	Kundalur	1·47
	2	Kilavallam	4·07
Madavur	23	Madavur	7·24
	21	Pallikkal	6·25
	10	Vellalur	4·39

Chirayinkil Taluk—(contd.)

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Manambur	31	Cherunilyur...	4·20
	20	Manambur...	5·54
	21	Ottur	3·66
Nagarur	6	Koduvalanur	3·14
	11	Nagarur	4·64
	7	Pulimattu	7·32
Navaikkulam	22	Kariyarom	8·16
	25	Navaikulam...	10·93
Chirayinkil...	1	Alur	4·81
	16	Charkkara	2·45
	17	Chirayinkil	1·74
Varkala	26	Chemmaruti	6·77
	27	Aiur	6·87
	30	Vettur	2·62
	29	Varkala	5·93
	28	Edava	3·52
		Total.....	146·57

QUILON DIVISION.

Quilon Taluk.

Adichanallur	3	Adichanallur	6·53
	4	Nedumpana	10·90
Iravipuram	6	Iravipuram	11·23
	5	Tirukonavattam	8·68
	7	Vadakkevila	3·81
Eastern Kallada	13	Eastern Kallada	9·59
Kilikollur	10	Kilikollur	4·33
	11	Kottangara	9·80
Paravur	2	Minadu	27·12
	1	Paravur	12·72
Perunadu	9	Trikadavur...	12·83
	12	Perunadu	29·71
Quilon	8	Quilon	9·21
		Total.....	147·41

Karunagapalli Taluk.

Chavara	2	Chavara	4·62
	1	Tekkumbagam	7·82
Karunagapalli	7	Karunagapalli	8·20
Krishnapuram	10	Krishnapuram	9·61
Kulasekarapuram	8	Kulasekarapuram	7·31
Panmana	3	Panmana	6·57
Pudupalli	12	Pudupalli	7·78
	11	Perunadu	6·06
Tazhava	9	Tazhava	9·18
	6	Todi	8·00
Tevalakkara	4	Tevalakkara	6·23
	5	Minagapalli	7·61
		Total.....	88·99

Kartigapalli Taluk

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Haripad	11	Haripad	1·17
	13	Cherutana	5·42
Cheppadu	7	Cheppadu	1·94
	8	Valiakuzhi	2·97
Kartigapalli	15	Kartigapalli	3·37
	6	Singoli	2·81
Kizhakkekkara	11	Kizhakkekkara	2·21
	12	Viyapuram	5·38
Kirikkadu	2	Kirikkadu	3·39
	3	Kandalur	3·77
Kumarapuram	17	Kumarapuram	5·60
	18	Karivatta	5·58
Mudukulam	5	Mudukulam	4·49
	4	Arattupuzha	8·79
Pathiyur	1	Pattiyur	5·83
Pallippadu	10	Pallippadu	4·75
	9	Nanjarkulangara	1·79
Trikunnapuzha	16	Trikunnapuzha	1·70
		Total.....	71·26

Kunnattur Taluk.

Churanadu	1	Churanadu	15·41
Poruvazhi	3	Poruvazhi	16·04
Kunnattur	4	Kunnattur	17·44
Pallikal	5	Pallikkal	17·52
Adur	6	Adur	14·88
Enadimangalam	7	Enadimangalam	40·09
Koduman	8	Koduman	13·99
Vallikkadu	9	Vallikkadu	21·03
Western Kallada ...	2	Western Kallada	5·10
		Total.....	171·49

Kottarakara Taluk.

Ezhukone	5	Ezhukone	21·70
Kottarakara	3	Kottarakara	15·18
Veliyam	6	Veliyam	20·26
Ummannur	7	Ummannur	13·29
	8	Velinallur	22·16
Chadayamangalam	9	Chadayamangalam	32·69
Kulakkada	4	Kulakkada	11·28
Kummil	10	Kummil	11·07
Vettikkavala	2	Vettikkavala	13·95
	1	Mehla	7·15
		Total.....	202·03

Ambalapuzha Taluk.

Talavadi ...	1	Talavadi	6·06
Kozhimukku	2	Kozhimukku	10·42
Takazhi	3	Takazhi	12·33
Purakkadu	4	Purakkadu	8·86
Ambalapuzha	5	Ambalapuzha	9·05
Nedumudi	6	Nedumudi	8·51
Chambakkulam	7	Chambakkulam	5·50
Pulinkunnu	8	Pulinkunnu	19·22
Kainagari	9	Kainagari	16·38
Alleppey	10	Alleppey	19·41
		Total.....	115·74

Mavelikara Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Tamarakulam	1	Vallikunnam	8·30
	2	Tamarakulam	8·07
Pallikkal	3	Bharanikavu	9·06
	10	Chunakkara	6·54
Tekkekkara	4	Perungala	4·96
	9	Thekkekkara	8·37
Kannamangalam	5	Kannamangalam	5·58
Mavelikara	8	Mavelikara	2·59
	11	Tazhakkara	9·96
Nuranadu	12	Nuranadu	8·14
	13	Palamel	9·89
Pandalam Tekkekkara ...	14	Pandalam Tekkekkara ...	9·75
	15	Tonnallur	11·51
Chennithala	7	Chennithala	2·14
	6	Tiruppernnatera	0·24
		Total.....	111·13

Tiruvalla Taluk.

Kadapira	3	Kizhakkebagam	4·31
	4	Kadappira	6·50
Nedumpuram	5	Nedumpuram	3·31
	6	Perungur	4·87
Tiruvalla	7	Kavumbagam	4·23
	8	Tiruvalla	9·62
Kaviyur	9	Iraviperur	10·92
	10	Kaviyur	11·72
	12	Ezhumattur	19·91
Aranmula	14	Koippuram	8·63
	16	Aranmula	9·33
	15	Tottappuzhacheri	5·62
Ayirur	17	Mallappuzhacheri	7·35
	18	Cherukol	11·68
	13	Ayirur	9·96
Kalluppara	11	Kalluppara	34·48
Mannaru	1	Mannaru	3·03
	2	Kurattichcri	3·71
		Total.....	172·18

Chengannur Taluk.

Vadakkekkara	1	Tiruvamnandur	3·51
	8	Puttenkavu	11·45
	7	Vadakkekkara	5·22
	2	Pandanadu	4·09
Omallur	12	Omallur	13·36
Chengannur	3	Chengannur	5.16
	4	Puliyur	1·59
Ranni	14	Ranni	87·66
Kumbazha	11	Ilanthur	6·83
	15	Kumbazha	32·94
	13	Pattanamtitta	5·54
Pandalam Vadakkekkara ...	9	Vennmi	7·17
	10	Pandalam Vadakkekkara ...	11·66
Ala	5	Cherianadu	5·63
	6	Ala	4·16
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	717·00
		Total.....	925·97

Pattanapuram Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Mailam	2	Mailam	10·71
Pattazhi	1	Pattazhi	15·34
Talavur	3	Talavur	8·78
Anjal	7	Anjal	203·54
Vallakkudi	6	Idamalakkal	14·93
	4	Vallakudi	8·29
	5	Punalur	22·50
Pattanapuram	8	Pattanapuram	141·58
		Total	425·67

Shencottah Taluk.

Shencottah	1	Shencottah	9·25
Karkkudi	2	Karkkudi	2·18
Puliyara	3	Puliyara	4·20
	4	Pudur	1·93
Sivanallur	5	Mekkara	3·25
	6	Achenpudur	5·43
Ilattur	7	Ilattur	5·36
Kilangadu	8	Kilangadu	2·14
Ayikkudi	9	Ayikkudi	5·88
Sambur Vadakara	10	Sambur Vadakara	7·06
Hill circuit surveyed		... ...	82·46
		Total	129·14

KOTTAYAM DIVISION.

Changanachery Taluk.

Muttaru	2	Muttaru	4·58
	1	Ramankari	4·39
Velianadu	3	Velianadu	7·52
Nilamperur	5	Nilamperur	4.23
	4	Chanankari	4·46
Manjadikara	7	Kurichi	6·02
	6	Vazhappalli Padinjarabagam ...	5·66
	8	Vazhappalli Kizhakkumbagam ...	5·92
Changanachery	9	Changanachery	6·81
	10	Madappalli	17·25
Puduppalli	11	Puduppalli	18·88
	12	Nedumkunnam	17·99
Kanjirappalli	13	Valur	31·61
	14	Vellavur	9·17
		Total	134·29

Kottayam Taluk.

Kottayam	1	Tirnvarppu	18·46
	2	Kottayam	4·87
Nattagam	3	Nattagam	9·42
	4	Panichakkadu	8·73
Vijayapuram	5	Vijayapuram	25·77
Pambadi	6	Pambadi	26·59
Agalakkunnam	7	Agalakkunnam	37·66
Aimmanam	8	Aimmānam	13·45
Kumaragam	9	Kummanam	2·51
	10	Kumaragam	25·36
		Total	172·84

Shertallay Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Arur	11	Arur	10·59
Turavur	13	Turavur North	7·78
	12	Turavur South	7·02
Vayalaru	10	Vayalaru East	5·12
	11	Vayalaru West	9·37
Shertallay	7	Kothamangalom	4·97
	8	Shertallay South	6·25
	9	Shertallay North	5·25
Tannirmukkam	5	Tannirmukkam South ...	15·28
	6	Tannirmukkam North ...	8·04
Mararikkulam	3	Mararikkulam South	7·17
	4	Mararikkulam North	6·62
Ariyadu	1	Ariyadu South	9·98
	2	Ariyadu North	14·59
		Total .	118·03

Vaikam Taluk.

Vaikam	1	Vaikam	11·55
	3	Nuduvila	5·12
Pallipuram	2	Pallippuram	7·38
	5	Tykkadachery	5·46
Kulasekaramangalam	10	Kulasekaramangalam	4·40
	4	Vadakemuri	3·08
	12	Padinjarakkara	3·09
Panavalli	6	Panavalli	6·26
	7	Vadakalamattattilbagam ...	9·28
	8	Manakkunnam	11·45
Manakkunnam	9	Chembunnu	8·04
	11	Muravantturuthu	2·41
Vadayaru	13	Vadayaru	16·93
Mulakkulam	14	Mulakkulam	13·94
Vetchur	15	Talayalam	17·64
	16	Vetchur	13·52
		Total.....	139·55

Ettumanur Taluk.

Ettumanur	1	Ettumanur	18·54
	2	Kynagary	17·81
Manjur	3	Manjur	11·19
	4	Onanturuttu	4·95
Kaipizha	5	Parambekuddu	2·39
	6	Kodumalur	0·81
	7	Kaipizha	14·51
Kadutturuttu	8	Kadutturuttu	24·21
Kidangur	9	Kidangur	11·48
		Total.....	105·89

Minachil Taluk.

Minachil	5	Minachil	20·53
Ramapuram	2	Ramapuram	36·43
Lalam	3	Lalam	10·01
Bharananganam	4	Bharananganam	17·15
Pullannur	1	Pullannur	16·54
Kondur	6	Kondur	42·80
		Total	138·46

Muvattupuzha Taluk.

Ilakkadu	1	Ilakkadu	17·70
	2	Vulavur	17·17
Kuthattukulam	3	Kuthattukulam	17·68
	4	Tirumaradi	19·89
Piravam	5	Piravam	18·85
Ramamangalam	6	Ramamangalam	21·47
Muvattupuzha, ...	8	Muvattupuzha	8·33
	7	Arakkulam	18·78
Enanallur	13	Enanallur	22·11
	14	Varappatti	17·71
Iramallur	10	Iramallur	10·65
	9	Mulavur	24·39
Kothamangalam	11	Kothamangalam	36·79
	12	Kuttamangalam	33·33
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	185·00
		Total	472·31

Kunnatnad Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakathi or Village.	Area in square miles.
Cheranallur	12	Vengoor	29·60
	13	Cheranallur	14·11
Perumbavur	11	Perumbavur	19·78
	10	Vengola	13·78
Asamannur	3	Asamannur	8·24
	11	Rayamangalam	11·53
Malavannur	7	Malavannur	18·98
Aikaranadu	6	Aikaranadu	19·67
	5	Seemannadu	21·67
Kunnatnad	8	Kunnatnad	11·48
	1	Kalukkambalam	11·12
Vazhakkulam	9	Vazhakulam	7·61
	1	Manikkamangalam	8·04
Manjappira	2	Manjappira	28·27
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	79·00
		Total.....	292·88

Todupuzha Taluk.

Manakkadu	3	Manakkadu	18·16
Kumaramangalam	1	Kumaramangalam	27·68
Todupuzha	2	Todupuzha	17·41
Karikkodu	1	Karikkodu	75·13
Karumannur	5	Karumannur	41·19
		Kanne Elam Forest	214·11
Hills unsurveyed		... ...	166·84
		Total...	560·85

Alangad Taluk.

Idappalli Tekkumbagam	10	Idappalli Tekkumbagam ...	1·17
Idappalli Vadakkumbagam	9	Idappalli Vadakkumbagam ...	2·23
Alangad ...	2	Alangad	8·12
	3	Kodungallur	7·31
Ayirur	1	Aiyrur	13·35
Chengamanad	1	Chengamanad	11·82
Kothakulangara	6	Kothakulangara	27·69
Parakkadavu	5	Parakkadavu	9·56
Alwaye	7	Alwaye	19·01
Trikkakkara	8	Trikkakkara	21·05
		Total.....	127·34

Parur Taluk.

Varappuzha	1	Varappuzha	8·09
Ezhikkara	2	Ezhikkara	3·54
Kottuvalli	3	Kottuvalli	8·80
Parur	1	Parur	7·51
Puthenvelikkara	6	Puthenvelikkara	9·84
Vadakkekkara	5	Vadakkekara	8·46
Puthenchira	7	Puthenchira	8·61
		Total.....	53·87

DEVICOLAM DIVISION.

Devicolam Taluk.

Proverti.	No.	Included Pakuthi or Village.	Area in square miles.
	1	Natchivayal	5·78
	2	Marayur	35·76
	3	Keolandur	26·25
	4	Kantalur	18·00
	5	Kottakomlu	13·86
	6	Vattavadai	12·21
	7	Kannan Devan Hills	211·71
	8	Pooppara	09·36
	9	Odumbanshola	107·40
	10	Pallivasal estate	1·34
	11	Anakulam estate, West ...	·23
		Total.....	625·53

Peermade Taluk.

	1	Manimala	13·59
	2	Cheruvalli	4·74
	3	Chirakkadavu	10·[illegible]6
	4	Kanjirappalli	101·22
	5	Punjar	80·79
	6	Peruvantanam	49·88
	7	Peermadu	17·77
	8	Periar	98·20
	9	Vandamettu	110·[illegible]1
	10	Millapara	61·[illegible]0
		Total.....	628·00

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-station.
1	Thovalay ...	1	Boothapandy ...	1	Mooppandal.
		2	Aramboly Frontier ...	2	Kadukkaray
				3	Naducany.
				4	Azhakiapandipuram
				5	Tovalay.
				6	Vellamadam.
2	Angustheeswaram ...	3	Edalakudy ...	7	Cape Comorin.
		4	Kottar Town ...	8	Edamala.
				9	Suchindram.
				10	Kottaram.
				11	Ethamozhi.
				12	Anjugramom.
3	Eraniel ...	5	Eraniel ...	13	Tholayavetta.
		6	Colachel ...	14	Rajakkamangalam.
				15	Karangal.
				16	Thotticode.
4	Kalculam ...	7	Thuckalay ...	17	Padmanabhapuram Fort.
		8	Thiruvattar ...	18	Kulasekharam.
				19	Palliyadi.
				20	Kattathuray.
5	Vilavancode ...	9	Kuzhithura ...	21	Arumana.
				22	Puthukkada.
				23	Kalikavila.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
6	Neyattinkara.	10	Neyyattinkara ...	24	Vizhinjam.
		11	Parassala ...	25	Balaramapuram.
				26	Ottasagammangalam
				27	Poovar.
				28	Nemam.
				29	Panichamoodu
7	Trevandrum Taluk.	12	Kazhacootam ...	30	Vattiyoorkavu.
				31	Shearem.
				32	Kulathur.
				33	Thonnakkal.
				34	Kadinamculam.
8	Trivandrum Town. ...	13	Fort Station ...	35	Karamana.
				36	Kallattumukku.
				37	Palace Guard Station.
				38	Stables Guard.
		14	Puthenchanday ...	39	Pettah.
		15	Cantonment ...	40	Perukkada.
				41	Poojapuray.
9	Nedumangad ...	16	Nedumangaud ...	42	Pallode.
				43	Kattakada.
				44	Vithurai.
				45	Vamanapuram.
				46	Ariyanad.

LIST OF STATIONS

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
10	Chirayinkil ...	17	Attungal ...	47	Chilakore.
				48	Kilimanur.
				49	Pallikkal.
				50	Cherayinkil.
11	Quilon ...	18	Quilon Taluk ...	51	Neendacara.
		19	Quilon Town ...	52	Kallada.
		20	Paravoor ...	53	Kundara.
12	Kottarakara ..	21	Kottarakara ...	54	Pooyappally.
				55	Kadakkal.
13	Pathanapuram ...	22	Punalur ...	56	Temmalai.
				57	Anchal
				58	Kulathupuzha.
				59	Avaniswaram.
14	Shencottah ...	23	Shencottah ...	60	Samboorvadakara.
				61	Puliyara.
				62	Hathur.
				63	Ayikudi.
				64	Atchenpudur.
				65	Aryankavu.
				66	Klancaud.
				67	Kulasagarapuram.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
15	Kunnathur ...	24	Adoor ...	68	Suranad.
				69	Sasthamcottah.
16	Karunagapally ...	25	Karunagapalli ...	70	Chavara.
		26	Kayenculam ...		
17	Karthigapally ...	27	Haripad ...	71	Trikkunnapuzha.
				72	Viyapuram.
				73	Pallical. } Backwater stations.
				74	Vattachal. } Backwater stations.
				75	Azhical. } Backwater stations.
18	Mavelikara ...	28	Mavelikara ...		
19	Chenganoor ...	29	Chengannur ...	76	Kypattur.
		30	Pathnamthitta ...	77	Ranni.
				78	Konni.
				79	Kozhenchery.
				80	Pandalam.
20	Thiruvellah. ...	31	Thiruvella ...	81	Mannar.
				82	Mallappally.
21	Ambalapuzha. ...	32	Ambalapuzha ...	83	Thottappally.
		33	Pulincunnu ...	84	Edathuva.
				85	Karimpavalavu.
				86	Punnapara.
		34	Alleppey Town ...	87	Punnamadav.
				88	Mannancherry.
				89	Beach Station.
				90	Pallathuruthy.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging-Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
22	Kottayam ...	35	Kottayam ...	91	Thiruvarppu.
				92	Kumarakam.
23	Changanachery ...	36	Changanacherry ...	93	Karukachal.
		37	Kanjirapalli ...	94	Pampady.
				95	Manimala.
				96	Ramankari.
24	Peermade ...	38	Peermade ...	97	Kumili.
				98	Mundakayam.
25	Ettumanoor ...	39	Ettumanoor ...	99	Kidangur.
				100	Kaduthuruthy.
26	Muvattupuzha ..	40	Muvattupuzha ...	101	Kothamanglam.
		41	Kuthattuculam ...	102	Piravam.
27	Todupuzha ...	42	Thodupuzha ...	103	Vazhaculam.
				104	Nellappara.
28	Devicolam ...	43	Devikulam ...		
		44	Oodumbanchola ...		
		45	Munnar ..		
29	Minachil ...	46	Minachil ...	105	Ramapuram.
				106	Poonjar.
30	Vaikom ...	47	Vaikome ...	107	Vetchoor.
		48	Arukutti ...	108	Vadayar.
				109	Kandanad.
31	Sherthallay ...	49	Sherthallay ...	110	Thanneermukom.
		50	Kuthiathode ...	111	Anthakarazhi.

LIST OF STATIONS.

No.	Taluks.	No.	Charging-Station.	No.	Sub-Station.
32	Parur ...	51	Parur ...	112	Varapuzha.
		52	Munambam ...	113	Puthenvelikara.
				114	Puthenchira.
33	Alangaud ...	53	Alangaud ..	115	Kothacnlangara.
		54	Alwaye ...	116	Parakkadavu.
		55	Edapally ..		
34	Kunnatnaud ...	56	Perumbavoor ...	117	Kodanad.
		57	Aikernad ...		

LIST OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES, Etc.

Hospitals.

1.	General Hospital	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Ophthalmic Hospital	...	... Do.
3.	Hospital for incurables	...	... Do.
4.	Women and Children's Hospital	...	... Do.
5.	Central Prison Hospital	...	... Do.
6.	District Hospital	...	...Quilon.
7.	Victoria Hospital	...	... Do.
8.	District Hospital	...	...Mavelikara.
9.	Do. do.	...	...Tiruvalla.
10.	Do. do.	...	...Kottayam.
11.	Do. do.	...	....Alleppey.
12.	Do. do.	...	...Sherrallay.
13.	Do. do.	...	....Alwaye.
14.	Do. do.	...	...Parur.
15.	Do. do.	...	...Muvattupuzha
16.	Do. do.	...	...Kanjirapally.
17.	Do. do.	...	...Shencottah.
18.	Do. do.	...	...Neyyattinkara.
19.	Do. do.	...	...Parassala.
20.	Do. do.	...	...Padmanabhapuram
21.	Do. do.	...	...Nagercoil.
22.	Do. do.	...	...Lalam.

Dispensaries.

1.	Palace Dispensary	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Do. Sub-Dispensary	...	... Do.
3.	Fort Dispensary	...	... Do.
4.	Contagious Disease Ward, Iranimuttom		... Do.
5.	District Dispensary	...	...Kozencherry.
6.	Do. do.	...	...Chirayinkil.
7.	Do. do.	...	...Adoor.
8.	Do. do.	...	...Haripad.
9.	Do do.	...	...Ambalapuzha.
10.	Do. do.	...	...Bhoothapandy.
11.	Do. do.	...	...Chengannur.
12.	Do. do.	...	...Changanacherry.
13.	Do. do.	...	...Ettumanur.
14.	Do. do.	...	...Vaikom.
15.	Do. do.	...	...Arukutti.
16.	Do. do.	...	...Kothamangalom.
17.	Do. do.	...	...Thodupuzha.
18.	Do. do.	...	...Peermade.
19.	Do. do.	...	...Devicolam.
20.	Do. do.	...	...Punalur.
21.	Do. do.	...	...Kottarakara.
22.	Do. do.	...	...Nedumangaud.
23.	Do. do.	...	...Colachel
24.	Do. do.	...	...Kulasekaram.
25.	Do. do.	...	...Kottaram.
26.	Do. do.	...	...Marayoor.
27.	Do. do.	...	...Mundakayam.
28.	Do. do.	...	...Karunagapalli.
29.	Do. do.	...	...Kayencolam.
30.	Do. do.	...	...Udumbanshola.

Asylums.

1.	Lunatic Asylum	...	...Trivandrum.
2.	Leper Asylum	...	... Do.

Grant-in-aid Hospitals and Dispensaries.

1.	Grant-in-aid Hospital	...	.. Neyyoor.
2.	Do. do.	...	...Marthandam.
3.	Grant-in-aid Dispensary	...	...Bonami.
4.	Do. do	...	...Arnakal.
5.	Do do.	..	...Kalthurith
6.	Do. do.	...	...Sothapara..
7.	Do. do.	...	.. Munnar.
8.	Do. do.	...	...Yellapathy.
9.	Do. do.	...	...Ponmudi
10.	Do. do.	..	...Ashamboo.
11.	Rama Row Grant-in-aid Dispensary...		...Nedungolam.
12	C. M S Leper Asylum	...	...Alleppey.
13.	Catherine Booth Hosipital	...	...Fagercoil

Office.

1.	Durbar Physician's Office	...	...Trivandrum.

Medicine Depot.

1.	General Medical Stores.	...	.. Trivandrum.

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS.

No.	Name of Taluk	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Remarks.
1	Thovala	Bhuthapandi	Achuthan Pillai.	
2	Agasteeswarem	Suchindram	V. Parameswaren Muthathu.	
3	Do.	Cape Comorin	Parameswaran Pillay.	
4	Eraniel	Vembannoor	Arumukam Tampi.	
5	Kalculam	Padmanabhapuram	B. Neelacandan	
6	Do.	Ponmana	Narayana Pillai.	
7	Do.	Thiruvattar	Padmanabha Pillai.	
8	Vilavancode	Kuzhithura	Paramu	
9	Neyyattinkara	Pachallur	Krishna Pillai.	
10	Do.	Nemom	Kochumminy Pillai.	
11	Do.	Kunnathukal*	Aiyappen Mallen.	
12	Trivandrum	Fort	Kutten Unni.	* (Visham)
13	Do.	Srikanteswaram	Vasudevan Unni, A. K.	
14	Do.	Puthenchanta	Madhavan, P.	
15	Do.	Uruvathilkottah	Aiyana Madan.	
16	Do.	Palkulangara	Kochukrishna Pillai.	
17	Do.	Perunthani *	Parameswara Kaimal.	
18	Do.	Kunnuknzhi*	Kutty Kesavan.	
19	Do.	Kazhakuttom	Govinda N. K.	* (Visham)
20	Nedumangaud	Pirappankoad	Kesava Pillai.	* (Visham)
21	Chirayinkil	Attungal	Krishnan.	
22	Do.	Kilimanur	Ravivarman Thirumulpadu.	
23	Cherayinkil	Warkalay	Padmanabha Sastry.	

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS—(contd.)

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Remarks.
24	Kottarakara	Neduvathoor	Kunjun Thirumulpad.	
25	Pathanapuram	Avaneeswarem	Vairavan Krishnan On other duty Kunjuni Thampan.	
26	Quilon	Quilon Town	Kannan Kunchen.	
27	Quilon	Quilon West	Govinda Pillai	
28	Do.	Paravur	Parameswaren Pillai.	
29	Kunnathur	Anantharamapuram	Karalavarma Sastry.	
30	Do.	Kallada West	Padmanabha Pillai.	
31	Karunagapally	Chavara	Rama Varyar.	
32	Do.	Krishnapuram	Sankara Pillai.	
33	Kartigapally	Haripad	Chakrapani Warrier	
34	Do.	Kayankulam	Govinda Panikker (on leave)	
35	Do.	Keerikaud	Narayanan Panikar. Sankaran Sankaran.	
36	Mavelikara	Mavelikara		
37	Do.	Pandalam	Kesava Pillai.	
38	Chengannur	Chengannur *	K. Govinda Pillai.	* (Visham)
39	Do.	Vadakkakara	Kochuraman Pillai.	
40	Do.	Ennakkaud	Udayavarma Raja.	
41	Do.	Ranni	Kungan Koil.	
42	Do.	Koni	M. R. Narayana Pillai.	
43	Do.	Pathanamthittai	G. Krishna Pillai.	
44	Thiruvellah	Mannar	Raman Pillai.	
45	Do.	Nedumpram	Mathavan Pillai.	

LIST OF VAIDYASALAS AND NATIVE PHYSICIANS—(*cld.*)

No.	Name of Taluk.	Name of Vaidyasalas.	Name of Vaidyans.	Remarks.
46	Thiruvellah	Kallupara	Kumara Pillai.	
47	Do.	Aranmula	Vasudevan Muthathu.	
48	Do.	Iraviperoor*	Sankaran.	* (Visham)
49	Ambalapuzha	Thalavadi	Kochukunjunni Pillai.	
50	Do.	Kavalam	Raman Kesavan.	
51	Do.	Alleppey	Govinda Pillai.	
52	Shertalay	Thuravur	Komaroo Thampan.	
53	Vaikom	Vechur	Rama Varma Thampan.	
54	Do.	Manakunnum	Damodara Menon.	
55	Ettumanoor	Ettumanur	Kesava Pillai.	
56	Do.	Kidangoor	Bhaskara Muthathoo.	
57	Kottayam	Vijayapuram	Paramaswaran Muthathu.	
58	Do.	Chingavanam	Punroos Kora.	
59	Changanacherry	Perunna	Subramanian Moothathu.	
60	Meenachil	Ramapuram	Parameswaren Pillai.	
61	Muvattupuzha	Thrikkariyur	Venkitachalam Iyer.	
62	Do.	Piravam	A. R. Karalavarma Thampan.	
63	Thodupuzha	Kumaramangalam	Kunjan Tampan.	
64	Kunnathunad	Idapalli	Kunjunni Thirumulpad.	
65	Do.	Perumpavur	Sankaran Nambyar.	
66	Do.	Kaladi	Iravikumaren Karthavu.	
67	Alengaud	Ariyur	Madhavan Pillai.	
68	Do.	Thrikkakara	Ravi Varma Thirumulpad.	
69	Parur	Parur	Ananthanarayana Iyer.	

TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS IN TRAVANCORE.

Rules for Travellers.

These bungalows are placed in the charge of the Public Works Department.

2. No person is permitted to remain in a Bungalow more than one day (unless compelled to do so by sickness) if any other Traveller requires accommodation, or if not required by any other Traveller, for more than ten consecutive days without the written permission of the Executive Engineer in charge.

3. The first applicant is entitled to the choice of rooms, but he is not permitted to appropriate to himself more than one sitting room, dressing and bath room, (when the others are in demand) unless in the case of a family of more than 2 in number (children under 5 years of age excepted) when one main room, 2 dressing rooms and 2 bath rooms can be occupied. Should extra chairs or any other furniture be taken from unoccupied rooms, they must be returned immediately the rooms are required by another Traveller.

4. Defacing the walls by drawing or writing is strictly prohibited, and Travellers are held responsible for the structure and its contents being preserved from injury and defacement during their occupation.

5. A list of the furniture &c., supplied to the Bungalow (with the value of each article) shall be provided for the information of Travellers, according to which payments should be made in the event of destruction or injury, the amount being handed over to the care-taker or head servant and entered by the Traveller in the Bungalow book.

6. A book is kept at the Bungalow in which the occupier is requested to make the usual entries with remarks, if any be necessary, on the conduct of the servants, cleanliness (or otherwise) of the Bungalow and compound &c.

7. Under no circumstances should any article be removed from the Bungalows on loan or otherwise; nor should the Bungalows be occupied by any one not a *bona fide* Traveller.

8. The servant in charge is ordered, on pain of dismissal, to report any deviation from these Rules either on the part of Travellers, or their servants; and the occupier is held responsible for any infringement of them.

9. Every occupier of a Traveller's Bungalow is required to give his full name and address on demand by the person in charge.

10. Every Traveller halting at a first class Bungalow, *i. e.* a Bungalow provided with ordinary servants, for not more than 6 hours shall pay a fee of 8 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours a fee of 1 rupee shall be paid for each day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the Bungalow, half the above fees will be charged for each member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.

11. Every Traveller halting at a second class Bungalow for not more than 6 hours shall pay a fee of 4 annas. If the halt exceeds 6 hours, a fee of half a rupee shall be paid for each day of occupation. When a family of two or more occupy the Bungalow half the above fees will be charged for each

member of the same family above 5 years of age, this concession not being applicable to the principal member who will have to pay the full fee.

12. At 2nd class Travellers' Bungalows, servants are not provided by Government. Travellers are therefore expected to pay for the services of a sweeper, or waterman or any other specially engaged person if such services are needed.

13. When fees are due by the same traveller for 3 days, they should be paid every 4th day at the latest.

14. Bullocks must not be put in the stables, or tethered in the compound: they must be taken outside; should there be insufficient accommodation in the stables, horses should not be tethered in the compound.

15. Servants travelling separately with horses or luggages, may have accommodation provided there is room and will be charged half the fees in para 10 or 11 according as the Bungalow is a 1st or 2nd class one.

16. Travellers requiring the butler to cater for them must advance the required amount to him immediately on their arrival. The butler is not supposed to first cater and then present a bill, but payment must be made to him in advance.

NOTE.—"The day" in paras 10 & 11 means a day of 24 hours reckoned from the hour of arrival of a traveller at a Bungalow. If however in any one halt there falls a fraction of a day (over and above the full day of 24 hours) whose duration does not exceed 6 hours then for such fraction of the day only a fee of 8 or 4 annas as the case requires need be paid as if for the first six hours.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL ROAD AND CANAL ROUTES IN TRAVANCORE WITH DISTANCES, TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS, &c.

* Denotes Travellers' Bungalows

ABSTRACT

1 Road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier (Main Central Road)
2 Do. Do Tinnevelly *via* Aramboly.
3 Do Do. Shencottah.
4 Do. Do. Quilon
5 Do Nedumangad to Shorlacode
6 Do. Anaud to Kuilar and thence to Ponmudi
7 Do Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottoor.
8 Do. Nagercoil to Balamore.
9 Do. Shorlacode to Aramboly.
10 Do. Nagercoil to Cape Comorin.
11 Do. Do. to Colachel Port.
12 Do. Kuzhittura 24th mile (main southern road) to Tengapattanam
13 Do. Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of main southern road to Pachipara and Hill side *via* Colasagaram and Myloney
14 Do. Eraviputhoorcaday (27th mile main southern road) to Colachel *via* Karingal.
15 Do. Thackalay (33rd mile main southern road) to Thadicaranconom *via* Shorlacode
16 Do. Monday Market to Puthucaday *via* Karingal.
17 Do. Eraniel to Muttam.
18 Do. Mulagumood to Colachel
19 Eraniel Rajakamangalam road.
20 Road from Monday Market to Thiruvattar road.
21 Do. Kuzhithura to Alencholay road.
22 Panagudy road, from Cape Comorin to Panagudy Frontier.
23 Road, from Nagercoil to 9th mile Colachel Rajakamangalam road *via* Friday Market.
24 Dharmapuram road, (Kottar) 43rd mile Cape road to Dharmapuram.
25 Parakhai road, from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudy *via* Parakhai.
26 Marungur road from 46th mile Cape road.
27 Anjugramom road from 47th mile Cape road.
28 Eathenkattumadam road.

29 Road from Balaramapuram to Puvar road.
30 Do. Do. to Kattacaday road.
31 Do. Do. to Vizhinjam.
32 Do. Nomam to Vizhinjam.
33 Do. Trivandrum to Thiruvallam and thence to Vizhinjam.
34 Do. Vizhinjam to Puvar.
35 Do. Puvar to Chunguritty.
36 Do. Neyyattinkara to Puvar.
37 Do. Amaravila to Anaparai ambalam
38 Do. Quilon to Shencottah.
39 Do. Kayankulam to Punalur.
40 Do. Ayur to Kulattupuzha.
41 Do. Pattanapuram to Konyur.
42 Do. Konyur to Rani.
43 Do. Kumbazha to Kozhencherry.
44 Do. Kaipattur to Pathanamtitta.
45 Do. Elankolam to Kaipattur.
46 Do. Sastankotta to 8th mile, Kayankulam to Punalur.
47 Do. Sastankotta to Pattakadavu.
48 Do. Adur to Sastankotta.
49 Do. Kozhithottam to Sasthancottah.
50 Do. Mavelikara to Thirukunnapuzha
51 Do. Mavelikara to Pandalam.
52 Do. Kayankulam to Chettikulangara.
53 Do. Paripalli to Madathora.
54 Do. Kottarakara to 10th mile of road from Adur to Sasthankottah *via* Kunnattur.
55 Do. Perumpavur to Alwaye.
56 Do. Alwaye to Parur.
57 Do. Vaikam to Oodayamperur.
58 Do. Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier and thence to Ernacolam.
59 Do. Muvattupuzha to Thodupuzha.
60 Do. Ettumanur to Lalem.
61 Do. Kottayam *via* Peermade to Kumili and thence to Ammanaikanoor.
62 Do. Changanacherry to Vazhur.
63 High Range road from Kothamangalam to Munnar and thence to Devicolam.

64 Northern outlet road from Munnar to Chinnar and thence to Coimbatore.

65 Munnar to Bodimettu Bridle Path & thence to Ammayanaickanur.

66 Road from Munnar to top station (Kannen Devan Hill Produce Company's Light Railway) and thence to Ammayanaickanur.

67 Road from Munnar to Kumili Cardamom hill road Bridle Path.

68 Road from Ponkunnam to Lalam.

69 Road from Kanjirapalli to Erattupetta.

70 Lalam–Poonjar road.

71 Ettumanur–Vaikam road.

72 Road from Ramapuram to Pizhagu.

73 Lalom-Thodupuzha Road.

74 Kuthattukulom-Ramapurom Road.

75 Palcozha-Thodupuzha Road.

76 Palcozha Piravom Road.

77 Muvattupuzha Kothamangalom Road.

78 Kuthattukulom Market to 2nd mile Palcozha-Piravom Road.

79 Backwater route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore

80 (canal) Do. Kalpalakadavu to Thiruvallam and Kovilam.

81 Along the western bank of the Backwater from Thanneermukkam to Arukutty.

82 Vaikom to Kandanad by back water and canal.

83 Vaikam to Muvattupuzha by river.

84 Do. to Alwaye by river.

85 Do. to Kottayam by canal.

86 Canal route from Puvar to Thengapatnam.

87 Arcothotty Canal from Puthenthodu to the Kottayam or Minachil River in Kottayam.

1. Main Central Road from Trivandrum to Northern Frontier via Kottayam—155 miles.

Stages	Distance in miles.	Remarks.
Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph office. Anchal office &c.
Road to Quilon joins	3⅔	
Kazhanad Road Nedumangad joins ...	9½	
Road from Pallipuram and Nedumangad joins...	12½	
Vembayam Road to Nedumangad joins...	13	
Parappancode	15	Village Anchal office. Vembayam Proverthy Cutcherry
Venjaramood Road from Attungal from left and Road from 16th and 14th miles of Trivandrum-Shencottah Road from right side joins	16⅞	
Vamanapuram	20	P. W. D camp shed, Anchal Office, Police Station Proverthy Cutcherry, Chathram
Do.	20¼	
Vamanapuram river (bridged) ..	20½	
Kilimanoor river (bridged) road to Alangode joins	24½	
Road from Paripally to Madathoray crosses in 10½ miles	28¾	
Nellanail	29	Inspection shed ½ mile from here.
Chadayamangalam	32	Anchal Office.
Ayur river (bridged)	34½	
Roads to Kulattupuzha & Ithikaray joins.	35½	Ayur Inspection shed ½ mile from here.
Ayur	36	
* Kottarakara—Quilon Shencottah road crosses in 17th mile ...	46⅓	2nd class T. B. & P. O. 2 miles to Railway station & Anchal office.
Yenathimangalom—The Kallada river (bridged) ...	53¼	
*Adur—Road to Sastankotta joins ...	57⅓	
Road to Punalur joins	58¾	2nd class T. B., Anchal office.
Do. to Kayangulam joins ...	60	
Pandalam	64¾	
Road to Mavelikara joins. . .	65¼	
Village road to Kaipattoor joins ...	65¼	Police Station and Anchal Office.
Pandalam river (bridged)	66	
Pandalam Inspection Shed	66⅞	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Puthenkavu joins	71⅞	
Chengannur	74	Anchal Office.
Road to Puthenkavu (1½ miles) joins ...	74⅛	

1. MAIN CENTRAL ROAD. (continued.)

Ranni river ferry	75½	
Road to Kallupara joins	76	
Varattar crosses ferry	77	
Manimala river crosses ferry... ...	78	
Road to Kozhencherry crosses ...	79	
Road to Pulikal joins	79½	Thiruvellah Taluq Cutcherry and Anchal office are ½ mile from here.
Approach road to Thiruvellah P. W. D. Inspection shed joins ...	79⅞	
Thiruvellah road to Kaviyur joins ...	80	
Lapalam river bridged	84	
*Changanacherry road to Wazhur crosses	84⅞	2nd class Travellers' Bangalow and Post and Telegraph office. Travellers Bangalow is ¼ mile from here & Taluq Cutcherry and Anchal office are 1 mile from here.
Cannamparoor river bridged ...	87	
Pallam road joins	90½	
Pallam road separates	93½	
Kodimatha river bridged	94⅞	
*Kottayam-Kumili road starts ...	95¼	1st class travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph office, Anchal Office and Sathram.
Kottayam Taluq Cutcherry		
Road to Kumili joins	95¾	
Kottayam Kumili road separates ...	96¼	
Nagapadam river bridged	97	
Road to Kodamalloor joins	98¾	
Neelamangalam river bridged ..	99⅛	
Road to Mannanam convent joins ..	100⅛	
Road to Athirampuzha market joins Road to Lallom joins ... Ettumanoor	103	Ettumanur P. W. D. Inspection shed ½ mile from here. Ettumanur Taluk cutcherry ½ mile from here Anchal office.
Road to Vaikam joins	104	
Road to Kurupunthora joins ...	109¾	
Kozhai	110⅝	P. W. D. Inspection shed 1 mile from here.
Yaillacaud	112	Proverthy Cutcherry. 3 miles from here.
Kuthattukulam ...	119¼	Inspection Shed.
Road to Ramapuram joins .. Road to Piravom joins ... Kuthattukulam Police Station	119½ 119¾	
Palcozha road to Piravom joins ...	121⅞	Anchal Office.
Road to Thodupuzha joins ...	122⅛	
Road to Vazhakulam and thence to Thodupuzha joins ...	130¼	
Muvattupuzha river (unbridged) junghar and ferry ...	131	Muvattupuzha Taluk Cutcherry and Anchal Office. Inspection shed,

1. *Main Central Road.*—(continued)

Western frontier road and road to Kothamangalam joins ...	131¼	
Road to Alwaye joins—Road to Puthencruz joins Road to Malayattur joins..	142½	
Perumpavur Taluq Cutcherry ...	142⅝	Anchel Office.
Perumpavur Road to Kodanad joins Road to Vallam joins	145	
Thanipuzha Periyar river ferry (unbridged). Road to Pallipethodu joins ...	148	Kalady Chuthram.
Angamali—Road to Alwaye joins ...	152	Anchel Office.
Kothakulangara—stream (bridged) ...	153	Inspection shed
Northern frontier—joins Cochin road ..	155	

2. *Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly--93 miles.*

*Trivandrum (Fort) ...	0	Residency, 1st class T. B Post and Telegraph office and Anchel office.
Killiar river (bridged)	¾	Anchel office.
Karamanay river (do.)	1⅔	
Road to Tiruvallam joins	2¼	
Do. Cottoor joins	2⅔	
Nemom	4½	Anchel office.
Road to Vizhinjam joins	6	
Balaramapuram	8¼	Police station and Anchel office.
Road to Vizhinjam joins	8¼	
Do. Cattacaday joins	8¼	
Puvar Road joins	9	
*Neyyattinkara	11½	2nd class T. B., Taluk Cutcherry and Police station
Neyyattinkara Cutcherry road joins ..	11½	
Do. do. do. ...	11¾	
Neyyattinkara	12	British Post office and Telegraph office and Anchel office.
Road to Puvar joins	12⅓	
Neyyar river (bridged)	13⅛	
Road to Ottasagaramangalam joins ..	13½	
Amaravilay	14	
Road to Anapara Umbalam joins ...	14	Anchel office.
Road to Culathurchavady joins ...	15	
Oothianculangara	15	
Parassala	18⅔	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchel office.
Road to Kollencode joins	18⅔	
Do. Panichamude do.	18¾	Camp shed.
Kalliakavelay	20	Anchel office.
Kuzhittura to Alencholay joins ...	22⅞	Taluk Cutcherry, Police station and Anchal office.

2. *Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Tinnevelly via Aramboly—93 miles*—(contd.)

*Kuzhittura river ...	23½	1st Class T. B. Bridge under reconstruction cause way & ferry provided.
Thengapattanam road joins ...	23⅔	P. W. D. Inspection shed.
Tuoduvetty (Martandam)	24⅙	Telegraph & Post offices
Road to Karingal joins	24⅕	
Do. Thiruvattar joins	24⅖	
Do. Payanam joins	26⅙	
Do. Colachel joins	26¼	
Road to Maycode joins	27¼	
Mulakumudu—Road to Colachel joins .	29¾	Anchel office.
Tiruvancode—Road to Monday Market joins ...	30⅓	
Thackalay	32	Bh. Post office.
Do. to Tiruvancode road joins ...	32⅐	
Do. to Eraniel and Shorlacode joins...	32⅔	
*Udayagiri	33⅔	2nd class T. B. 300 fee from here.
Villukeeri Erattakarakal Subway road to Rajakamangalam joins	35⅝	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Colachel joins	36⅚	Police station.
Do. Kalliancaud road joins ...	38⅛	
Do. Alampara joins on left ..	39¼	
Do. Peruvilay	39¾	
Do. Kottar and Nagercoil towns joins.	39¾	
Nalcalmandapam road	41	
Do. Bhutapandi and Balamore ...	42	
*Nagercoil (Vadasseri)	42⅛	1st class T. B., Post & Telegraph offices, T. B. 528 feet from here.
Road to Nagercoil Town joins ...	42⅛	
Oluganacherry road joins	42⅛	Olugunacherry Chuthram.
Pazhayar river (bridged)	42⅔	
Road to Theroor	42⅚	
Do. Bhutapandi joins	43⅖	
Therakal (bridged)	43⅖	
Road to Tirupatisaram joins ...	44⅖	
Do. Veemanagherry joins ...	44⅖	
Nanjenad Puttanar Channel (bridged) ...	44¾	Vellamadam.
Road to the Chembagaramanputhur joins.	45⅕	
Road to Eathencaud Madduni joins ...	47⅒	
Do. Tazhakudy joins	47¾	
Tovala Channel...	47⅞	Bridged.
Tovala	48	Chathram, Police station and Anchel office
Aramboly	50¼	P. W. D. Inspection shed, Police station, Anchal office and Chowkey.
Road to the Seethapal joins... ...	50	
Road to Kumarapuram joins ...	50½	
Travancore frontier	53⅓	

Panagoody	56	British territory
Vulliyur	62	
Nangunery	72	
Palamcottah	90	
Tinnevelly Bridge (Railway Station) ..	91½	
Tinnevelly Town	93	

3. *Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Courtallum, via Shencottah—67 ½ miles.*

*Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices, Anchal office.
Karakulam ... --- ..	6¾	Anchal Pillar letter box.
Karakulam river (bridged)	7¼	
Road to Vattiyoorcavoo joins ...	7¼	
Road to Arivikara do. ...	8⅝	
Road to Kazhanad do. ...	10¾	
Road to Ariyanad Coviloor joins ...	11	Anchal office.
Road to Nedumangaud Town joins *Nedumangad T. B.	11⅛	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Chathram, Anchal office, Police station, & Post Office. &c.
Do. do ...	11¾	
Road to Vembayaconam joins ..	11¾	
Branch to Venjaramood joins ...	13⅙	
Branch to Kallar joins	14⅞	
Road to Venjaramood joins	15½	
Road to Vithurai and Ariyanad joins ...	20⅝	
Patcha ...	20⅞	Anchal office.
Pallode—Manoor river (bridged) ...	21½	Camp shed and Chathram.
Road to Braemore Estate joins ...	21½	
Chittar river (bridged)	24½	
Road to Quilon joins	30⅝	
Madathoray	31⅔	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road to Seenakala and Invercauld joins...	32¼	
Do. Rockwood Estate joins ...	39½	
*Kulattupuza—Road to Ayur joins ...	40	2nd class T. B. & Anchel office
Road to Shendruny and Hereford joins...	42¼	
Meenmootty	43	
Parapar river	45⅛	Bridge under construction junghar provided for traffic,
Junction with Quilon and Shencottah road 41½ mile	46½	

4 *Road from Trivandrum (Fort) to Quilon—45½ miles.*

*Trivandrum	0	Residency, 1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post & Telegraph office, Anchal office &c.
Main Central road joins	3⅔	
Oolloor river (bridged)	4	
Kazhakuttam	10	Police station, Anchal office.
Road to Kaniapuram landing joins	11¾	
Road to Vembayam joins	11⅞	
Branch road of Pothencode to Murukumpuzha road joins	13	
	13⅛	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Thonakal road, from Pothencode to Murukumpuzha crosses	14⅛	Police station, Anchal pillar letter box and Mangalapuram market.
Thonakal	15¼	British Post Sub-office
Mamam river (bridged)	18⅞	Market.
Road from Venjaramood joins ...	19⅞	
Road from Avanancherry to Attungal Palace crosses	20½	British Post Office and Telegraph Office.
Road to Chirayinkil joins	21	Taluk Cutcherry, Anchal Office, Police station &c.
Attengal	21½	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow.
Vamanapuram river (bridged) ...	21¾	
Alancode road to Nelakamukoo and Meerankadavoo joins	22½	Market.
Road to Kilimanoor joins	22⅞	
Road to Varkalay joins	25⅞	
Road to Pallical joins	26⅞	Anchal office.
Navaikulam	27¾	
Road to Varkalay joins ..	30¼	
Do. to Madathoray } Paripalli ...	30½	
Do. to Paravur 7 miles }		
Kalluvathukalpara	33¼	Camp shed P. W. D.
Chathanoor ...	35½	Anchal office and Chathram.
Road to Paravur 6 miles joins ...	35⅞	
Ithikara river bridged } ...	36⅝	
Road to Ayur joins }		
Wadakkakkara ... } ...	38½	
Road to Kundara 7¼ miles }		
Road to Eravipuram 1¾ miles joins ...	41⅞	
*Quilon	45½	Residency, Post & T. Offices Anchal office, 1st class T. B, Railway Terminus, Chathram &c.

5. *Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode--39 miles.*

*Nedumangad		2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Police Station, Anchal Office, Chuthram and Post Office &c.
Road to Nedumangad Town joins ...	$\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Vellanaud joins	$1\frac{5}{8}$	
Nocothamangalam	2	
Oeduneely stream (bridged) ...	4	
Ozhamalakal	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Aryanad	$6\frac{7}{8}$	Proverthy Cutcherry and Anchal office.
Road to Palode joins	$6\frac{7}{4}$	
Aryanad—Karamanay river (ferry) ...	$7\frac{3}{8}$	
Road from Vellanad joins	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Road from Pappanamcode to Cottoor crosses	$9\frac{5}{8}$	
Paruthipally	$9\frac{7}{8}$	
Do.	10	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road from Kattacaday *via* Veeranacavu joins	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Moonaray—Neyyar river (ferry) ..	$12\frac{7}{8}$	
Aunad ($14\frac{7}{8}$ miles from Trivandrum) to Courtallam Road.	$14\frac{7}{8}$	
Coviloor	20	Camp shed P. W. D.
Road to Panichamude and Amaravillay and Kuzhittura joins	$21\frac{2}{3}$	
Do. Alencholay joins	$28\frac{3}{4}$	
Culliel—Kothayar river (ferry) ...	$28\frac{1}{3}$	P. W D. Camp shed.
Colasagaram—Road from Thoduvetty to Hill side crosses	$32\frac{2}{3}$	District Hospital, Engineer's Bungalow, Post and Anchal Offices & Mission Dispensary & 2nd class T. B.
Ponmanay Village branch road to Valiattoomugam joins	$35\frac{1}{4}$	Mile stones from Colasagaram to Shorlacode are numbered as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
Caligasem road joins	$35\frac{3}{4}$	
Ponmana—Paralayar (causeway) ...	$36\frac{1}{2}$	Only ferry for passengers.
Shorlacode (joins road to Thadikaranconum) ...	39	

6. *Road from Anaud to Kallar and thence to Ponmudi--22¼ miles*

Anaud ($14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Trivandrum to Courtallam road)	$14\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Aryanad joins	$19\frac{1}{2}$	
Road to Pallode joins	$20\frac{1}{8}$	
Vithurai	$21\frac{7}{8}$	Police Station & Anchal Office.
Branch Road from Pallode joins ...	22	
	$22\frac{1}{4}$	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road to Bonacord Estate joins ...	$23\frac{1}{8}$	
Chittar river (bridged)	$23\frac{3}{4}$	

Road from Anaud to Kallar and thence to Ponmudi—22¼ miles (contd.)

Kallar river (bridged)	27⅝	P. W. D. Camp shed.
Road from Frontier joins	27⅝	Chuthram & British
Morchston river (bridged)	28	Post Office & Market.
Erattapalam (bridged)	28¾	
	36½	New Sanitarium Bungalow
	37¼	H. H. the Maharajah's Palace & Nalukettu.
	37½	Old Sanitarium Bungalow

7. *Road from Papanamcode (3rd mile main southern road) to Cottoor—18 Miles*

Papanamcode	0	
Kolyacode path from 5th mile M. S road joins	1½	
Path from Namom Hill Bungalow Do ..	1⅝	
Soolattoocottah	3	
Vilappoo	4	
Malayingkeel road from Cundamaneadavu and path from Ooruttambalam joins ...	5	
Marukil	6	
Path from Thachottucavoo joins ..	6½	
Kulathummal	8	
Road from Balaramapuram to Kattacaday joins	9	
Forest Watch Station	9⅛	
Road from Moonaray to Kattacaday *via* Veeranacavu joins	9⅙	
Kattacaday market .. .	9½	Police Station and P W. D. Section Office & Anchal office
Perumcolam and road from Nedumangad (2nd mile Anapara road) to 12th mile Cottoor road joins	11½	
Paruthipally	14	
Road from Nedumangad to Shorlacode crosses	14	
Cottoor	18	

8. Road from Nagercoil to Balamore $3\frac{2}{3}$ miles.

*Nagercoil Town	0	P. & T. offices, 1st class T. B., Anchal office.
Vadasseri	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Poothary tank	$1\frac{1}{4}$	
Road to Culliencad joins	2	
	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
Arasayarakal (bridged)	$5\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Aramboly joins	6	
Tittivila	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Post Office.
Road to Bhutapandi joins	$6\frac{2}{5}$	
Do. Shorlacode joins	$7\frac{2}{5}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Kadukaray joins	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Alagiapandipuram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Road to Thovatchy joins	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Olakkayaruviaur (bridged) .. .	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Erappayaur (bridged)	11	
*Thadicarenconem—Road to Shorlacode joins...	$11\frac{1}{8}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Road to Oliver's Estate joins ...	$13\frac{2}{3}$	
Masapetty river (bridged),—Road to Corrimoney Estatejoins...	$16\frac{1}{3}$	
Caligasem river (causeway)... ...	$18\frac{1}{2}$	
Balamore ...	$23\frac{2}{3}$	2nd Class T. B. 1 mile from here.
Muthuculy Vayal	30	By bridle path.

9. Road from Shorlacode to Aramboly—$15\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

Shorlacode	0	
Road to Thirusanemcopo joins ...	0	
Anantanar head works	$\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Balamore joins	$3\frac{1}{3}$	
*Thadicarenconem	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Alagiapandipuram—follows Road to Nagercoil...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Pazhayar river (bridged)	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Tittivila	8	Post Office.
Leaves road to Nagercoil	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Arasayar head works	$9\frac{1}{4}$	
Nanjenaud Puttanaur head works ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
Do. to Tiruppatisaram joins ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	
*Seethapal	10	2nd class T. B.
Thovala Channal (bridged)	$12\frac{1}{4}$	
Layum—Road to 46th mile M. S. road joins...	$12\frac{3}{4}$	
Aramboly	$15\frac{1}{3}$	Anchal Office.

10. *Road from Nagercoil to Cape Comorin—11¾ miles*

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T. offices, Anchal office.
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	$\frac{1}{5}$	
Do. Oluganachery joins... ...	$\frac{2}{3}$	Police Station
Do. Parvathyagaram joins ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Do. Dhurmapuram joins ..	$\frac{7}{8}$	
Do. Parakay joins	1	
Parakay Caul Bridged	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Agastiswaram Taluq Cutcherry ...	$1\frac{4}{5}$	Anchal Office.
Suchindram tank ...	$1\frac{7}{8}$	
	$2\frac{1}{3}$	Anchal Office.
Suchindram—Pazhayar river (bridged) Road to Marungoor joins...	$3\frac{2}{3}$	
Road to Anchugramam joins ..	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Do. Tamarakulam joins ..	5	
Do. 47th mile M. S. road joins ..	$6\frac{1}{5}$	
Kottaram	$8\frac{1}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Travancore fortified lines	$9\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Panagoody joins	$10\frac{1}{5}$	
Cape Comorin Residency	$11\frac{2}{3}$	Anchal Office & Travellers' Bungalow ½ mile from here.

11. *Road from Nagercoil to Colachel Seaport—13¾ miles*

*Nagercoil	0	1st Class T. B., P. & T offices, Anchal office.
Leaves main southern road	$5\frac{1}{4}$	
Erattakareikal bridged) ..	$6\frac{3}{8}$	
Road to Rajakamangalam joins ...	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Vulliar (bridged)	$8\frac{1}{3}$	
Road to Muttam joins	$8\frac{1}{2}$	
Eraniel—Road to Thackalay joins ...	$8\frac{2}{3}$	Anchal Office.
Monday market—Roads to Poothucaday and Tiruvancode joins...	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Mulakumud joins	$13\frac{1}{6}$	
*Colachel Road to Karingal joins ...	$13\frac{3}{4}$	2nd Class T. B., Post & Telegraph offices.
Do. Road to Rajakamangalam joins ..	$14\frac{3}{4}$	

12. *Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Tengapattanam—6⅘ miles.*

*Kuzhittura	0	1st Class T. B., Anchal office.
Nalloor Village	$\frac{5}{6}$	
Road to Cherukey joins	$1\frac{3}{8}$	
Villathoray Village	$1\frac{3}{5}$	
Kunnattur Village	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
Nattuviley Village	$2\frac{4}{5}$	

12. *Road from Kuzhittura (24th mile Southern road) to Tengapattanam--6⅘ miles* (contd.)

Mankolam Village	3	
Road to Mincharay joins	3½	
Road from Monday Market *via* Karingal joins .	4¼	
Poothucaday Village	5	Police Station and Anchal office.
Pyncolum do.	5⅓	
Amasy do.	6	
Tengapattanam Village	6⅙	Anchal office.
A. V. M. Canal (bridged)	6⅘	

13. *Road from Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Southern road) to Pachipara and Hill side via Colasagaram and Myloney--13⅝ miles.*

Martandam	0	P. and T. O.
Oonamvileycaday Village	⅞	Anchal Office.
Payanam road joins	...	
Trace from Theckurichy joins ...	1⅜	
Attoor Village	2	Mission Dispensary.
Trace from Arumanay joins ...	2⅚	
Road from Anayady joins	3¼	
Paralayar river (bridged)	3⅔	
Trace from Kesavapuram joins ...	3⅘	Tiruvattar Village.
Road to Padmanabhapuram Do. Monday Market and Anayady &c joins	3⅘	
Thiruvattar Village	3⅘	Post office, Anchal office and P. Station.
Puthencaday Village	4½	
Serupalay Village	6	
Colasagaram Village	7	Timber Depot, District Hospital, Mission Dispensary, Police Station Post and Anchal offices and P. W. D. Engineer's Bungalow&2nd class T.B.
Road to Maycode joins	7⅛	
Road from Colosagaram to Shorlacode meets ...	7⅜	
Approach road to Executive Engineer's Bungalow ...	7⅜	
Road from Nedumangad to Colasagaram joins...	7⅞	
Thoombode Village	8⅙	
Veuloor Do....	8⅙	
Thirnnanthikaray Village	8½	
Kothayar left bank channel--crosses (bridged)	9¼	
Muliyacode Village	9¾	

13. Road from Martandam or Thoduvetty (25th mile of Southern road) to Pachipara and Hillside via Colasagaram and Myloney—13⅝ miles (contd.)

Six feet Trace from Vannamparray joins	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
Kakachel Village	11	
Myloney	$11\frac{3}{4}$	
Myloney Market (new site or Kadombamood ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	
Pachipparay—Kodayar Irrigation Project Reservoir Dam and Head Works	$13\frac{1}{3}$	Kothayar Dam, Engineer's Bungalow and Village Anchal office.
Road to Pachipara Dam	$12\frac{5}{8}$	
Hillside	$13\frac{7}{8}$	

14. Road from Eraviputhur caday (27th mile main southern road) via Karingal—8½ miles.

Leaves Main Southern road 27th mile ...	0	
Village road from Thiruvancode joins ...	2	
Palliyadi Village	$2\frac{1}{16}$	Anchal Office.
Branch road to Martandam joins ...	$2\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Martandam joins	3	
Thittaramalai Village	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
Approach road to Engineers' camp joins.	4	Police Station.
Karingal Market	$4\frac{7}{16}$	Anchal Office.
Road from Monday market to Puthucaday joins	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Branch road from Monday market to Puthencaday joins	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Village road to Karumparai joins ...	8	Anchal Office.
*Colachel	$8\frac{1}{2}$	2nd class Travellers' Bungallow and Seaport.

15. Road from Thackalay (33rd mile, Southern road) to Thadicarenconum via Shorlacode—14⅛ miles.

Southern road 33rd mile	0	
Road to Tiruvithancode joins ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Vulliar crosses (bridged)	$\frac{3}{4}$	
Padmanabhapuram Fort and Village	$\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Road to Tiruvattar joins	$1\frac{1}{16}$	
Muttacaud Village	$3\frac{1}{5}$	
Cumarapuram Village	$3\frac{4}{5}$	
Road to Perumchclamboo joins ...	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Road to Elanthaumbalam (28th mile southern road)...	$5\frac{1}{6}$	
Road to Colasagaram joins	$5\frac{1}{4}$	Temporary Anchal Office

Road from Thackalay (33rd mile, Southern road) to Thadicarenconum via Shorlacode—14⅛ miles (contd.)

Approach road to Engineer's camp joins (Maycode)...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	
Maycode Aqueduct	$5\frac{5}{6}$	Maycode lake view.
Village road to Therusanemcope joins ...	$10\frac{2}{3}$	
Shorlacode Head works and Pazhayar...	$10\frac{7}{8}$	
Branch road to Alagiapandipuram ...	$13\frac{2}{3}$	
Approach road to * Thadicarenconum Bungalow joins ...	$13\frac{7}{8}$	2nd Class T. B. and P. W. D. Inspection Shed.
Joins 12th mile of road from Nagercoil to Balamore ..	$14\frac{1}{8}$	

16. Road from Monday Market to Poothucaday *via* ***Karingal—11¼ miles.***

Monday Market Neyyoor	0	Mission Hospital, Anchal Office and Police station
Maycode Village	$1\frac{1}{7}$	
Thickenencode Do.	$2\frac{1}{2}$	
Road from Mulakumud to Thickenencode crosses ...	$2\frac{5}{6}$	
Branch road to Colachel road joins ...	5	
Do. Karingal market	$5\frac{2}{5}$	
Road to Eraviputhoorcaday and Karingal market joins ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	
Pootaty Village...	$5\frac{7}{8}$	
Approach road to Engineer's Camp (Karingal) ..	$6\frac{1}{8}$	D. P. W. Camp shed & Anchal Office.
Palloor Village	$6\frac{1}{2}$	
Mincharay Village	$7\frac{2}{3}$	
Killyiur Do.	$8\frac{3}{4}$	
Road to Cherukey joins	$9\frac{3}{5}$	
Chadayankuly Village	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Poothucaday do	$11\frac{1}{7}$	Anchal Office.
Joins 5th mile of Tengapattanam road .	$11\frac{1}{1}$	

17. Road from Eraniel to Muttom—6 miles.

Leaves 9th mile Parasseri to Colachel road at Eraniel	0	
Crosses the 10th mile of road from Nagercoil to Colachel via Bajakamangalam	$4\frac{5}{6}$	

17. Road from Eraniel to Muttom—6 miles(contd.)

Ends at Muttom Light House ...	6	

18. Road from Mulagumood to Colachel—7 miles.

Leaves 30th mile M. S. Road at Mulagumood	0	Anchal Office.
Crosses Monday market to Puducaday road at Thickanancode Village ...	4	
Joins Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road *via* Eraniel at 14th mile ...	7	

19. Eraniel-Rajakamangalam road—7¼ miles.

Leaves Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road in the 1st furlong of 9th mile ...	0	
Eattakarkal bridged	2⅛	
Crosses Nagercoil to Friday market road *via* Santhapuram	4	
Santhapuram	5½	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Crosses Nagercoil to Colachel road *via* Rajakamangalam	6	
Passes by entrance to Rajakamangalam Salt pans	6¼	
Ends near the sea	7¾	

20. Road from Monday market to Thiruvettar road—10⅛ miles.

Leaves Monday market 10th mile of Nagercoil to Colachel sea-port road ...	0	
Joins Thuckalay Thadicaranconam Road...	2¾	
Crosses 31st mile of M. S. Road ...	4⅜	
Padmanabhapuram to Mekamandapam road joins	5⅝	
Maycode to Elanthayambalam road crosses	6	
Upper crossing Paraliyar (Ferry) ...	9	
Thiruvettar village	10	
Joins Hill side road 4th mile ...	10⅛	

21. Road from Kuzhiturai to Alancholai Road—12¾ miles

Leaves M. S. Road at 24th mile ...	0	
Thambaraparni river	¼	
Meets Kuzhithurai village	⅜	
Meets Arumanai Do.	5¾	

21. *Road from Kuzhithurai to Alancholai road -12¾ miles (contd.)*

Crosses Nedumangad Shorlacode road 29th mile at Kallial village	..	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Alencholay market ...	..	$12\frac{3}{4}$

22. *Panagudi road from Cape Camorin, Panagudi frontier -5 miles.*

Leaves 53rd mile Cape road	...	0
Road to Mahadanapuram joins	...	$1\frac{3}{16}$
Do. Srimulapuram Chowkey joins	...	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Do. to Variyur Ullam road joins	...	$1\frac{3}{4}$
Do. to Kottaram do. ...	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Travancore old frontier lines	...	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Road to Punnarkolam joins ...	...	4
Panagudi frontier ...	..	5

23. *Road from Nagercoil to 9th mile Colachel Rajackamangalam Road Via Friday market--7¼ miles.*

Leaves Parvathiyagaram road 3rd mile ...		0	
Ananthancolam canal ...	..	$1\frac{1}{3}$	Bridged.
Punnivoikal ...	...	$4\frac{1}{10}$	Bridged.
Villukiri Rajakamangalam road joins ...		$4\frac{1}{3}$	
Santhapuram ...	...	$5\frac{1}{4}$	P. W. D. Camp shed is here.
Eraniel to Rajakamangalam road joins ...		$5\frac{1}{3}$	
Rajakamangalam Branch Channel	..	$5\frac{3}{8}$	Bridged
Friday Market ...	...	7	
Joins road from Nagercoil to Colachel Via Rajakamangalam	...	$7\frac{4}{5}$	

24. *Dharmapuram road Kottar 43rd mile. Cape road Dharmapuram—5½ miles.*

Leaves Kottar 43rd mile Cape road	...	0
Dharmapuram village ...	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Sea beach to Puthenthurai ...	...	$6\frac{1}{8}$

25. *Parakai road from 44th mile Cape road to Manakudi via Parakai—7 miles.*

Leaves Kottar 44th mile Cape road	...	0	
Parakai village	...	$2\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Manakudi Granary ...	...	7	

26. *Marungur road from 46th mile Cape road 3 miles.*

Leaves 46th mile Cape road at Suchindram Bridge ..	0	
Joins 4th mile Eathencattumadam Road Marungur ...	3	

27. *Anjugramam road from 47th mile Cape road– 6⅜th miles.*

Leaves 46⅓ mile Cape road ...	0	
Crosses Eathenkattumadam road ..	2	
Maruthuvamalay main Branch Subway...	3	
Joins Anjugramam Chowkey ..	6⅜	

28. *Eathencattumadam road- 7¾ miles.*

Leaves 48th mile M. S Road ...	0	
Marungur road joins	4	
Mylaud y village	5½	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
CrossesAnjugramam road	5¾	
Puthanar (bridged)	5¾	
Joins 48th mile Cape road	7¾	

29. *Road from Balaramapuram to Puvar road—8¼ miles.*

Loaves Balaramapuram 8¾ mile M. S. road	0	
Trace from Olathani to Avanaculyumpalam meets	1¾	
Road from Thiruvarathur Pulluvilai crosses	4½	
Trace from Arumanai to Pulluvilai crosses	5¾	
Puvar	8¼	Anchal Office.

30. *Road from Balaramapuram to Kattakaday road— 7 miles.*

Leaves 9th mile M. S. Road at Balaramapuram	0	
Trace from Neyyattinkara to Mulaikonom joins Ooruttambalam ..	3¼	
Trace from 6th mile M. S. Road to Ooruthambalam and thence to Colacherry joins	3½	
Kulathummel	6	
Kartakaday	7	Anchal Office.

31. *Road from Balaramapuram to Vizhinjam 5½ miles.*

Leaves Balaramapuram at 9th mile M. S. road	0	
Vizhinjam	5½	

32. *Road from Nemom to Vizhinjam 5½ miles.*

Leaves Nemom 6th mile M. S. Road ...	0	
Meets Thiruvellam Vizhinjam road in miles 8 and fur. 4	5½	

33 *Road from Trivandrum to Thiruvellam and thence to Vizhinjam—9 miles.*

Trivandrum	0	Anchal Office.
Thiruvellam Karamanai (bridged) ...	3	
Karamanai to Thiruvellam road joins ...	3¼	
Camp Shed	7¼	5th furlong of Kovilam branch road
Road from 6th mile M. S. Road joins ..	8½	
Police Station	8½	
Vizhinjam	9	

34. *Road from Vizhinjam to Puvar—7¾ miles.*

Leaves Vizhinjam	0	
Karichal Backwater	4	
Road from Thiruvarathur to Pulluvilai joins	5	
Puvar	7¾	

35. *Road from Puvar to Shengutritty—4 miles.*

Leaves Puvar	0	Camp shed and Anchal Office.
Neyyar crossing near Puvar ...	½	
Trace to Palayar branches ..	1¼	
Shengutritty (joins Kollencode road) ..	4	

36. *Road from Neyyattinkara to Puvar—6⅞ miles.*

Leaves Neyyattinkara 12¼ miles M. S. Road	0	Post Office.
Panangattukarai channel (bridged) ...	1½	
Trace from 11th mile M. S. Road joins	2¾	
Thiruvarathur	3	
Road from Thiruvarathur Pulluvilai branches	3¼	
Trace from Arumanur to Pulluvilai do. ...	4½	
Puvar	6⅞	Chowkey, P.W.D. Camp Shed & Anchal Office.

37. *Road from Amaravilai to Anaparaiambalam 10 miles.*

Leaves Amaravilai 14th mile M. S. Road		
Road from 19th mile M. S. road joins at Ravananchera	$4\frac{1}{8}$	
Panachamudu market	$8\frac{1}{4}$	
Vellaradai	9	
Kovillur	10	Camp Shed.
Anaparaiambalam joins road to Colasagaram	10	

38. *Road from Quilon to Shencottah 59¼ miles.*

*Quilon	0	Residency, 1st class Bungalow, Post and Telegraph Offices, Anchal Office, Railway Terminus, Chuthram &c.
Level crossing S. I. R.	$3\frac{5}{8}$	
Elamballoor	$7\frac{1}{2}$	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Road to Karikode Backwater ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile) joins	$7\frac{5}{8}$	
Kundara	8	Railway Station.
Vadakekara Road 7¼ mile joins ...	$8\frac{5}{8}$	
Kundara Chittumala road (4 miles) joins.	9	
Kundara Village		Anchal Office.
Over bridge	$10\frac{3}{8}$	
Level crossing	$11\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. do.	$12\frac{3}{8}$	
Over bridge	$12\frac{5}{8}$	
Level crossing	$13\frac{5}{8}$	
Do. do.	$15\frac{1}{8}$	Railway Station, Kottarakara.
Road to Vellanellur river (10 miles) and road to Travellers' Bungalow joins ...	$15\frac{5}{8}$	2nd Class T. B., Post and Anchal Offices, Chuthram &c.
Road to 10th mile Adur Sastankotta road via. Kunnattur joins... ..	$15\frac{7}{8}$	
Main Central Road crosses in 47th mile...	$16\frac{5}{8}$	
Raod to Kunnikode Railway Station joins	$22\frac{1}{8}$	
Punalur Road to Nedungam and paper mill road joins ..	27	Taluk Cutcherry ½ mile from here.
*Punalur. Road to Railway Station joins...	$27\frac{1}{2}$	Railway Station, Anchal Office, Post Office, 2nd Class T. Bungalow.
Road to Anchal (8 miles) and Punalur Temple road ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile) joins ...	28	
Suspension bridge over Kalladay river and road to Kayanculam joins ...	28	
Edamannur	33	
Road to Edamannur Railway Station ...	$33\frac{1}{8}$	Chuthram.
Road to Yaroor 9 miles joins ...	$34\frac{1}{4}$	
Ottakal	$38\frac{7}{8}$	Do.
Thenmala 46½ mile Trivandrum-Shencottah road joins	$41\frac{1}{2}$	Railway station, Post Office & Anchal Office.
Camp Gorge	$42\frac{7}{8}$	Camp shed.

38. *Road from Quilon to Shencottah—59¾ miles (contd.)*

Kaldoorty river (bridged)	44⅛	
Do. do. Coffee Estate road joins ...	44¼	
Anachady stream (bridged) ..	44½	
Do. estate road joins	44⅝	
Mulyapanjam river bridged ...	48	
Road to Palaruvi joins	48¾	
Kalrutty estato road joins	49¼	
Aryankavu	49½	2nd Class T. Bungalow
Do. Pass	51¼	
Under bridge S. I. R.	52⅞	
Puliyara Village-Road to Thekkumoode joins...	54¼	Chowkey & Anchal Office
Road to Moolagarachampara Depot (2 miles) joins ...	55½	
Pulankudiyeruppu road (¾ mile) joins ...	56½	
Road to Pamblipatnam joins ...	58¾	
Shencottah	59	2nd Class T. B. Post & Telegraph Offices & Anchal Office Railway Station &c.
Road to Kulathupuzha Chowkey 4 miles joins ...	59⅝	
Road to Samburvadagara joins ...	59⅝	
Travancore frontier	59¾	3½ miles to Courtallum.

39. *Road from Kayankulam to Punalur—35½ miles.*

Kayankulam	0	Post Office Anchal Office, Magt's Court & 2nd class T.B
Road to Mavelikara joins	1⅕	
*Pallikal	4⅓	2nd Class T. B. and Anchal Office.
Joins road from Shasthancottah (11¾ miles)	7¾	
Joins Main central road	15⅖	
Leaves do.	16⅕	
*Adur	18	2nd Class T. B., Post Office and Anchal Office.
Road to Kaipathur joins	19¼	
Do. Koniyur do.	26½	
Kalanjur stream (bridged)	26⅔	
* Road Avaneeswaram joins ...	27½	
*Pattanapuram	27⅘	Anchal Office, & 2nd Class T. B.
Nedungyam road joins	33⅛	
Shaliakara stream (bridged) ...	33⅖	2nd Class T. B., Post Office, Anchal, Office, Chuthyam Railway Station &c.
*Punalur junction with Quilon-Shencottah road 28 mile ...	35½	

40. *Road from Ayur to Kulattupuzha—16 miles.*

Ayur—(35 ½ mile, main central road) ...	0	Chuthram.
Ayur P. W. D. Inspection shed ...	½	
Anchal Police Station	4	
Road to Punalur joins	4⅜	
Yarcor road to Edamannur joins ...	7	
*Kulattupuzha meets 40th mile Trivandrum Shencotta road	16	2nd Class T. B., Anchal Office, Chuthram &c.

41. *Road from Pattanapuram to Koniyur—11 miles.*

*Pattanapuram village	0	2nd Class T. B., Anchal Office.
Leaves Kayangulam—Punalur road in 26½ miles ..	0	
Kalanjur	3	
Kudalore	4	Division Forest Office ¾ mile from here.
Konni	9½	
Road to Konyur river joins... ...	9¾	Anchal Office.
Road to Rani do.	11	

42. *Road from Koniyur to Ranni—14 miles.*

Koniyur—leaves road to Pathanapuram...	0	Anchal Office.
Kumbala ferry	3¾	
Road to Kozhencherry joins ...	4	
Mylapurra	6	
Ranni Inspection shed	13	Anchal Office.
Rani river ferry...	14	

43. *Road from Kumbala to Kozhencherry—10 miles.*

Leaves 4th mile of Koniyur Ranni road ..	0	
Road to Kaipathur do.	1⅜	
Pathanamthitta Magistrate's Court ..	1⅞	
Pattanamtitta	2	Anchal Office.
Kozhencherry	10	P. W. D. Camp shed and Anchal Office.
Rani river crosses	10	

44. *Road from Kaipathur to Pattanamtitta—4 miles.*

Kaipathur—Koni river ferry	0	
Omallur Mundagam	1¾	
Road from Kumbala Kozhencherry joins at Pattanamtitta ...	4	Magistrate's Court ⅛ mile from here.

45. *Road from Elankolam to Kaipathur —7 miles.*

Leaves road from Kayangulam to Punalur in 19¼ miles...	0	
Elankolam village	3	
Kaipathur village Koni river ferry and joins Kaipathur Pattanamtitta road	7	Anchal Office.

46. *Road from Sasthancottah to 8th mile Kayangulum Punalur road—10 miles.*

Shasthancottah	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed & Anchal office.
Road to Adur joins	0	
Do. to Pattakadavu	0	
Poruvazhi	3	
Anayady bridge	5	
Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ..	10	

47. *Road from Sasthancottah to Pattakadavu—4 miles.*

Shasthancottah	0	P. W. D. Camp Shed and Anchal office
Road to Adur joins	0	
Do. to 8th mile Kayengulam to Punalur road joins ...	0	
Pattakadavu landing Astamudy lake ...	4	

48. *Road from Adur to Sasthancottah—11⅔miles.*

* Adur—leaves main central road 57¼ mile ...	0	2nd Class T. B. and Anchal Office.
Kadambanad Syrian Church	6	
Road to Kottarakara via Kunnathur joins	10	
Shasthancottah	11	P. W D. Camp Shed ¾ mile from here and Anchal Office.

49. *Road from Kozhithottam (49⅛ miles Trivandrum—Shoranur Canal) to Sasthancotta-Pattakadavu Road—6½ miles.*

Kozhithottam (49⅛ miles on the Main Canal route from Trivandrum to Shoranur) ...	0	
Chavara—Road from Neendakara Joins...	⅝	
Joins at 3¼ miles of Sasthancotta—Pattakadavu Road ..	6½	

50. *Road from Mavelikara to Thrikunnapuzha—10¼ miles.*

Mavelikara ...	0	
Do. to Thazhakara ...	½	Hospital.
Do. Puthiakavu Market ...	⅝	
Do. Kuttitheruvu Road Junction ..	1	
Do. Inspection shed ...	1¼	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Thattarambalam. Junction with Chettikulangara Road...	2½	
Karipuzha bridge across the Krishnapuram Canal...	3⅝	
Muttom ...	5	
Nangayarkulangara Junction with 4¾ miles Karthigapalli—Haripaud Road ...	6½	
Karthigapalli (Junction with Haripaud Road) Market ..	7¾	
Karthigapalli Bridge across the Danapadical Canal..	7⅞	
Thrikunnapuzha 69th mile Main Canal Route...	10½	Police Station.

51. *Raad from Mavelikara to Pandalam—10¼ miles.*

Mavelikara Thazhakara, Junction with Mavelikara Thrikunnapuzha road and Savarimala Village road ...	0	Hospital.
Vettiaur Bridged ..	5¼	
Aryankudi bridge ...	7¼	
Muttar bridge ...	9½	
Pandalam. Junction with 65¼ mile Main Central Road ...	10¼	

59. *Road from Kayankulam to Chettikulangara (2½ miles Mavelikara—Thrikunnapuzha Road) 5½ miles.*

Kayankulam ..	0	Post Office, Anchel Office, Magistrates' Court & 2nd class T. B.
Chettikulangara Bhagavathi Temple ..	4	
Thattarambalam Junction with 2½ miles Mavelikara—Thrikunnapuzha Road ..	5½	

53. Road from Paripalli (30½ miles Trivandrum Quilon Road) to Madathora—21 miles.

Paripalli. Leaves 30½ miles Trivandrum-Quilon Road ...	0	
Road to Varkalai Joins ...	½	
Road to 26⅞ mile of (Trivandrum—Quilon) Road Joins ...	3½	
Pallikal ...	4	Anchel office & Police Station
Nellamail ...	9	P. W. D. Camp Shed.
Crosses M. C. Road 28¾ mile ...	10½	
Kadakkal ...	14	Police Station, Forest Timber Depot & Anchel office.
Madathorai—Joins 51½ miles Trivandrum—Shencottah Road ...	21¾	

54. Road from Kottarakara to 10th mile of road from Adur to Sasthancotta via Kunnathur—11th mile.

Kottarakara road from Quilon to Shencottah 17 miles joins ...	0
Kunnathur Inspection Shed ...	7¼
Kallada River Ferry ...	7¾
Kunnathur	8
Sasthancotta to Adoor 10 mile road joins.	11½

55. Road from Perumbavur to Alwaye—10 miles.

Perumpavur—Main Central Road, 142⅝ mile ...	0	Inspection shed. Branch Post Office
Village road to Puthencruz joins ...	⅛	Anchel Office and P. W. D. Division Office.
Alwaye	9⅞	Residency, Railway Station, Sub-Post Office and Telegraph Office P.W.D Inspection shed.
Do. road to Paravur joins ... Do. road to Edapally joins ... Do. Periyar river (ferry unbridged)	10	Alwaye.

56. Road from Alwaye to Parur—9⅛ miles.

Alwaye	0	Alwaye river and Anchel office.
Alangad	1⅞	Alengad Taluk Catcherry.
Parur	9⅛	Zillah Court, Camp shed. Anchel Office and Post Office P. W. D. Inspection shed.

57. Road from Vaikam to Udiamperur—12 miles.

Vaikam	0	Temple & Anchel Office
Ithipuza river (bridged)	3	
Mavattupuzha	6	Unbridged Ferry.
Puthotta ferry	7	Anchal office, Police Station and Chowkey
Udiamperur	12	Anchal office, Cochin boundary Kandanad. P.W.D. Inspection shed

58. *Road from Muvattupuzha to Western Frontier—16½ miles and thence to Ernacolam.*

Muvattupuzha	0	Sub-Post office, Inspection shed, Telegraph Office & Anchel Office.
Kozhencherry	8	
Village road to Perumpavur joins ..	10	
Puthencruz	11½	Inspection shed
Mamalay—(Western frontier)	16⅛	
Thirupunithuray (Cochin territory) ...	18½	P. & T. offices.
Ernakulam ... Do ...	24½	T. B. Post office. Telegraph office. Railway station.

59. *Road from Muvattupuzha to Todupuzha—12 miles.*

Muvattupuzha leaves 130¼ mile Main Central Road ...	0	Inspection shed, Sub-Pos. office & Anchal Office.
Todupuzha river (un-bridged ferry) ..	½	Telegraph Office.
Vazhakulam	6	Village Anchal office.
Todupuzha road to Palacozhi joins ...	12	Branch Post office. Anchal Office.
Karikode—Forest Bungalow		

60. *Road from Ettumanur to Lalem—10½ miles.*

Ettumanur—Main Central road, 103½ miles...	0	Inspection shed & Anchal Office
Puliannur Inspection shed	8⅜	Inspection shed ⅛ mile [from here
Lalem joins Poonjar road joins ..	10½	

61. *Kottayam Kumily Road 69¾ and thence Ammanaickanoor—143 miles.*

*Kottayam starts from M. C. road 95¼ ...	0	1st class Travellers' Bungalow, Post, Anchal and Telegraph offices.
Meets Main Central road 95¾ ...	¾	
Separates from Main Central road ...	1¼	
Direct road to Puthupally joins ..	2⅛	
Road to Vadavathur joins	3¾	
Road to Puthupally joins	5¼	
Trace to Kidangoor joins	5⅙	
Pampady Sathram	10⅕	Anchal Office.
Do. Police Station	10⅕	
Do. Inspection shed	10⅞	P. W. D. Inspection shed.
Nedungam road joins	10⅞	
Changanchery to Wazhoor road joins...	13⅞	
Trace from Kadaincaud joins ..	16½	
*Wazhoor Travellers' Bungalow ..	17⅜	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow ⅛ mile from here.
Road to Lallam joins	21 1/16	Ponkunnam village & Sathram & Anchal Office
Trace to Cherakadavu joins.. ...	21⅛	
Kanjirapally Inspection shed ...	23⅛	P.W.D. Inspection shed 1 furlong from here.

61. *Kottayam Kumily Road 69¼ and thence Ammanaickanoor—143 miles* (contd).

Road to Sheruvalli joins	23⅛	
Road to Manimalai joins	24⅛	
Thambalacaud trace joins	24⅛	
Kanjirapally	24¼	Post and Telegraph office and Police station & Anchal Office.
Kanjirapally river (bridged)... ...	24¾	
Road to Erattupettah joins... ...	24¾	
Edakunnam trace joins	26¼	
*Mundakayam	33¼	1st class Travellers' Bungalow, P. W. D. Camp shed.
Trace to Kuttical joins	33¼	
	33⅜	Anchal Office & Police Station.
Mundakayam river (bridged) ...	33⅝	
Road to Peruvanthanam Village joins ...	38⅝	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, about one furlong away.
Bridle path to Peermade joins ...	43	
Road to Arudai joins	44½	
Road to Peermade Residency joins ...	45¾	
Travellers' Bungalow	46½	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow.
Carriage road to Residency joins ...	46⅝	
Cardamom Hill road joins ...	46¾	
Arudai	49½	Post & Telegraph Office and Anchal Office.
Arudai river (bridged)	49⅝	
Pambanar river (bridged)	51⅝	
Glenmory road joins	51¾	
Paykanam Estate road joins ..	56¾	
Road to Arunkal estate joins ...	60	
Periyar river bridged	60⅜	Post & Telegraph office. & Anchal Office.
*Road to Travellers' Bungalow joins ..	60⅞	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, about six furlongs away
Road to Wallardy estate joins ...	62	
Chowkey at Muruth	67	
Road to Chenkara estate joins ...	68⅜	
Road to (British) Thekaday ...	69½	
Approach road to Travellers' Bungalow joins	69⅚	2nd Class Travellers' Bungalow, about six furlongs away.
Road to Vandanmettu joins ...	69⅝	
Kumily	69¾	Post & Telegraph office, Anchal office, Custom house and frontier gate and Police station.

Cumbom	82	British territory	To Pulni Hills turning off at Periakulam.
Periakolam	115		
Thavathamputhy	123		
Batlagoondoo	131		
*Ammanaickanoor	143		
*Krishna Naik's tope	120		
Kodaikanal (by bridle path)	132		

62. *Road from Changanacherry to Wazhur—19½ miles.*

*Changanacherry	0	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph offices & Anchal Office.
Main Central road 84⅞ crosses ...	¾	
Road to Chettipuzha convent joins ...	2⅛	
Road to Puthupalli joins	4⅛	
Do. Mallapalli joins	6⅛	
Do. Kunnambagom joins .	9¼	Inspectiou shed.
Trace to Puthupalli joins	9¼	
Road to Pambody joins	11½	
13⅞ mile of Kottayam Kumili road joins.	16	
Wazhur on 17⅜ mile of Kottayam Kumili road	19½	

63. *High Range Bridle path from Kothamangalam to Munnar—59 miles. & to Devikolam 64⅛ miles.*

Kothamangalam	0	P. W. D Camp shed, Anchal Office & Dispensary.
Chellad	3	Cartable road.
Thattacad, Periyar river ferry & Jungar..	7	P. W. D. camp shed on the left bank of the river.
Kuttapuzha	11½	P. W. D. camp shed.
Kuttenpuzha river bridge	12	
Puyancutty camp shed	17⅓	Do. do. ⅓ a mile from here.
Thoduppayar river bridged	22	
Kunjiyar camp shed	24½	Do. Cartable Road up to here.
Kunjiyar river (bridged)	26	
Uraliyar stream ...	32¼	Bridged.
Nadayar river ...	34½	bridged.
Anakolam	37½	P. W .D. Camp shed ⅓ mile from here.
Pesga	49	Temporary P. W. D. camp shed.
Munnar Post office ...	58½	Anchal Office.

*Munaar	59	Chief Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club, & First Class T. B.
*Devikolam Cutcherry	64⅛	Post and Telegraph Offices Magistrate's Court & First Class T. B. & Anchal Office.

64 Northern outlet road—cart road 36¼ miles from Munaar to Chinnar & thence to Coimbatore.

*Munaar	0	Engineer's Bungalow European Planters' Club Post & Telegraph offices& Chief Engineer's Bungalow & First Class T. B. and Anchal Office.
Perrivarry Tea factory (river bridged) ...	2	
Kannimallai Tea factory (river bridged)...	4	
Naymacad Estate	6	
Naymacad Saddle	8	
Thalliar (river bridged)	13½	Post office.
Vagavarai bazaar	14	
P W. D. Camp shed	15¼	
Lackam	16	
Marayoor	26	P. W. D. Camp shed ½ mile from here. Anchal Office & Dispensary.
Chinnar (river bridged)	36¾	Frontier Chowkey offices & Anchal Office.
	37¼	P. W. D. Camp shed.
† Manpatty	47¼	Travellers' Bungalow
† Udamalpet	54¾	P. W. D. shed, P. O. and Telegraph offices and Travellers' Bungalow.
† Pollachie	72¾	
† Coimbatore	97¾	Madras Railway Station.

65. Road from Munaar Bodimettu bridle path—21 miles & thence to Ammayanaikanur.

Munaar (*Road cartable up to Devicolam cuttcherry*)	0	Anchal Office, Post and Telegraph office. Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' Club & Chief Engineer's Bungalow & Hospital.
*Devikolam Cutcherry	5⅛	District Magistrate's Court Anchal Office. Post & Telgraph Office 1st class T. B. & Govt. Hospital.
Manaly Estate	6	
Devikolam factory	8	
Perekanal	11	

† British Territory.

Panniar Stream (bridged)	13	Post office.
*Bodimettu	21	Frontier chowkey, and 2nd Class T. B.
† Bodinaikkanur	32	Cart road.
† Periakolam	51	
† Ammanaikanur	79	S. I. Railway Station.

66. Road from Munnar to top station 21 miles Kannan Devan Hill Produce Company's light Railway & thence to Ammanaickanur.

*Munaar	0	Anchal Office, Post & Telegraph Office, Engineer's Bungalow, European Planters' club, Chief Engineer's Bungalow, 1st class T. B. & Hospital.	
Nettikudi Bridge	5⅓		
Mattupatti	7	Post Office.	K. H. D. P. Company mono rail truck road.
Palar Salt Bankshall	11		
Kavangulam	18½	Post office.	
Ellapatty Chowkey	20	Frontier Chowkey.	
Ellapatty frontier	20½		
Top station	21	Bridle path only and wire rope way for goods.	
Bottom station Korangany	28		
† Bodinaikkanur	40	Cart road.	
† Periakolam	59		
† Ammanaikkanur	87	S. I. Railway Station.	road.

67. Munaar to Kumili Cardamom Hill road Bridle path—63½ miles

Munaar.	0	Anchal Office, Post and Telegraph offices, Engineer's bungalow European Planters' club, Chief Engineer's Bungalow & Hospital.
Dovikolam Cutcherry and other Sirkar buildings	5⅛	Anchal Office.
Devikolam factory	8	
Cardamom Hill Road from Kumili joins and Road to Bodimettu joins ...	12½	
Sasthanparai	20	Anchal Office.
Road from Pathinettampadi joins	24½	
Udambansholla	30½	Cardamom Office. Anchal Office.
Road to Thevaramettu joins ...	31	
Kalcundal	37¼	Cardamom Office.
Road to Ramakalmettu joins .	44½	
Pambadumparai Estate	45	
Road from Cumbamattu joins ...	50	Cardamom Office.
Vandamettu	51½	Anchal Office.
Kumili Chowkey meets Kottayam Kumili road	63½	

British Territory.

68. *Road from Ponkunnam to Lalam—13 miles.*

Ponkunnam. Leaves $21\frac{1}{16}$ mile Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Jungle stream bridged	$5\frac{1}{8}$	Elikoloin.
Lalam river (unbridged) Junghar and Ferry	$12\frac{7}{8}$	
Lalam join 10th mile Ettumanur-Lalam road	13	

69. *Road from Kanjirapalli to Erattupetta—10 miles.*

Kanjirapalli. Leaves $24\frac{3}{4}$ mile Kottayam-Kumili road	0	
Jungle stream bridged	$\frac{1}{8}$	
do. do. ...	$2\frac{7}{8}$	
do. do. ...	$8\frac{3}{8}$	
Meenachil river crossing Erattupettah ...	10	River unbridged. Jungle and Ferry maintained.

70. *Lalam Poonjar road—10 miles.*

Lalam. Leaves end of Ettumanur-Lalam road at bridge across Meenachil river	0	
Stream bridged	$2\frac{1}{4}$	
do.	$4\frac{1}{4}$	
Approach road to Erattupetta Inspecting Shed	$7\frac{1}{4}$	Inspection Shed, one furlong from here.
Meenachil river unbridged	$7\frac{3}{4}$	
Poonjar	10	Anchal Office.

71. *Ettumanur Vaikam road—17½ miles.*

Leaves 104th mile main Central Road ...	0	
Srimularangam Market	$3\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.
Koravalangad to Kuruparuthora road crosses	$4\frac{5}{8}$	
Jungle stream unbridged	$6\frac{7}{8}$	
Kaduthurithi	$8\frac{3}{4}$	Anchal Office.
Appanchira bridge	$9\frac{3}{4}$	
Vadayaur stream	$14\frac{1}{8}$	Unbridged.
Vaikam	$17\frac{1}{2}$	Anchal Office.

72. *Road from Ramapuram to Pizhagu 2½ miles.*

Ramapuram Church	0	
Pizhagu—joins 7th Lalam to Todupuzha Road	$2\frac{1}{2}$	

73. *Lalom Thodupuzha road—16½ miles.*

Begins 1st mile Lalom Punjar road ...	0	
Stream bridged	5	
Stream bridged	7½	Pizhagu P. W.D. camp shed.
14th mile	14	Police station.
Joins 10th Palcozha Thodupuzha road near Kolani bridge ...	16½	

74. *Kuthattukulom Ramapuram road—6¾ miles.*

Kuthattukulom	0	119⅓ mile M. C. road.
Ramapurom	6	Church, Anchal office and Police station.

75. *Palcozha Thodupuzha road—12 miles.*

Palcozha	0	123rd mile M. C. road
Marial	5	Marial bridge.
Kolani 16½ miles Lalom Thodupuzha road joins ...	10	Kolany bridge.
Thodupuzha Palikkal ferry—joins Muvattupuzha Thodupuzha road 12th mile ...	82	Anchal office, Police station & Taluk Cutcherry.

76. *Palcozha Piravom road—10 miles.*

Palcozha	0	121⅞th M. C. Road
Vadakara, Kuthattukulom Market road joins ...	1½	
Anchal box near Pambakuda	5⅞	Anchal box village road.
Onakur	6¾	Bridge.
Piravom	9½	P. W. D. camp shed market & Police station.
Piravom landing	10	Excise Circle Office, Anchal Office & Preventive Station.

77. *Muvattupuzha Kothomangalom road—3 miles.*

Muvattupuzha	0	132nd mile M. C. road
Perumattam	1	Perumattam stream bridged.
Karakunnam	2	Road to Neduvaud joins.
Mathirapally	5½	Stream bridged
Kothamangalam joins Perumbavur to Kothamangalam road ...	7⅜	

78. *Kuthattukulam market to 2nd mile Palcozha Piravom road—2½ miles.*

Kuthattukolam	0	120th mile M. C. road.
Vadakara	2½	Joins 2nd mile Palcozha Piravom road.

79 *Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichoor and Shoranore via Cochin—198 miles.*

Trivandrum	Vullacadavoo	0	Canal Anchel Office.
	Chakay	$1\frac{1}{8}$	
Veli backwater begins		$3\frac{1}{5}$	Backwater.
Do. ends and Chanankaray canal begins		4	
Chanankaray Canal ends and backwater begins		11	Canal.
Anjengo Canal begins		$14\frac{3}{4}$	Backwater
Crosses Vamanapuram river		16	Canal.
Canal ends		$16\frac{7}{8}$	
Anjengo Fort		$17\frac{1}{2}$	Back water. British Post and Telegraph office.
Kozhithottum—Warkallay Canal begins		$20\frac{3}{8}$	Canal. Ariyittakunnu 2nd class T.
		$20\frac{7}{8}$	
Vetoor landing place		$22\frac{1}{2}$	
No. 1 Tunnel begins		$22\frac{3}{5}$	
Do. ends		$22\frac{7}{8}$	
Chilakoor landing place and road to Warkallay		$23\frac{1}{4}$	British Post office
No. 2 Tunnel begins		$24\frac{1}{4}$	Anchel office and
Do. ends		$24\frac{3}{4}$	Police Station.
Nadayara—Road to Warkallay crosses		$26\frac{3}{8}$	
Iroor		$27\frac{1}{2}$	
Canal ends and Edava backwater begins		28	Canal.
End of Edava backwater and Paravur canal begins		$31\frac{1}{8}$	Backwater.
Paravur Anchel and transit boat office ...		$32\frac{1}{4}$	Canal.
Do. canal ends and backwater begins		$32\frac{5}{8}$	
Opposite Paravur Bar		$33\frac{1}{2}$	Backwater.
Backwater ends and Quilon canal begins		36	Canal.
Quilon small bridge		$39\frac{1}{3}$	Do.
* Do. big do.		$40\frac{1}{8}$	First class Travellers Bungalow, Post and Telegraph office, S. I. Railway Station & Anchel office.
Do. Iron Girder Bridge ...		$40\frac{1}{2}$	
Quilon canal ends and backwater begins		$40\frac{3}{4}$	
Quilon Residency		41	

79. *Backwater Route from Trivandrum to Trichur and Shoranore via Cochin—198 miles* (contd.)

Thavally Palace	41¼	Backwater.
Opposite Neendakarayr	44½	
Backwater ends and Chavaray canal begins	46⅝	Canal.
Chavaray bridge	47¼	
Kozithottam Bridge Road to Sasthancotta.	49⅙	
Ponmana canal ends and backwater begins	50¾	Backwater
Clawpanay	56¼	2nd class Travellers' Bungalow.
* Ayiramthengoo	58⅝	
Opposite Kayenkulam bar	59¾	
Backwater ends and river begins ...	67¾	Natural stream.
Trikunnapuzhay	69	
Thottapalli Chira and lock	73⅞	
River ends and Karumady canal begins...	78	
* Karumady	78¼	2nd class T. B.
Canal ends and river begins... ..	79⅛	Canal.
Branch canal to Alleppey turns off ...	86	River Commercial office & 1st class T. B. at Alleppey are 3 miles away.
River ends and Vembanad backwater begins	88	
* Alleppey	88	
Separates from Vembanad Lake via Vattakkayal	91	Post and Telegraph office near T. B. and Commercia office and T. B. at Alleppey are 6 miles away.
Thannirmukkam	105	
Vaikam	111	Inspectionshed & Police station & Post &Anchal Office.
Arukutty	123	Chowkey.
* Cochin	132	Travellers' Bungalow Post and Telegraph office
Ernakulam	132	Do. Do. Railway station.
Chakkarakadavoo	145	
Parur	148	Inspection shed, Post and Telegraph office and Anchal Office.
Karurupadana	161	Cochin.
Trichur	178	
Shoranore Ry. Station	198	Road British Territory.

80. *Canal Route from Trivandrum Kalpalakadavu to Kovalam via Tiruvellum—6½ miles.*

Trivandrum.—Vallakadavu... ..	0	Anchel office.
Srivaragham bridge ...	¼	
Sri Mulam lock and bridge .	2⅜	
Canal ends	2¾	
Thiruvellam bridge ...	3¼	Karamanay River
Kovilam	6½	

81. *Along the western Bank of backwater from Thannirmukkam to Arukutty.*

Thannirmukkam	105	
Shertallay	111	Inspection shed, Post and Telegraph office and Anchel office.
Arukutty	123	Do.

82. *Vaikom to Kandanad by Backwater and canal miles*

Vaikom Jotty	0	Main backwater.
Poothottu Ferry	10	Watch station.
Kandanad Bridge	16	Camp shed.

83 *Vaikam to Muvattupuzhay by river.*

Vaikam		Post office and Inspection shed and Anchel office.
Piothotta	117	
Vetticotmukku	121	
Piravam	127	Anchel office Inspection shed ½mile away
Muvattupuzhay ... — ..	147	Branch Post office and Inspection shed and Anchel office.

84. *Vaikam to Alwaye by river.*

Vaikam	111	Post office and Inspection shed.
*Ernaculam	132	Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph office.
Alwaye	152	Do Do S. I R. Station and Anchel office.

85. *Vaikam to Kottayam by canal.*

Vaikam	0	Post office and Inspection shed and Anchel office.
Kottayam Seminary Landing ...	16½	
*Kottayam Town & Taluk Cutcherry ..	1	Travellers' Bungalow, Post and Telegraph office & Anchal office

86. *Canal route from Puvar to Thengapatnam—8 miles.*

Puvar	16	
Poliyur bridge	18¼	Anchel office.
Collencode Village	19	These distances are
Marthandamthurai bridge	19½	the old A. V. M
Do. village	20	Canal distances from
Authichanthoray	22	Trivandrum.
Poonthurai	23	
Thengapatnam	25¼	

81 Aroothotty Canal from Puthenthodu near Kottayam Division Cutcherry Landing to the Meenachil River (Kottuyam river) near Kottayam Seminary Landing (where Vaikam canal begins).

Leaves Puthenthodu or Vetticaud Canal	0	
Joins the Meenachil or Kottayam River...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	Canal to Vaikam mile from here.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

Branch—Maniyachi and Quilon.

SOUTH INDIAN

Branch—Maniyachi

From Madras Beach.	Read Up.								
	No. 308 P.	No. 304 P.	No. 302 P.	No. 300 P.	No. 172 P.	No. 162 P.	No. 76 P.	No. 4 P.	No. 72 P.
Miles.									
427	...	18—35	12—10	6—20	...	7—50	22—17	15— 8	10—28
432	...	18—22	11—57	6— 7	...	7—36	22— 2	...	10—14
435	...	18— 7	11—42	5—52	..	7—20	21—44	14—43	9—58
441	...	17—52	11—28	5—37	..	7— 2	21—22	...	9—40
445	...	17—38	11—10	5—23	...	6—47	21— 5	14—15	9—25
...	22—15	...	...	...	...	...	20—38	14— 0	9— 0
447	22— 8	...	...	...	...	...	20—29	13...53	8—53
449	21—58	...	...	...	...	...	20—13	13—43	8—40
454	21—43	...	...	...	...	...	19—50	13—28	8—19
457	21—30	...	...	...	...	...	19—32	13—15	8— 3
461	21—17	...	...	...	...	...	19—13	13— 1	7—47
464	21— 4	...	...	...	...	...	18—54	12—48	7—31
467	20—52	..	...	...	...	...	18—34	12—36	7—16
...	20—42	...	...	...	...	...	18—17	12—28	7— 4
471	20—29	...	...	...	...	..	18— 2	12—15	6—51
473	20—19	...	...	...	...	...	17—48	12— 5	6—41
476	20— 6	...	...	...	...	...	17—30	11—52	6—28
481	19—47	...	...	...	...	..	17— 9	11—37	6—12
484	19—34	...	...	...	...	...	16—51	11—18	5—57
490	19—13	...	...	...	...	...	16—24	10—56	5—33
495 Shencottah.	18—55	...	...	...	...	...	15—55	10—34	5—10
...	...	...	..	...	20—35	...	15—28	10—12	...
504	...	...	...	...	19—40	...	14—49	9—33	...
512	...	...	...	...	18—50	...	14— 8	8—55	...
520	...	...	...	...	18—12	...	13—22	8—15	...
526	...	...	...	...	17—42	...	12—54	7—44	...
...	...	...	...	...	17—31	...	12—39	7—34	...
531	...	...	...	...	17—16	...	12—22	7—19	...
538	...	...	...	...	16—52	...	11—54	6—57	...
546	...	...	...	...	16—24	...	11—22	6—31	...
554	...	...	...	...	15—50	...	10—50	6— 5	...

(R) Refreshment-Room.

(a) Station where Boat available

RAILWAY.

and Quilon.

Stations.		Read Down.								
		No. 71 P.	No. 73. P.	No. 75 P.	No. 157 P.	No. 161 P.	No. 299 P.	No. 301 P.	No. 303 P.	No. 307 P.
Maniyachi J. (L. R.)	D	8—37	11—10	15—40 15—56	...	23—10	6—50	14—14	19—10	...
Naraikkinar	,,	—	—	16—12	...	23—27	7— 5	14—29	19—25	...
Gangaikondan	,,	9— 0	11— 40	16—28	...	23—44	7—23	14—47	19—40	...
Talaiyuth	,,	—	—	16—41	...	0— 2	7—38	15— 2	19—55	...
Tinnevelly Bridge (R)	A	9—22	12— 5	17—11	...	0—15	7—50	15—15	20— 7	...
	D	9—37	12—26	17—23	...	...	...	...	...	5—50
Tinnevelly Town	,,	9—46	12—36	17—44	...	...	...	...	...	5—59
Peatti	,,	9—56	12—48	18— 0	...	...	...	...	...	6— 9
Melakallur	,,	—	13— 3	18—22	...	...	...	...	...	6—24
Sermadevi	,,	10—17	13—25	18—41	...	...	...	...	...	6—37
Viravanallur	,,	10—29	13—38	19— 2	...	...	...	...	...	6—50
Kallidaikurichi	,,	10—41	13—51	19—12	...	...	...	...	...	7— 3
Ambasamudram	A	10—50	14— 1	19—26	...	...	...	...	...	7—13
	D	10—58	14— 9	19—42	...	...	...	...	...	7—22
Kizha Ambur	,,	—	14—24	19—53	...	...	...	...	...	7—37
Azhwarkurichi	,,	—	14—34	20—11	...	...	...	...	...	7—47
Kila Kadayam	,,	11—24	14—47	20—29	...	...	...	...	...	8— 0
Mettur	,,	11—41	15— 2	20—46	...	...	...	...	...	8—16
Pavur Chutram	,,	11—53	15—14	21—20	...	...	...	...	...	8—28
Tenkasi (for Courtalam)	,,	12—12	15—38	21—35	...	...	...	...	...	8—50
Ghat Section. Shencottah (R)	A	12—25	15—53	...	...	...	...	...	...	9— 5
	D	12—45	16—18	...	6— 5	...	...	...	...	...
Arayaukavu	,,	—	17— 0	...	6—48	...	...	...	...	...
Tenmalai	,,	13—59	17—36	...	7—25	...	...	...	...	...
Edamann	,,	—	18—18	...	8— 9	...	...	...	...	...
Punalur	A	14—56	18—41	...	8—32	...	...	...	...	...
	D	15— 6	18—51	...	8—42	...	...	...	...	...
Auvaneeswaram	,,	15—23	19— 8	...	9— 1	...	...	...	...	...
Kotarakara	,,	15—48	19—32	...	9—27	...	...	...	...	...
Kundara	,,	16—17	19—58	...	9—54	...	...	...	...	...
Quilon (R). (a)	A	16—40	20—20	...	10—15	...	...	...	...	...

(L. R.) Light Refreshment.

Trivandrum.

SHORANUR COCHIN STATE RAILWAY.

Branch—Shoranur and Ernakulam

From Madras (Central).	Read up. No. 97 P.		No. 95 P.		No. 15 Mail.			Stations.			Read down. No. 98 P.		No. 96 P.		No. 16 Mail.	
Miles.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.					H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
360	21	25	13	35	11	30	A.	Shoranur J. (R) (a)		D.	12	20	6	5	14	25
361	21	20	13	30	11	25	,,	Cheruthuruthi		,,	12	28	6	11	14	31
365	21	8	13	20	11	15	,,	Mullurcarai		,,	12	40	6	21	14	41
370	20	50	13	5	11	0	,,	Wadakancheri		,,	13	0	6	35	14	55
374	20	31	12	45	10	45	,,	Mulagunathukavu		,,	13	16	6	47	15	7
380	20	10	12	30	10	30	D.	Trichur		A.	13	30	7	1	15	21
..	20	0	12	20	10	25	A.			D.	13	40	7	9	15	26
384	19	48	12	10	10	15	,,	Ollur		,,	13	54	7	20	15	37
389	19	32	11	57	10	2	,,	Pudukad		,,	14	10	7	34	15	51
395	19	13	11	40	9	45	,,	Irinjalakudu		,,	14	29	7	50	16	7
399	19	1	11	30	9	35	,,	Chalakudi		,,	14	47	8	8	16	22
403	18	41	11	11	9	21	,,	Adoor		,,	14	59	8	19	16	33
408	18	23	10	58	9	8	,,	Angamali		,,	15	17	8	33	16	47
412	18	13	10	48	8	58	,,	Chewarra		,,	15	27	8	43	16	57
414	18	5	10	41	8	51	,,	Alwaye		,,	15	36	8	56	17	5
421	17	46	10	25	8	33	,,	Idappalli		,,	15	54	9	11	17	20
425	17	35	10	15	8	23	D.	Ernakulam (R) (b) 1		A.	16	5	9	20	17	30

(R) Refreshment-room.

(a) Junction for the main line.

(b) For Cochin.

PASSENGER FARES.

Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.			Third Class. Boat Mail.		Third Class. Other trains *	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
1	...	3	...	1	6	...	9	...	6
2	...	3	...	1	6	...	9	...	6
3	...	3	...	1	6	...	9	...	6
4	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	9
5	...	5	...	2	6	1	3	1	...
6	...	6	...	3	...	1	3	1	...
7	...	7	...	3	6	1	6	1	3
8	...	8	...	4	...	1	9	1	6
9	...	9	...	4	6	2	...	1	6
10	...	10	...	5	...	2	3	1	9
11	...	11	...	5	6	2	6	2	3
12	...	12	...	6	...	2	6	2	6
13	...	13	...	6	6	2	9	2	6
14	...	14	...	7	...	3	...	2	9
15	...	15	...	7	6	3	3	3	...
16	1	...	...	8	...	3	6	3	...
17	1	1	...	8	6	3	9	3	3
18	1	2	...	9	...	3	9	3	6
19	1	3	...	9	6	4	...	3	6
20	1	4	...	10	...	4	3	3	9
21	1	5	...	11	...	5	...	4	3
22	1	6	...	11	...	5	...	4	6
23	1	7	...	12	...	5	...	4	6
24	1	8	...	12	...	5	...	4	9
25	1	9	...	13	...	6	...	5	...
26	1	10	...	13	...	6	...	5	...
27	1	11	...	14	...	6	...	5	3
28	1	12	...	14	...	6	...	5	6
29	1	13	...	15	...	7	...	5	6
30	1	14	...	15	...	7	...	5	9
31	1	15	1	...	...	7	...	6	3
32	2	...	1	...	...	7	...	6	6
33	2	1	1	1	...	7	...	6	6
34	2	2	1	1	...	8	...	6	9
35	2	3	1	2	...	8	...	7	...

Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.			Third Class. Boat Mail.		Third Class. Other trains *	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	P.	A.	P.	A.	P.
36	2	4	1	2	...	...	8	7	...
37	2	...	1	3	...	...	8	7	3
38	2	6	1	3	...	...	8	7	6
39	2	7	1	4	...	...	9	7	6
40	2	8	1	4	...	...	9	7	9
41	2	9	1	5	...	...	9	8	3
42	2	10	1	5	...	...	9	8	6
43	2	11	1	6	...	...	9	8	6
44	2	12	1	6	...	...	10	8	9
45	2	13	1	7	...	...	10	9	...
46	2	14	1	7	...	...	10	9	...
47	2	15	1	8	...	...	10	9	3
48	3	...	1	8	...	...	10	9	6
49	3	1	1	9	...	...	11	9	6
50	3	2	1	9	...	...	11	9	9
51	3	3	1	10	...	...	...	9	...
52	3	4	1	10	...	...	...	9	...
53	3	5	1	11	...	...	...	9	...
54	3	6	1	11	...	...	...	9	...
55	3	7	1	12	...	...	...	10	...
56	3	8	1	12	...	...	...	10	...
57	3	9	1	13	...	...	...	10	...
58	3	10	1	13	...	...	...	10	...
59	3	11	1	14	...	...	...	10	...
60	3	12	1	14	...	...	...	10	...
61	3	13	1	15	...	...	...	11	...
62	3	14	1	15	...	...	...	11	...
63	3	15	2	...	...	...	...	11	...
64	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	11	...
65	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	11	...
66	4	2	2	1	...	...	...	11	...
67	4	3	2	2	...	...	...	12	...
68	4	4	2	2	...	...	...	12	...
69	4	5	2	...	...	...	...	12	...
70	4	6	2	3	...	...	...	12	...

* See foot-note on page cclxx.

PASSENGERS FARES—*contd.*

Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.*		Miles.	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.* By other trains.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
71	4	7	2	4	...	12	106	6	10	3	5	1	2
72	4	8	2	4	...	12	107	6	11	3	6	1	2
73	4	9	2	5	...	13	108	6	12	3	6	1	2
74	4	10	2	5	...	13	109	6	13	3	7	1	3
75	4	11	2	6	...	13	110	6	14	3	7	1	3
76	4	12	2	6	...	13	111	6	15	3	8	1	3
77	4	13	2	7	...	13	112	7	...	3	8	1	3
78	4	14	2	7	...	13	113	7	1	3	9	1	3
79	4	15	2	8	...	14	114	7	2	3	9	1	3
80	5	...	2	8	...	14	115	7	3	3	10	1	4
81	5	1	2	9	...	14	116	7	4	3	10	1	4
82	5	2	2	9	...	14	117	7	5	3	11	1	4
83	5	3	2	10	...	14	118	7	6	3	11	1	4
84	5	4	2	10	...	14	119	7	7	3	12	1	4
85	5	5	2	11	...	15	120	7	8	3	12	1	4
86	5	6	2	11	...	15	121	7	9	3	13	1	5
87	5	7	2	12	...	15	122	7	10	3	13	1	5
88	5	8	2	12	...	15	123	7	11	3	14	1	5
89	5	9	2	13	...	15	124	7	12	3	14	1	5
90	5	10	2	13	...	15	125	7	13	3	15	1	5
91	5	11	2	14	1	0	126	7	14	3	15	1	5
92	5	12	2	14	1	0	127	7	15	4	...	1	6
93	5	13	2	15	1	0							
94	5	14	2	15	1	0							
95	5	15	3	...	1	0							
96	6	...	3	...	1	0							
97	6	1	3	1	1	1							
98	6	2	3	1	1	1							
99	6	3	3	2	1	1							
100	6	4	3	2	1	1							
101	6	5	3	3	1	1							
102	6	6	3	3	1	1							
103	6	7	3	4	1	2							
104	6	8	3	4	1	2							
105	6	9	3	5	1	2							

* The 3rd class fares apply over the Maniyachi Quilon section. The fares over the Shoranur-Cochin State Ry. (for bookings with stations up to 200 miles) are 2½ pies per passenger per mile.

British Indian Steam Navigation Company (Ld.)

COLACHEL, AGENTS, CHISHOLM EWART & Co.

Throughout the year, including the period of the South West-Monsoon provided sea is not too rough for boats to work, the fortnightly coasting steamers of the Company *going northward only* call at Colachel.

Cargo can be booked through, via Bombay, to London and Liverpool, also to the chief American, Australian and European ports.

Residents in Travancore and South Travancore desirous of importing any goods from the United Kingdom or the Continent should instruct their friends at home to ask for, and procure, a through Bill of Lading to Colachel, optional port Alleppey, (transhipment at Colombo) and to confine their booking as far as possible entirely to the British India Steamers from Home, as this procedure saves consignees from having to pay transhipment and other agency charges in Colombo which are heavy and always incurred when goods destined for Colachel arrive in Colombo by steamers other than those of British India line, unless they happen to be on a through Bill of Landing. There are no direct steamers from Europe to Colachel, so all goods must be transhipped at Colombo.

Consignees are strongly advised to arrange their shipments from Europe so that they may arrive at Colachel in the fine weather season viz., October to May inclusive. There is then little risk of overcarriage owing to rough sea preventing boats at Colachel working, and boathire charges are less during these months than in the Monsoon months of June to September.

Passengers can be booked to Bombay or intermediate ports at the following rates.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Deck.
Alleppey	Rs. 15-0-0	7-8-0	3-0-0.
Cochin	30-0-0	15-0-0	5-0-0.
Calicut	38-0-0	19-0-0	8-0-0.
Tellicherry / Cannanore	49-0-0	24-8-0	10-0-0.
Mangalore	60-0-0	30-0-0	12-0-0.
Bombay	90-0-0	45-0-0	13-0-0.

Passengers from South Travancore proceeding to Europe between October and May inclusive can have their heavy baggage shipped from Colachel as cargo, thus saving themselves much trouble and obviating the expense of cart and mileage to Tuticorin and Colombo or other ports of departure of the various passenger liners. Cases may be securely hooped and marked at Colachel at slight cost and every precaution will be taken for their safe delivery on board.

Adequate marine insurance if desired can be effected through Chisholm Ewart & Co., who are agents for the South British Insurance Company.

For further particulars apply to

Chisholm Ewart & Co

Colachel.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that flint pebbles for use as rolling ballast in be utmills for the manufacture of cement cannot be held to be component parts of a cement mill, but should be regarded as consumable stores used in working the mill and that, as such, duty should be levied on them at five per cent *ad valorem*, whether they are imported separately or along with the machinery of a mill. (No. P. D 987 dated 30th July, 1902.)

It is hereby notified that exemption from duty of re-imported goods allowed under certain conditions in 1879 applies only to private property re-imported for personal use and does not extend to the property of a Railway or Steamer or other Company formed for public carriage or transit when such property is re-imported for use in the Company's service. (No. P. D 1364 dated 29th September, 1902.)

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS RULES.

SHORANOR-COCHIN RAILWAY.

	Tariff valuation. Rs. as. p.	Rate of duty. Rs. as. p.	Import duty is leviable on the articles specified in the margin. Export duty is leviable on the articles exported from the stations on the line in the Travancore State as per list appended.
1. Tobacco		20 0 0 per candy.	
Do. Snuff Bottles 51 Tolas	2 2 0	8 per cent.	
English Tobacco used for smoking lb.	3 8 0	do.	
Cigarettes *ad valorem*		do.	
Goodak lb	0 8 0	do.	
2. Indcopn Indian m l. 3,200 tolas		Re. 1 0 0	

3. Salt, ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.

4. Opium and ganja cannot be imported except by Government Contractor.

2. Railway officials residing in Railway premises or within Railway limits within Travancore State, are not exempt from customs' dues but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess such articles and receive the prescribed duty, in case of such Railway employees who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs office.

3. A Customs House official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway parcels office or goods-shed to conduct passengers and others clearing parcels or goods to the Customs House for examination.

4. Whenever modifications are made in the export or import tariff, the same shall be communicated to the agent.

5. The Travancore Government will grant licenses (copy subjoined) free of charge on the application of the traffic manager for such platform vendors who may wish to sell tobacco, cigars, &c. The tobacco sold in the Railway premises must be tobacco on which duty has been already paid to the Travancore Government. The payment of duty on all dutiable articles imported or exported, subject to a penalty, shall be made a condition of the agreements executed with the Railway by all such vendors.

6. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic received at stations shall be open to the inspection of the Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty.

7. Customs Houses have been erected to control the exits from stations and the Railway Police or the Station Master, at the stations where there is no Railway Police, will be responsible for consignments of goods or parcels, containing dutiable articles not being removed except by those exits.

8. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from the Railway stations except in the case of Railway servants (*vide* para 2 *supra*). Such duty will be payable at the Customs Houses as the goods or parcels are passing out.

9. No duty shall be leviable on any goods arriving at a station where Customs duty is levied, which, instead of being delivered at that station, are re-consigned to another station without passing from the Railway premises. This does not affect the levying of Customs duty at the ultimate destination where the goods or parcels will be treated in the same way as if sent direct.

10. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels mis-sent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway rules and, except perishables will be disposed of out of Travancore. Nothing in this rule shall be taken as prohibiting Travancore Customs officers from levying duty on such goods on their removal by the purchasers from the Railway premises into Travancore.

11. Passes will be given free of charge to the Customs Houses on goods or parcels despatched from one goods station to another in Travancore. These passes should be sent by the consignors to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

12. Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco under any circumstances.

13. The railway authorities shall permit the Travancore Customs officers to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation and the Rules and Notifications in respect of tobacco bought and sold in Travancore stations.

	Frontier Chowkeys.		Frontier Chowkeys.
	Dutiable Article.		Dutiable Articles.
	Exports.		*Exports.*
1	Copra.	20	Squirrel skin.
2	Cocoanut	21	All other hides or skin.
3	Coir.	22	Ginger unscraped, Malabar.
4	Cables tarred and untarred.	23	Dry Ginger.
5	Coir fibre.	24	Fish.
6	Cocoanut husk (green).	25	Tamarind.
7	Arecanuts without husk	26	Molasses.
8	Do. in husk.	27	Turmeric.
9	Jaggery.	28	Pepper.
10	Cocoanut oil.	29	Opium.
11	Laurel oil.	30	Palmyra fibre Raw.
12	Lemon grass oil		NOTE.
13	Hides tanned and untanned, country buffalo.		Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a rehadary from the Dewan (or the Commercial Agent.)
14	Do. cow.		
15	Elk skin.		
16	Goat skin.		
17	Sheep.		
18	Deer.		
19	Kid.		

It is hereby notified that, as "Canister Metal" is chiefly composed of lead it should be placed on the same footing as lead for purposes of customs duty and that sheets made of it and intended for lining tea-chests may be passed free of duty under the exemption contained in the Tariff schedule in favour of lead sheets imported for a similar purpose. (No. P. D. 1471 dated 24th October 1902).

It is hereby notified that, with the exception of the trucks and tanks which might obviously be used for other purposes, all the articles enumerated below which are essential to the working of the sugar crushing and refining plant should be regarded as component parts of the machinery and passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 270 dated the 8th March 1902:—

(*a*) Juice syrup and other tanks.
(*b*) Vertical cane juice heater.
(*c*) 400 gallon subsiders.
(*d*) Harvey's patent triple effect evaporators.
(*e*) Syrup pump.
(*f*) Steam evaporating pan.
(*g*) Clarifier.
(*h*) Hemispherical sugar boiling pan.
(*i*) Side feed filter press.
(*j*). Steaming apparatus for steaming inside of baskets.
(*k*). Sugar trucks.
(*l*) Crystallizers with gearing.
(*m*) Syrup eliminator.
(*n*) Monte-jus.
(*o*) Equalizing tank.
(*p*) Vacuum pan.
(*q*) Jelly gutter.
(*r*) Filter cloth washing tank.
(*s*) Screw-blow-up tank.
(*t*) Clean liquor tank.
(*u*) Dirty liquor tank.
(*v*) Circular lime mixing tank.
(*w*) Circular milk of lime mixing tank.
(*x*) Boiler feed tank.
(*y*) Circular defecater.

(No. P. D. 1530 dated 4th November, 1902).

It is hereby notified for general information that the taking by sea or by land out of Travancore, of skins and feathers of all birds of other than domestic birds except (*a*) feathers of ostriches and (*b*) skins and feathers exported *bona fide* as specimens illustrative of Natural History is prohibited. (P. D. No. 1680 dated 26th November 1902).

It is hereby notified for general information that the Customs Notification dated 30th July 1902, confirming the reduction of export duty on salt fish from 5 to 2½ per cent. on a Tariff valuation of Rs. 3 (three) per cwt. applies only to *exports of salt fish*. (No. P. D. 1768 dated 6th December 1902).

It is hereby notified that cotton-prints imported in length of 2½ yds and upwards and which are finished articles with a selvage and a fringe at their end are taxable as apparel at 5 per cent *ad valorem*, as they have already received the manipulation preparing them for use as apparel. (No. P. D. 224 dated 17th February 1903).

It is hereby notified that Tinned Iron cans containing petroleum when imported, should be assessed to duty at 5 per cent as they have an intrinsic value and should not, as hitherto, be passed free as packing material (No. P. D. 310 dated 15th March 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the levy of a cess of one-fourth pie per pound on all tea exported by sea from the $\frac{\text{1st April 1903}}{\text{19th Panguni 1078}}$ is sanctioned (No. P. D. dated 28th March 1903).

It is hereby notified that vinegar (in casks) and green copra imported into the State on or after the 24th February 1903, are exempted from all Customs duty in excess of two and a half per cent *ad valorem* No. P. D. 506 dated 10th April 1903).

It is hereby notified that Carbons imported into Travancore for use with boring and drilling machines though indispensable for the working of the drilling machines for which they are intended, are often used for hand boring machines and therefore do not completely fulfil the definition of 'component parts' of machinery under item No. 14 of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11-2-1903, and that they are accordingly liable to duty at 5 per cent *ad valorem*. (No. P. D. 620 dated 7th May 1903).

Referring to the Customs Notification P. D. No. E. dated the 28th March 1903, it is hereby directed that, until further orders, no cess should be levied on exports of *refuse tea* used for chemical purposes and unfit for consumption as tea. (No. P. D. 887 dated 4th July 1903).

It is hereby notified that box backs and swells imported for use in jute mills are liable to customs duty when *unshaped*, and exempt when *shaped*, as they may then be correctly described as component parts of the power looms. Rough bobbin ends in their unshaped form are liable to duty as they are merely blocks of beech wood of a certain size, having no special character warranting a presumption that they may be used for a particular purpose only. (No. P. D. 909 dated 9th July 1903).

In continuation of Circular No. P. D. 887 dated the 4th July 1903, it is hereby notified that no cess should be levied on "Refuse Tea." (No. P. D. 1022 dated 30th July 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the articles specified below are exempted from so much of the duty to which they are liable on import into Travancore under head 6 or 8, as the case may be, of "Arms, Ammunition, Military Stores," of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February 1903, as in excess of a duty of 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

Verniers or sight elevators.	Brushes, jags, mops.
Ventometers or wind gauges.	Recoil pads or heal pads.
Reflectors.	Aim Reflectors.
Barret coolers.	Barrel cleaners or pullsthrough.
Sight covers.	Turn screws.
Sliding bars for sights.	Sight for guns.
Cleaning rods.	

(No. P. D. 1043 dated 3rd August 1903.)

It is hereby notified for general information that memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used or to be used in their construction, whether worked or not, are exempt from Customs duty. (No. P. D. 1057 dated 6th August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that the patent liquid fuel apparatus used for heating a boiler with petroleum, falls properly under the same category as the boiler for use with which it is imported. If the boiler is a prime-mover or a component part of one, the liquid fuel apparatus may also be regarded as a component part and may be passed free of import duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the import Tariff Notification P. D. No. 198 dated 11th February 1903. (No. P. D 1100 of 12th August 1903).

It is hereby notified for general information that in future all articles such as watches &c., that might be passed free of duty when forming part of a passenger's baggage, may be passed free on re-importation after being sent for repair provided that the Customs officer is satisfied;

(1) that the same article was exported without payment of drawback not more than two years previous to the date of re-import;

(2) that it is private personal property re-imported for personal use and not merchandise for sale. (No. P. D. 1101 dated 12th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that, as pneumatic tools are said to consist of a tool-holder which may contain a chisel, hammer, drill or any other tool, a closed cistern for storing the air, an air-compressor to pump air into the cistern, and a piece of rubber tube, and, in order to get any practical advantage out of the tools, the pump or air-compressor by which the cistern or receiver is charged must be worked by steam power, the whole apparatus should be passed free of duty as machinery under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated the 11th February, 1903). (No. P. D. 1183 dated 25th August 1903)

It is hereby notified that, if non-alcoholic Hop Bitter Ale is labelled as "practically non-alcoholic" it may be assessed to duty at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under No. 5 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February 1903, and not at the special rate prescribed in No. "Liquor &c." of the said Notification. (No. P. D. 1200 dated 28th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that certain portions of ice-making plant, namely ice moulds, water tanks, ammonia coils, ammonia valves and pipe fittings when imported with and as essential component parts of a complete ice machine worked by steam or other non-animal power, may be admitted free of duty. But when they are imported under any other conditions, duty should be charged. (No. P. D. 1211 dated 29th August 1903).

It is hereby notified that a "mechanical stroker" is not necessarily a component part of a machine but that, when such strokers are worked by steam or other non-animal power, they may be regarded as machinery themselves and passed free of duty under item No. 14 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 198 dated 11th February, 1903 (No. P. D. 1576 dated 5th October 1903).

The following Rules passed regarding the carriage of petroleum in Native passenger ships are sanctioned.

1. No petroleum which is dangerous within the meaning of the Indian Petroleum Act 1899 (VIII of 1898) shall be shipped on board any ship proceeding or departing from Travancore, and other petroleum shall be carried on board such a ship otherwise than in accordance with the following conditions namely :—

(*a*) The master, owner or agent shall give notice to the Customs officer before permitting any petroleum to be shipped.

(*b*) Each consignment of petroleum shipped shall be covered by a declaration made and signed by the shipper in Form A (hereto annexed) if the petroleum has been imported into British India or Travancore and otherwise in Form B.

(*c*) Petroleum shall be shipped either in tins enclosed in outer wooden cases or in hermitically sealed iron or steel drums.

(*d*) The nature of every consignment of petroleum shipped shall be marked on the out side of the package containing it.

(*e*) Petroleum shall be stored separate from all other cargo and, as far as possible, away from lights or fires, and none shall be stored in any hold adjoining an engine or boiler.

(*f*) There shall be a water-tight bulkhead between the engine room and any hold in which petroleum is stored, and the sluice valves of such bulkhead shall be shut down and padlocked.

(*g*) Save where electric light is used, no petroleum shall be shipped or discharged except between sunrise and sunset: no lights other than electric lights shall be lit in a hold in which petroleum is stored; and no smoking shall be permitted in or near such hold.

(*h*) No person shall, otherwise than along with, or with the authority of, an officer of the ship, be permitted to visit a hold in which petroleum is stored.

(*i*) No more passenger shall be carried than can with safety be accommodated in the ships' boats in case of accident, unless the vessel is a coasting one proceeding on a short voyage and there are provided life-belts sufficient for such passengers as cannot be accommodated in the boats.

(*j*) At any port in which a ship carrying petroleum is for the time being, the customs officer, or such other officer as he may nominate in this behalf, may take and test any consignment of such petroleum or any single case or drum thereof.

(*k*) If any petroleum tested under clause (J) is found to be dangerous petroleum defined as aforesaid, the whole consignment of which petroleum tested formed a part shall be liable to confiscation.

2. If petroleum is found on board any Native passenger ship, clearance shall not be granted without the consent of the Commercial Agent or the Dewan Peishkar as the case may be.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of these rules shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and when the breach is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

FORM A.

We hereby do declare that the cases and drums marked as follows:—

presented for the shipment on the S. S. contained imported petroleum and that the petroleum is contained in the original packages, in which it was imported into this country.

Place. *Shippers.*

Date.

FORM B.

We hereby declare that the whole of the petroleum contained in the case of drums marked and presented for shipment on S. S. is petroleum which is covered by flash point certificate No. , dated , from the commercial Agent appointed by the Government for testing petroleum. a true copy of which, certified to by us, is herewith attached.

Place. *Shippers.*

Date.

(No. P. D. 1599 dated 7th November 1903).

The Bombay Government having proposed that in modification of the present practice of weighing 10per cent of the packages in the case of tin plates imported in the Bombay customs House and then passing the whole consignment on the weight so ascertained, provided that the difference between the marked and the actual weight does not exceed 2 per cent in the case of any particular package the allowance of 2 per cent in future be calculated on the *average* ascertained weight of consignment, the Government of India have sanctioned the proposal on condition that no shortage in weight exceeding 5 per cent shall be allowed in the case of any package.

Published for general information.

(No. P. D. 9 dated 5th January 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under the Tariff Notification No. P. D 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted with respect to the following articles when imported direct into Travancore by any unit of His Majesty's Regular forces serving in India for the use of such unit :—

Arms (including rifles, guns, and pistols, lances, lanceheads, swords) and parts and appurtenances thereof.
Ammunition.
Bicycles.
Type-writers.
Instruments for telegraphic or visual signalling and their appurtenances.
Telephones and appurtenances.
Accoutrements and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Uniforms and parts thereof, and materials for their manufacture and repair.
Medals and decorations—including medal ribbons.
Saddlery of a military pattern.
Binoculars.
Telescopes.
Veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range binders and parts thereof.
Drawing, surveying and educational, and gymnastic instruments, apparatus, and appliances and parts thereof.
Tools and machinery for regimental workshops.
Appliances for games.
(No. P. D. 385 dated 29th February 1904).

It is hereby notified that exemption from the import duty leviable thereon under Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated the 28th January 1904, is granted to the articles mentioned in the following list, when imported direct into Travancore by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces serving in India for his own use ; provided that under the Regulation and orders for the time being in force, the officer is required to maintain the articles in question for the due performance of his military duty.

List of Articles.

Rifles of regulation military pattern, and parts and appurtenances thereof.

Ammunition for ditto.

Uniform and accoutrements appertaining thereto.
Saddlery of regulation military pattern.
Binoculars
Telescopes.
Medicines and drugs.
Medical, Surgical, veterinary instruments and appliances.
Range finders.
Drawing and surveying instruments.
Medals and decorations.

(No. P. D. 386 dated 29th February 1904).

It is hereby notified for general information that under item No, 59 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification No. P. D. 135 dated 28th January 1904, "Cranes, water-cranes, water tanks and standards, wire and other materials" for fencing are exempt from duty when imported by or under the orders of a Railway company irrespective of the purpose for which they may be used.

(P. D No 1158 dated 6th July 1904).

It is hereby notified that the following diary appliances are exempt from import duty to which they are liable under "General Duties" of the Tariff notification P. D. 135 dated 28th January 1904 when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power—*viz.* cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk ærating and cooling apparatus, churns, butter dryers and butter workers (P. D. No 1838 dated 29th October 1904)

It is hereby notified for general information that the duty of two rupees imposed on "Indooppu" (item No 4 of Import Tariff Notification No P. D. 170 dated the 25th January 1905) is reduced to Re. 1 as. 8 per Indian maund of 3,200 tolas. (P. D No 622 dated the 9th April 1905).

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 223 dated the 7-2-1905, it is hereby notified that imitations of the cloths described in No. 33 and 34 of the Schedule attached to the above notification should, for the present, be assessed to duty on an *ad valorem* basis. (No. 1104 dated 30th June 1905)

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to grant a general exemption from customs duty in respect of articles imported into Travancore for the official use of the Consulates of the countries enumerated below. The exemption sanctioned in each case will only be applicable within the limits specified :—

Germany.—Coats of arm, flags and other objects (such as stationery, official forms, etc.) sent by German Government to their Consular representatives in India for official use.

Russia.—Stamps, seals, chancery books, official forms, shields and flags for the use of Russian Consulates.

Norway.—Flags, shields, books and printed matter—on presentation at the Customs house of a certificate given by the Consulate for which the articles are destined that they are for its exclusive use.

Sweden.—Shields and other office requisites for Consulates on a written application from the Consular Officer concerned.

United States of America.—Official store sent out by the Government of the United States of America to their Consuls.

Mexico.—Shields, flags, seals, and stationery sent by the Government of Mexico to their Consular Officers in India provided that each package bears in a visible manner the official seal of the person of department sending the same, and provided that the shipment is accompanied by a list of contents, duly authenticated by a proper official seal. (No. 1221 dated 26th July 1905).

It is hereby notified that as the entry "Iron bar" Lowmoor and similar qualities in Tariff Notification No. P. D. 17 dated the 25th January 1905, is intended to include "angles" and tees of the Lowiron. Lowmoor angle iron should be assessed to duty at the tariff valuation of Rs. 370 per ton. If however the iron is galvanised, tinned or lead coated the assessment should be made on an *ad valorem* basis and that the rate of duty should in either case be one per cent only. (No. 1247 dated 1-8-05).

It is hereby notified that all Piravagay Notifications regarding the levy of countervailing duties on sugar brought into Travancore from certain countries and about the form of certificates of origin to be required from importers are hereby cancelled, excepting Notification No. P. D. 657—dated 1st June 1906, No. P. D. 1169 dated 9th September 1901 and No. P. D. 823 dated 6th May 1905, countervailing duties under which still remain in force.

As Notification No. P. D. 163 dated 2-3-04, has been cancelled, the only certificates which importers will now be required to produce are those prescribed in the revised rules published along with Notification No. P. D. 1740 dated the 2nd November, 1905. (No. P. D. 1741 dated 2-11-05.)

In supersession of the Customs Notification No. P. D. 1763 dated 6th December 1902 His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to pass the following revised rules for the identification of sugar chargeable with an additional or special duty imposed under Piravagay Notification (Customs) published in the Government Gazette and for the assessment and collection of such additional or special duty with effect from the 1st November 1902,

1. For the purposes of these rules:—

"*Customs Port*" shall mean any place in Travancore declared to be a port for the shipment and landing of goods.

"*Customs Officer*" includes every officer of Sea Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Sea Customs Office or duly authorised to perform all or any special duty of an officer so in charge.

"*Ware-house*" denotes any place appointed or licensed wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

2. Where any sugar is imported into any Customs Port the owner shall declare to the Customs Officer in what country such sugar was produced and shall furnish him with such other information as may be necessary to enable him correctly to assess the additional or special duty (if any) chargeable under sections 9 and 10.

3. (i) Where the information required by Rule 2 is not furnished, the Customs Officer shall deposit and detain the sugar in such part of the customs-house premises as he may deem suitable.

(ii) The owner of any sugar deposited and detained under subrule (i) may, at any time, clear such sugar on payment of the additional or special duty leviable thereon and of the other charges payable to the Customs Officer whether for wharfagefees or otherwise, in respect of the same.

(iii) For the purposes of sub-rule (ii) and for the purposes of calculating the surplus payable to the owner under the next succeeding Rule, the additional or special duty leviable upon any sugar has not been furnished be assessed at such rate not exceeding the highest rate of additional or special duty leviable upon any class of sugar as the Government may, by general or special order, fix in this behalf.

4. If any sugar is not entered and cleared for home consumption or warehoused within four months from the date of entry of the vessel, such sugar may, after due notice to the owner (if his address can be ascertained) and in the local Gazette, be sold by public auction and the proceeds thereof shall be applied first to the payment of freight, primage and general average if the goods are held by the Customs Officer; next, to the payment of the duties which would be leviable on such sugar if it was then cleared for home consumption, and next to the payment of other charges (if any) payable to the Customs Officer in respect of the same.

5. The Customs Officer may accept the information required by these Rules in any form which he may consider sufficient; and he shall accept it if given in the form and manner hereinafter prescribed.

6. Where sugar is imported into any customs port from a bonded warehouse in the United Kingdom and exported thence without drawback to any customs port, the owner shall furnish the Customs officer with a certificate in form A.

7. Where refined sugar, having passed through a refinery in the United Kingdom, the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with a certificate in form B.

8. (1) In the case of any sugar:—

(a) Which though nominally imported into the United Kingdom in transit to be re-exported thence to any port in the same or another bottom; or

(b) Which has been imported into any port from any country other than the United Kingdom.

the owner shall furnish the Customs Officer with one of the following documents, namely

(i) Where the sugar was produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore a certificate by the exporter in form G.

(ii) Where the sugar was produced in a country other than that from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom or direct to Travancore, a certificate by the shipper in form H.

(2) Where any sugar referred to in sub-rule (i) has been exported from a port in any country other than the United Kingdon or any British possession to the United Kingdom or to any port, the certificate shall be attested by the British Consular Officer at the port in such country.

(3) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the British Consular Officer so desires, the certficate shall have been approved and communicated to him by local Chamber of Commerce.

*(4) Where in any case referred to in sub-rule (2) the sugar is alleged to be the produce of a country which is a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 a certificate granted by a duly authorised Customs Officer of that country as to the origin of the sugar shall be accepted as sufficient proof of its origin (No. 5493/S. R. 786 3-4-06.)

9. (a) Where any country, dependency or colony of the British Government pays or bestows directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any articles, and the articles chargeable with duty under the provisions of the Import Tariff, then upon the importation of such article into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production, or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production, or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may by notification in the Government Gazette, impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same may be paid or bestowed.

(b) The net amount of such bounty or grant as aforesaid will be from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Government Gazette.

10. (a) Where the rate of duty or other taxation imposed in any country dependency or colony under the British Government upon sugar not produced therein exceeds the rate of duty or other taxation imposed upon sugar produced therein by more than an equivalent of six franks per one hundred kilograms in the case of refined sugar, or five francs and fifty centimes per one hundred kilograms in the case of other sugar, then upon the importation of any sugar from such country, dependency or colony into Travancore, whether the same is imported directly from the county of production or otherwise and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production and has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Dewan may, by notification in the Government Gazette, impose in addition to any other duty or taxation imposed under the Import Tariff notification, a special duty not exceeding one moiety of such excess.

(b) The Dewan may, from time to time, by general or special order, declare for purpose of sub-section (a)

(1) what articles or substances containing any saccharine material shall be deemed to be "sugar" and what kind of sugar shall be deemed "refined sugar" or "other sugar" respectively

(2) what sums in the currency of Travancore shall be deemed to be the equivalent of "francs" and "centimes" respectively.

(c) The amount of the excess referred to in sub-section (a) shall be from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Dewan by notification in the Gazette.

FORM A.

Certificate of origin for sugar not manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(RULE 5)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designed below is about to be exported in the vessel to (a) destined for (b) and consigned to (c) and that the said sugar is the product of (d)

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*Vide Notification No. 5493 S. R. 786 dated 3-4-06.

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt. in cwt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarisation.

Signature.

Port of

Date

Collector of Customs.
(in the United Kingdom).

Official Stamp.

(*a*) Port to which shipped.
(*b*) Country of destination.
(*c*) Consignee in India.
(*d*) Country of production.

FORM B.

Certificate of origin for sugar manufactured in the United Kingdom.

(Rule 6)

I, the undersigned Collector of Customs, do hereby certify that the sugar designated below is about to be exported in the vessel to (*a*) destined for (*b*) and consigned to (*c*) and that the said sugar has been manufactured in the United Kingdom from raw sugar imported from the countries endorsed hereon.

No. & description of packages.	Marks.	Nos.	Net wt.	Description of sugar whether beet or cane.	Polarisation.

Signature.

Port of

Date

Collector of Customs.
(in the United Kingdom)

Official stamp.

(*a*) Port to which shipped.
(*b*) Country of final destination.
(*c*) Consignee in India.

FORM G.

Daclaration by exporter at a Foreign Port as to the orign of sugar produced in the country from which it was exported either to the United Kingdom, or direct to India.

Rule 7, sub-head (i)

I, A, B, declare that the consignment of cwt. of beet cane sugar of degrees of polarisation, in bags marked and addressed as follows : — and shipped on 190 per steamer consigned to Messers, & Co. of (a) was produced in (b)

(a) Insert name of Port in the *United Kingdom*, India.
(b) Insert name of country of export

Exporter's signature.....

Certified that I believe the above declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

FORM H,

Declaration by shipper at a foreign port as to the orign of sugar prodeced elswhere than the country of export,

(Rule 7, sub-head ii)

I, A, B, declare that the consignment of ... ... cwt. of beet-cane sugar of degrees of polarisation, in bags marked and addressed as follows:— and shipped on , per steamer consigned to Messers. ..... & Co. of (a) was produced in (b) and exported thence on bond on the for transit through (c) to (d) for shipment to India.

(a) Insert name of Port in the *United Kingdom*, India.
(b) Insert country of production.
(c) Insert name of country.
(d) Port of shipment.
(e) Name of place whence the sugar was exported in transit.
(f) Port of shipment.

I produce and annex to this declaration the bills of landing and other relevant documents attested by the Customs and other officials at (c) and at (f).

Shipper's signature .....

Certified that I have examined the document mentioned, and believe the foregoing declaration to be true.

Signature of Consul at Foreign Port of exportation.

It is hereby notified that the tariff value of London Grass oil is raised from Re one to Rs. five per lb, and the export duty on the same from one to two and a half per cent. (No. P. D. 19608 dated 30th November 1905.)

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88. Under section 16 of Regulation VI of 1063, all the Second Class Magistrates in the state are authorised to issue warrants for searching any place in which there is reason to believe that opium liable to confiscation is kept or concealed (No P. D 1969 dated 30th November 1906)

It is hereby notified that "continuous glavanised iron roofing" shall be assessed to customs duty at 1 per cent *ad valorem* as "iron plates, sheets (other than corrugated) and strips other kinds, galvanised &c under item 15 general duties" of the import Tariff No. S. R. 216 dated 31st Jannary 1906 (10th March 1906).

It is hereby notified that "Condenser and Evaporator Coils" imported for use in connection with Hall Steam driven refrigerator plant are exempt from duty as they are "component parts of Machinery" as defined in the proviso to item No 14 "general duties" of the Import Tariff Notification No. S. R. 216 dated 31st January 1906, inasmuch as they are indispensable for the working of the Steam refrigerator plant and are not adapted for any other purpose. (19th March 1906.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the rules passed for the exemption of passengers' baggage from customs duty dated 22nd December 1905 and published on page 1404 of the Government Gazette dated the 26th December 1905, applies only to imports by sea and *not by land* (No. $\frac{11511}{S.\ R.\ 1502}$ dated 7th July 1906.)

It is hereby notified for general information that the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of American or West Indian cotton seed except such as has been fumigated to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer is strictly prohibited (14065/S. R. 1890 dated 22-8-06.)

It is hereby notified that sub-target aiming apparatus imported by a regiment for regimental purpose will be admitted free of duty under the heading "drawing, Surveying and Educational and Gymnastic instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof" in Notification No. P. D. 385 dated 29th February. (No. 15096/S. R. 2008 dated 6-9-06.)

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned articles used for printing and lithographing purposes are exempt from customs duty *viz.*

Roller Moulds,
Roller Frames and Stock,
Roller Composition,
Standing Screw and Hot Presses,
Perforating Machines,
Gold Blocking Presses,
Stereo-typing Apparatus,
Metal Furniture,
Paper Folding Machines,
Paging and Numbering Machines,

so far as they are liable to duty under the Import tariff Notificat ons No S. R. 216 dated 31st Jannary 1906. (No. 15211/S. R. 2025 dated 11-9-06.)

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1. With a view to afford some relief to the Coffee Industry which appears to be in a continued depression, His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to reduce the export duty on the several kinds of Coffee from 5 to 4 per cent. on the present Tariff Valuation.

This will come into force from the $\frac{\text{20th January 1907.}}{\text{7th Makarom 1082.}}$ (No. S. R. 51 dated 13th January 1907.)

2. Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja it is hereby notified that the export duty on Lemon Grass Oil is reduced from 2½ per cent. to one per-cent. on a tariff value of Rs. 5 a lb.

This will come into force on the $\frac{\text{20th day of January 1907.}}{\text{7th day of Makarom 1082.}}$

[No. S. R. 52 dated 13th January 1907.]

No. S. R. 4714 dated 17th Sept. 1907.

It is hereby notified under *Sanction of* His Highness the Maha Raja that stereo-typing metal is liable to import duty under Article 15 'General Duties' of the Tariff Notification No. S. R. 400, dated the 6th February 1907, and not exempt from duty under Article 57 of the schedule.

No. S. R. 1158 dated 15th Feb. 1908.

In modification of Article X of the Export Tariff, it is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that a uniform duty of two and a half per cent, calculated on a tariff valuation of three rupees per cwt is fixed on all exports of fish—raw or dried—salted or unsalted—with effect from 15th Kumbhom 1083.

No. S. R. 2153 dated 20th March 1908.

It is hereby notified, that the rates of boat hire for paddy and salt given in the schedule annexed to the rules of the better regulation of boat service at the port of Trivandrum passed under date the 5th may 1906, are cancelled and a uniform rate of Rs. (6) six per (100) one-hundred bags is fixed for both paddy and salt.

No. S. R. 3532 dated 11th May 1908.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that with a view to afford relief to the plumbago industry, the export duty of Rupee (1-8-0) one and annas eight per ton of plumbago is abolished with effect from the 10th April 1908/29th Meenom 1083.

No. S. R. 4401 dated 4th June 1908.

In supersession of Customs Notification No. P. D. 260, dated the 12th February 1904, it is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Raja has been pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon, under item No. 41 "General Duties" of the Tariff Notification, No. 1519 S. R., dated the 29th February 1908 all band instruments, (other than stringed instruments) and such accessories thereto as are specified in the annexed list, when such instruments are imported by a Native Regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, and of His Highness the Maha Raja's Nair Brigade or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the officer "commanding the regiment or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be" for the *bonafide* exclusive use of regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be.

List of accessories.

Bags for bagpipes.
Cardholders.
Carriages (brown or black).
Cases for reeds and mouthpieces.
Cases (leather or wooden).
Chanters, pipe and practice.
Cleaners for brass and reed instruments.
Cord for bagpipes.
Crooks
Drones for bagpipes.
Drum heads.
Drum sticks.
Key pads for reed instruments.
Ligatures for reed instruments.
Mouthpieces and caps therefor.
Mutes for brass instruments.
Pipe tassels for bagpipes.
Reeds.
Ribbon for bagpipes.
Ropes for drums.
Shanks and slides or brass instruments.
Silver buckles for drums.
Silver buttons for drums.
Springs.
Drum flesh hoops.
Finger tops.
Green broad cloth for drums.
Green silk ribbon for drums.
Snares.
Taps for brass instruments.
Valve corks.
Valve tops and needles.

No. S. R. 5033 dated 27th June 1908.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that the rule regarding payment of extra half-hire to boatmen working on Sundays as per schedule (c) annexed to the rules for the better regulation of boat service at the Ports of Colachel and Quilon passed under date the 21st November 1878, is cancelled in respect of the Port of Quilon.

Rules for the levy of customs duty at the Arukutty frontier on goods carried by passengers in steam launches, sanctioned by His Highness the Maha Raja under date the 29th August 1908 corresponding to the 14th Chingom 1084

1. All steam launches entering or leaving Travancore territory through the Arukutty frontier shall anchor for about 30 minutes close to the shore in front of the Kottapuram preventive station.

2. Prior to the arrival of the steam launch off Kottapuram, the master in charge of the launch shall cause the passengers to have their boxes, bundles packages &c., ready for the inspection of the Excise Officers on duty.

3. At Kottapuram, the Excise Officers on duty will board the launch for examining baggage and levying duty.

4. In the case of baggage belonging to respectable passengers, the Senior Excise Officer on duty may, if he thinks fit, pass without formal search such packages as are declared by the owner to contain nothing dutiable. But no passenger can claim this procedure as a matter of right.

5. Passengers are allowed to carry *free*, for immediate personal use:—

(1) salt	not exceeding	¼ seer
(2) cigars	Do.	24 in number
(3) cigarettes	Do.	Do.
(4) tobacco	Do.	5 kalanchoos
(5) snuff	Do	1 kalanchoo
(6) foreign liquor	Do.	1 quart
(7) country liquor	Do.	1 Do.
(8) opium or ganja	Do.	½ tola weight

6. Passengers shall not be allowed to carry with them *any* salt, opium or ganja except as provided for in the preceding rule; nor shall they have in their possession, without a valid permit, any arms, ammunition, military stores or liquor exceeding one quart.

7. Duty will be levied *on board the launch*, only on the following goods, provided that the quantity carried by each passenger does not exceed the limit shown against each article:—

Imports.

Cigars	...	...	... 5 lbs.
Cigarettes	...	...	... 5 Do.
Beedi	...	...	.. 5 Do.
Goodak	...	...	.. 5 Do.
Snuff	...	...	.. 1 bottle of 54 tolas.

Exports.

Cocoanuts	...	...	...5 in number
Arecanut without husk		...	... 2 lbs.
Do with husk		...	... 2 Do.
Jaggery	...	...	... 2 Do.
Coffee	...	...	... 2 Do.
Molasses	...	...	... 2 Do
Tamarind	...	...	... 2 Do.
Pepper	...	...	... 2 Do.
Turmeric	...	...	.. 2 Do.

8. In the case of all goods, which exceed the limits prescribed in Rule 7 and in the case of all dutiable articles other than those described in the said rule, the duty chargeable on them shall be paid *at the customs house at Arukutty*, and the goods shall not be passed unless and until such duty is paid. Such goods will be seized by, or at the instance of, the Senior Excise Officer on duty and delivered to the officer in charge of the chowkey, who will deal with them under the customs' rules.

9. The owner of any goods seized under rule 8 shall be at liberty to accompany the seizing officer to the customs' house, but on no account can he be compelled to do so.

10. The officer levying duty *on board the launch* shall grant the usual customs receipts for all amounts received by him at once.

11. Officers who have to conduct searches and levy duty under these rules are particularly enjoined to conduct such searches and levy such duty without causing unnecessary inconvenience to passengers. Any discourtesy on their part will be seriously noticed.

No. S. R. 7143 dated 4th September 1908.

In modification of Notification No. P. D. 947, dated the 3rd June 1905 published at page 702 of the Government Gazette, dated 13th June 1905 it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the export duty now levied on prepared palmyra fibre is abolished with effect from 1st Kanni 1084.

No. S. R. 7288. dated 14-9-08.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that under the "Boat Rules" for the Port of Alleppey passed under date the 22nd Purattasi 1050, 6th October 1874 His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to appoint the Custom Inspector of Alleppey to be *ex-officio* "Boat Master" for the said port of Alleppey and to invest the said Boat-Master with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

No. S. R. 818 dated 10-10-08.

It is hereby notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the duties leviable in respect of sugar produced in Russia, are remit-

ted with effect from the 1st September 1908, provided that such sugar imported into Travancore,

(a) direct from the country of production ; or

(b) through another country which is also a party to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902 without having been transhipped at or unloaded in, or carried through, any country which is not a party to the said convention, and provided also that it is accompanied by a certificate of origin, such as is required in respect of sugar produced in other countries which are parties to the Brussels Sugar Convention of 1902.

No. S. R. 9281, dated 26 11-08.

In continuation of Notification Nos. P. D. 567 and P. D. 568 dated 1st June 1896, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Higness the Maha Raja, that the substances known as "Dressalin" and "Velvet pulp," are exempt from Customs duty when they are imported by the owner of a cotton weaving mill and are shown to the satisfaction of the customs authorities to be intended for use in the sizing of cotton goods.

No. S. R. 9439, dated 2-12-08.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that Clause (b) of exception II in item No. 10 under "arms, ammunition and military stores" of the import tariff Notification, No. S. R. 1519, dated 29 2-08, under which a sword, a revolver or a pair of pistols, are exempted from customs duty when imported by an officer of His Majesty's Regular Forces, applies, up to date of their retirement, to all Military Officers whether in Military or Civil employ.

No. S. R. 91, dated 9-1-09.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that in future, duty will be levied during nights on dutiable articles carried through the Chowkeys of Arukutty and Aramboly by *bona fide* travellers for their immediate personal consumption.

No. S. R. 92, dated 9-1-09.

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maha Rajah has been pleased to extend to Imperial Service troops the concession granted in the Customs Notification No. S. R. 4401, dated 4/5 June 1908 to Native Regiments of His Majesty's Regular Forces, the Nayar Brigade of His Highness the Maha Raja and Military Police Battalions, under which all band instruments (other than stringed instruments) and certain specified accessories are exempted from import duty leviable thereon.

Revised Rules for the regulation of boat service at the Port of Trivandrum, passed with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, under date the 8th February 1909;27th Makarom 1084.

1. The Excise Inspector in charge of the port for the time being shall have control over all boats and crew plying in the port and he shall also be styled "Port Officer".

2. No boat shall be permitted to carry goods or passengers from or to any ship or vessel at the port unless such boat has been registered and numbered, and the owner has taken out a licence in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

3. Whenever the owner of any boat wishes to take out a license, he shall present in person to the Port Officer an application in writing specifying the dimensions of his boat, the number of the crew, and the quantity of cargo or the number of passengers it is to be permitted to carry.

4. The Port Officer shall, on receipt of such application, inspect the boat, and on being satisfied that it is seaworthy call upon the owner to sign a declaration that he understands and consents to conform to these rules. He shall then register the boat according to Form A annexed.

5. A fee of Rs. 2 shall be paid for registering every boat.

6. The owner of each registered boat shall have granted to him a license according to Form (B) annexed.

7. Every registered boat shall bear on a conspicuous part of it the number mentioned in the register. The number shall be cut on a white ground not less than 6 inches in length and shall be painted black in English and Malayalam.

8. Merchants and other owners of goods, and shipping and landing agents and their contractors, are at liberty to make their own arrangements with licensed boat-owners for the boats required for shipping and landing and for passengers. They may also apply to the Port Officer for boats, in which case the latter shall arrange for the same.

9. Merchants and other owners of goods, and shipping and landing agents and their contractors, may settle with boat-owners direct the rates of boat hire for shipping and landing cargo and for passengers. The annexed Schedule C lays down the maximum rates of boat hire allowable, which may however be revised from time to time under sanction of the Dewan. When boats are obtained through the intervention of the Port Officer, the maximum rate of boat hire shall be paid.

10. The ordinary hours for boats to ply will be between 5 A. M. and 6 P. M. No plying of boats shall be allowed at other times without the special permission of the Port Officer.

11. No boat shall be permitted to take off or land goods or passengers except within the prescribed limits of the Port.

12. Two-thirds of the measurement tonnage of each boat shall be the maximum quantity of cargo it may carry; and the number of passengers it shall take in shall be according to the following scale, *viz*, boats carrying one or two tons, 6 passengers; boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, 4 passengers.

13. Each boat shall have the full complement of rowers entered in the Port Officer's office. Boats loaded with two tons and under shall have one steersman and three rowers, and boats carrying over two tons, for every ton in excess, one additional rower.

14. There shall be a general descriptive register (Form D) kept of all competent Tindals and able-bodied rowers who are registered as crew of boats, and each Tindal or rower shall be furnished by the Port Officer with a metal plate bearing his No. in the general register, which metal plate shall be produced whenever demanded.

15. No boat shall carry more than the number of passengers or such quantity of cargo specified in Rule 12.

16. All owners of boats shall submit their boats for the inspection of the Port Officer whenever he calls upon them to do so; and they shall likewise carry out such repairs to the boats as may be ordered by him. Any refusal to attend to such order shall subject the owner to the suspension of his license, which will be entirely withdrawn, should such refusal be continued for one month.

17. Whenever a boat becomes, in the opinion of the Port Officer unseaworthy the license will be withdrawn.

18. Whenever a license is withdrawn, the Port Officer shall obliterate the number on the boat.

19. Transfer of boat from one owner to another shall be duly registered in the Port Officer's office within one week of such transfer.

20. Boat-owners refusing, without reasonable cause shown to the satisfaction of the Port Officer, to let on hire boats for which licenses have been granted, or allowing their men to ply boats beyond the prescribed time, or acting contumaciously or unreasonably, or otherwise failing to conform to the above rules shall be subject to the suspension or cancellation of their licenses, as the gravity of the offence and circumstances of each case might, in the discretion of the Port Officer, require, and they shall further be subject to any penalty to which they may be liable under the provisions of the Penal Code.

21. These rules are not to be considered to interfere with ships' boats or pleasure boats, taking off or landing passengers or their luggage or ships' stores, all of which, however, must be embarked or disembarked within the limits of the Port and also during the prescribed hours only.

22. Should the owner of a registered boat desire the cancelment of the registration, he shall give a months' notice in writing to the Port Officer, who shall, on expiry of the term, cause the register number to be obliterated and enter the cancelment in the register book.

23. All disputes regarding boat hire, or any other matter connected with the boat service, between shipers or passengers and boat owners or boatmen, shall be decided by the Port Officer.

24. These revised rules shall come into operation on the 1st Kumbhom 1084

FORM A.

Register of Licensed Boats belonging to the Port of Trivandrum.

No. of boat in the register.	Name of owner.	Place of residence of owner.	Occupation of owner.	No. of crew.	Capacity of boat.	Dimensions in length and thickness.	Date of license.

Signature of Port Officer

FORM B.

I hereby permit to use the boat hereinunder specified at the Port of Trivandrum under the restriction, and subject to the penalties laid down in the rules sanctioned by the Government under date the 8th February 1909.

I have on personal inspection found the said boat to be sound and sea-worthy.

No. in Register.	Date of Registry.	Dimensions.		Capacity of boat.	No. of passengers without cargo.	No. of crew.	Name of crew.	Remarks.
		Length.	Thickness.					

Signature of Port Officer.

FORM C.

Schedule of boat hire for the Port of Trivandrum.

No.	Articles.		Boat hire. Rs.	ch.	c.	Remarks.
1	Coffee ...	per bag.	...	1	8	
2	Fish ...		...	1	8	
3	Other grains ...		...	1	8	
4	Laural nuts ...		...	1	8	
5	Copra ...		...	1	8	
6	Arecanuts ...		...	1	8	
7	Salt ..	per 100 bags	5	...	...	
8	Paddy ...		5	...	...	
9	Tamarind ...	per bundle.	...	2	...	
10	Fish ...		...	2	...	
11	Jaggery ...		...	2	...	
12	Hides ...	per bale, case or chest.	...	5	...	
13	Cotton twist ...		...	5	.	
14	Long cloth ..		...	5	...	
15	Paper and gunnies ...		..	5	...	
16	Copra ...		...	5	...	
17	Turmeric ...		...	5	...	
18	European twist...		...	5	...	
19	Silk ...		...	5	...	
20	Provisions and oilmanstores ...		...	5	...	
21	Liquors ...		...	5	...	
22	Tea ...		...	5	...	
23	Ginger ...		...	5	...	
24	Coir ...		...	5	...	
25	Crockery ...	per box, crate or chest	...	4	...	
26	Umbrella ...		...	4	...	
27	Crackers ...		...	4	...	
28	Preservos ...		...	4	...	
29	Spice ...		...	4	...	
30	General cargo ...	per cwt.	...	2	.	
31	Metals ...		...	2	...	
32	Ballast ...		...	2	...	
33	Planks ...	per candy.	...	4	...	
34	Timber ...		...	4	...	
35	Cocoanuts without husks ...	per 100.	...	2	...	
36	Do. with husks ...		...	2	...	
37	Passengers ..	per head.	...	10	...	

Two-thirds the above rates for all vessels other than steamers.

Half-hire to be added when a boat is used on Holidays or beyond the hours specified in Rule 10 during ordinary days.

RULES OF HIRE FOR BOAT.

						chs.
Single	Boat with	4 oars	in fair whether	to steamers	...	28
Do.	do.	3 oars	do.	do.	...	21
Do.	do.	4 oars	do.	to other vessels	...	21
Do.	do.	3 oars	do.	do.	...	14

Day, foul whether half hire to be added to the above rates.

Night, fair-whether double the above rates, and night, foul weather four rates.

A boat detained over 1½ hours double boat hire, over 3 hours 4 rates and so on.

Boats detained along side after 6 P. M. double boat hire in all such case will be charged to the ships.

FORM D.

Register of able-bodied boatmen of the port of Trivandrum.

General No.	Date of Registry.	Name of boatmen.	Age.	Place of residence.	Occupation.	Tindals should be distinguished from the rest by a remark in this column.

No. S. R. 3074, dated 28-4-09.

In modification of the foot note to the Warehouse Rules for the Port of Alleppey, passed under date the 18th December 1896/5th Dhanoo 1072, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the period of free occupation of the open godowns is extended from 48 hours to 4 days, and that any person using the open godown for more than four days will be charged double warehouse rates.

No S. R. 5900, dated 25-8-09.

It is hereby notified for general information that pictures imported from abroad for the purpose of being bound up in books to be printed in Travancore would be admitted free of customs duty and not treated as "works of art" under item 18 General duties" of the Customs Notification No. S. R 753, dated the 30th January 1909.

No. S. R. 6252, dated 8-9-09.

It is hereby notified, for general information that His Highness the Maha Raja is pleased to restrict the bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any apparatus of wireless telegraphy, to cases in which such apparatus is imported by persons to whom a license to establish a system of wireless telegraphy has been granted.

No. S. R 6253, dated 8-9-09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that dried cassava roots should be classed as farinaceous foods "other sorts" and assessed to an import duty of 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

No. S. R. 6419, dated 18-9-09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that four additional chowkeys will be established in the following stations in the Shencottah taluk, *viz.* Poolancudyiruppu, Elathur, Ayicudi and Samburvadakara tentatively for one year with effect from the 1st Thulam 1085 and that the subjoined rules are prescribed for affording convenience to the inhabitants of that taluk who have to take articles subject to customs duty from one part of the taluk to another through intervening British territory.

(1) Persons desirous of taking articles subject to customs duty from one part of Shencottah to another through intervening British territory shall deposit in the Chowkey nearest to the place of export the full amount of the duty payable on the articles.

(2) The amount so deposited will be kept as anamath until the same is refunded or credited to Government.

(3) The officer in charge of the chowkey in which the money is deposited will grant a certificate to the exporter giving a full description of the article, the quantity exported and the amount deposited on account of duty.

(4) The certificate so granted shall be produced before the officer in charge of the chowkey nearest to the place of import; and such officer shall after satisfying himself as to the identity of the article, make an

entry in the certificate stating that the identical articles have been imported and return the document to the holder thereof.

(5) The certificate returned under rule 4 shall be produced before the officer in charge of the chowkey through which the article was exported within 48 hours from the time of export and such officer shall examine the certificate and refund the amount deposited by the exporter.

(6) In case the depositor fails to produce the certificate as required by clause 5 *supra*, he will forfeit all claim to the refund of his deposit which will then be credited to Government under customs receipts.

No. S. R. 8491, dated 8th December 1909.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that the subjoined rules are prescribed for affording convenience for the transport of articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore territory to another past the Arukkutty chowkey, with effect from 1st Dhanu 1085.

(1) Persons desirous of taking articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore Territory to another past the Arukutty chowkey, shall deposit in the Arukutty chowkey the full amount of the duty payable on the articles.

(2) The amount so deposited shall be kept as anamath until the same is refunded or credited to Government.

(3) The officer in charge of the Arukutty chowkey will grant to the transporter a certificate giving a full description of the article, the quantity transported, its destinations and the amount deposited on account of duty.

(4) The certificate so granted and the article transported shall be produced within twelve hours before the Preventive Petty Officer having jurisdiction at the place of destination and such officer shall, after satisfying himself as to the identity of the articles make an entry in the certificate that the identical articles have been transported to their destination and return the document to the holder thereof.

(5) The certificate returned under Rule 4 shall be produced before the officer in charge of the Arkutty chowkey within 24 hours from the time of issue and he shall examine the certificate and refund the amount deposited by the transporter.

(6) In case the depositor fails to produce the certificate within 12 hours before the Preventive Petty Officer as required by clause 4 or within 24 hours before the officer in charge of the Arukutty chowkey as required by clause 5, he will forfeit all claim to the refund of the deposit which will then be credited to Government under Customs receipts.

No S. R. 4388, dated 10-8-10.

Under Section 6 of Regulation VII of 1063, it is hereby notified that the tentative arrangement sanctioned under Notification No. S. R. 2531, dated 11-5-1908, and No. S. R. 5580, dated 12-8-1909, for two years from the 1st Vaikasi 1083/14th May 1908, permitting the import of salt

into the High Ranges, through routes where the Chowkeys have been established, on payment of the duty of one British Rupee per maund at such Chowkeys, is made permanent.

No. S R. 5123.

Revised Rules to regulate the exemption of passengers' baggage from customs duty, passed under sanction of H. H. the Maharaja dated 8th September 1910.

(1) When the *bona fide* baggage of a passenger accompanies him it does not form part of the cargo of the ship nor is it included in the ship's manifest; such baggage will be exempt from the payment of customs duty.

(2) *Bona fide* baggage shall include wearing apparel and personal effects provided that the articles are not for sale and are imported for the personal use of the passenger or for the use of members of his family travelling with him; but it shall not include the following articles on which duty must be paid in all cases:—

(*a*) Arms, ammunition and all other articles enumerated under "Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores" in the Import Tariff Notification.

(*b*) Alcoholic liquor exceeding two quarts, perfumed spirit exceeding one quart.

(*c*) Cigars and cigarettes exceeding 24 in number, whether in opened or unopened boxes and other tobacco exceeding half a lb. in weight.

(*d*) All other articles enumerated under "Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted fish and Tobacco" in the Import Tariff Notification.

(*e*) Pianos, pianolas, carriages, motor cars, and motor cycles.

(*f*) Articles for household use such as furniture, pictures, carpets, glass crockery, cutlery and silver and plated ware except such articles (other than furniture or carpets) as shall appear to the customs authorities to be imported in a moderate quantity and to be required for the personal use of the passenger whilst travelling or immediately upon his arrival at his destination.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Rule I *bona fide* baggage landed at any customs port, within one month before or after the arrival of a passenger in Travancore may, subject to the exceptions specified in Rule 2, be passed free at the discretion of the Customs Officer.

No. S. R. 5932, dated 15th October 1910.

In modification of Notification No. 5484/S. R., dated 3rd October 1910, published at page 1505 of the Government Gazette dated 11th October 1910 it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that Jaffna tobacco, unmanufactured, will be allowed to be imported into Travancore by sea, on payment of a duty of Bh Rs. (90) ninety per candy, and subject to a maximum quantity of (2,000) two thousand candies for the Alleppey Port and (3,745) three thousand seven hundred and forty five candies for the Quilon Port or (5,745) five thousand seven hundred and forty five candies for the whole State, in any Malayalam official year. Any quantities imported through the Ports, in excess of the maximum specified, will be subject to duty at the rate of Bh. Rs. (900) nine hundred per candy.

No. S. R. 6810, dated 8th December 1910.

In continuation of Government Notification dated 15th August 1905 published on page (1006) (a) of the Gazette dated 22nd August 1905, it is hereby notified that all Officers in charge of Excise Circles are also invested with the powers conferred upon the Excise Commissioner with respect to Customs, Marine, Opium, Salt and Tobacco, under the Regulations and the Rules relating thereto, within their respective Circles, as defined for the purposes of the Excise Administration of the State.

No. S. R. 390, dated 22nd January 1911.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified for general information, that the export duty on sawn or worked timber, including planks, is reduced from 10 to 6 per cent on the existing tariff valuation as a tentative measure for 3 years, viz, 1086, 1087 and 1088.

Government Circulars dated 6th December 1898 and 5th August 1903, published on pages 2751. and 599 of the Gazettes dated 13th December 1898 and 11th August 1903 respectively, are hereby cancelled.

No. S. R 506.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

In modification of the tariff values fixed by the Import Tariff Notification, No. 1033 S. R., dated 28th February 1911, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the tariff values stated in column 4 of the schedule hereto annexed have been fixed for the articles specified in column 2 thereof.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
26th February 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

Travancore Import Tariff.

No customs duties will be levied on—

(1) goods imported by land, sea or backwater into Travancore being the produce or manufacture of British India or of the territories of the Cochin State;

(2) goods which are not the produce or manufacture of British India or the territories of the Cochin State which shall have already paid duty in British India or the Cochin State;

(3) Coimbatore or other British Indian produce passing through the Travancore backwaters to British Cochin or to the Cochin State, and the produce of the Cochin State directly proceeding through Travancore to British Cochin or to some other parts of the Cochin State itself.†

Proviso.—The above rules do not apply to tobacco (raw and manufactured), salt, opium and spirits which should pay import duties as under, Whether they are imported direct from foreign countries or from or through British India or the Cochin State:—

(*a*) Tobacco as per No 5 in the 1st column of the Import Tariff.
(*b*) Salt Do. No. 3 do. do.
(*c*) Opium { can be imported only by Government or its contractor after paying duty to the British Indian Government.‡ }
(*d*) Spirits as per No. 1 in the 1st column of do.

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† *Vide* Notification No. 265, dated 4th Vycausy 1040 26th May 1865, published at page 125 of the Travancore Gazette dated 1st Anny 1040/13th June 1865.

‡ *Vide* Proclamation dated 30th Karkidagom 1059/13th August 1884, published at page 84 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 26th August 1884/12th Auvany 1060.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND MILITARY STORES

including also any articles, other than those included in Nos. 1 to 12 of this schedule which are "arms," within the meaning of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1034, and any articles which the Dewan may, by Notification in the Gazette, declare to be "ammunition" or "military stores".

NAMES OF ARTICLES.

	Duty. Rs.	As.
1. Firearms other than pistols, including gas and air guns and rifles, for each ...	50	0
2. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	0
3. Pistols, for each	15	0
4. Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	0
5. Springs used for firearms, (including gas and air guns and rifles for each ...	8	8
6. Gunstocks, sights, blocks and rollers for each	5	0
7. Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge they will carry	2	8
8. Extractors, nippers, heel plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger guards, hammers, pistons, plates and all other parts of a firearm (including a gas and airgun or rifle) not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same for each	1	8
9. Machines for making, loading, or closing cartridges for each	10	0
10. Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2	8

Exception I:—Articles falling under the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th or 10th head of the foregoing list, when they appertain to a firearm falling under the 1st or 3rd head, and are fitted into the same case with such firearm are free.

Exception II.—The following are also free, namely:—

(*a*) Arms forming part of the regular equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, military, naval or police uniform;

(*b*) a sword, a revolver, or a pair of pistols, when accompanying an officer of His Majesty's Regular forces, or a commissioned officer of a Volunteer corps, or certified by the Commandant of the corps to which such officer belongs, or, in the case of an officer not attached to any corps, by the officer commanding the station or district in which such officer is serving, to be imported by the officer for the purposes of his equipment;

Names of articles—(*contd.*)

Rs. A.

(*c*) swords and revolvers which are certified by an Inspector-General of Police to be part of the ordinary equipment of members of the Police force under his charge;

(*d*) swords forming part of the equipment of native commissioned officers of His Majesty's Army;

(*e*) swords for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(*f*) arms, ammunitions and military stores imported with the sanction of the Government of India for the use of any portion of the military forces of a Native State in India which may be maintained and organised for Imperial Service;

(*g*) Morris tubes and patent ammunition when imported by officers commanding British and Native regiments or Volunteer corps, for the instruction of their men.

Proviso 1.—No duty in excess of ten per cent *ad valorem* shall be levied upon any of the articles numbered 1 to 10 in the foregoing list when they are imported in reasonable quantity for his own private use, by any person lawfully entitled to possess the same.

Proviso 2.—When any articles which have been otherwise imported and upon which duty has been levied or is leviable under numbers 1 to 10 are purchased retail from the importer by a person lawfully entitled as aforesaid in reasonable quantity for his own private use, the importer may apply to the Dewan for a refund or remission (as the case may be) of so much of the duty thereon as is in excess of 10 per cent *ad valorem*; and if the Dewan is satisfied as to the identity of the articles, and that such importer is in other respects entitled to such refund or remission, he shall grant the same accordingly.

		Tariff valuation. Rs. A.	Rate of duty
11.	Gunpowder of all sorts	*ad valorem*	10 per cent.
12.	All other sorts of arms, ammunitions, and military stores.		

Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted Fish, Tobacco and Silver.

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.	
			Rs.	As.
1	LIQUORS *—			
	Ale, beer and porter ... ... Cider and other fermented liquors	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles ...	6	3
	Liquors and sweetened spirits, cordials, bitters, perfumed spirits and toilet preparations containing spirit	,, ..	13	0
	Spirit which has been rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption	*ad valorem*.	Five per cent.	
	Spirit used in drugs, medicines or chemicals	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles of the strength of London proof ...	7	13
			and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.	
	Spirit, other sorts	...	9	6
			and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London proof.	
	Wines— Champagne and all other sparkling wines not containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles ..	3	12

* (1) European liquors which have paid the foreign import duty in British India are exempted from duty. [*Vide* Notification dated 23rd Audy 1040 published at page 263 of the Travancore Gazette dated 25th Audy 1040 8th August 1865.]

(2) Country liquors imported into Travancore from British India or Sirkar Cochin are exempted from duty. [*Vide* Notification No. 806 dated 31st Karkadagom 1010.]

Liquor, Opium, Salt, Salted Fish, Tobacco and silver—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.	
			Rs.	As.
	All other sorts of wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit	Imperial gallon or six quart bottles.	1	8
	Provided that all sparkling and still wines containing more than 42 per cent of proof spirit shall be liable to duty at the rate applicable to spirit, other sorts.			
2	OPIUM, NOT TO BE IMPORTED EXCEPT ON ACCOUNT OF GOVERNMENT			
3	SALT—			
	N. B.—Ordinary salt cannot be imported except on account of Government.			
	INDUPU	Indian maund of 3,200 tolas.	1	0
4	SALTED FISH, wet or dry	Indian maund of 82 and three-fourth lb. avoirdupois weight.	Such rate or rates of duty, not exceeding 8 annas, as the Dewan may, by notification in the Gazette, from time to time prescribe. (Present rate 6 annas per maund.)	
5	I. TOBACCO—RAW AND MANUFACTURED—IMPORTED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES BY SEA.			
			Rs.	As.
	Unmanufactured. (*a*)	lb.	1	0
	Cigars	,,	1	10
	Cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per thousand ...	Thousand.	3	2
	Cigarettes weighing 3 lbs. or more per thousand ...	lb.	1	4
	Manufactured, or other sorts	,,	1	2

(*a*) In the case of Jaffna tobacco (unmanufactured), import duty will be levied at the reduced rate of Rs. 90 per candy under the conditions specified in Notification No. 5932 S. R., dated 15th October 1910, subject to the modification that any quantities imported through the Alleppey and Quilon ports in excess of the maxima therein prescribed will be liable to duty at the rate of Re. 1 per pound.

Liquors, Opium, Salt, Salted Fish, Tobacco and Silver—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
	2. TOBACCO IMPORTED FROM BRITISH INDIA WHETHER BY SEA OR LAND.		
	Snuff	Bottle of 54 tolas	8 per cent on a tariff valuation of Rs. 2 As. 2
	English tobacco used for smoking	Pound	Do. 3 8
	Cigars	,,	Do. 3 8
	Goodak (b)	,,	Do. 0 8
	Cigarettes (b)	...	Do. *Ad valorem.*
	Unmanufactured—raw and confected—dutiable under the bonding system governed by separate rules—		
	SILVER bullion or coin except current coin, of the Government of India, which is free	Ounce.	0 4

(b) No. P. D. 880 dated 25th June 1903 :—It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that a duty of 8 per cent. on a tariff valuation of Rs. 3-as. 8 per lb., will be levied in future on Beedies (allowing one-half of the total weighment as tare and one-half net).

General Duties.

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
	Animals living.		Rs.	As.	
1	HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and all other living animals of all kinds	...	...		Free.
	Articles of food and drink.				
2	COFFEE	cwt.	38	0	Five per cent.
	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES (except fresh fruits and vegetables not separately enumerated, which are free)—				
	Almonds without shell	,,	65	0	,,
	,, in the shell	,,	18	0	,,
	,, (kagazi)	,,	50	0	,,
	Cashew or cajoo kernels	,,	22	0	,,
	Cocoanuts, Straits	thousand.	65	0	,,
	,, other	,,	53	0	,,
	,, kernel (copra)	cwt.	20	0	,,
	Currants	,,	24	0	,,
	Dates, dry, in bags	,,	7	8	,,
	,, wet ,, baskets and bundles	,,	5	0	,,
	,, ,, in pots, boxes, tins and crates	,,	8	0	,,
	Figs, Persian, dried	,,	9	0	,,
	Garlic	,,	6	0	,,
	Hops	...	...	...	Free.
	Pistachio nuts	cwt.	40	0	Five per cent.
	Prunes, Bussora (alu-Bokhara)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,

	Raisins, black	...	,, ,,	,,
	,, kishmish, Persian Gulf	...	,, ,,	,,
	,, Munakka	cwt.	8 8	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Walnuts all descriptions	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of fruits and vegetables	...	,,	,,
4	GRAIN AND PULSE, including broken grain and pulse, but not including flour	...	...	Free.
5	MINERAL AND AERATED WATERS, all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
6	PROVISIONS, OILMANS STORES, AND GROCERIES—			
	Bacon	...	,,	,,
	Beef and Pork	...	,,	,,
	Beche de mer	...	,,	,,
	Butter	lb.	1 4	,,
	Cassava, Tapioca or Sago	cwt.	13 0	,,
	Cheese	..	*ad valorem.*	,,
	China preserves in syrup	cwt. (nett)	28 0	,,
	,, ,, dry, candied	lb.	0 5	,,
	Cocum	cwt.	4 8	,,
	Fish-maws	...	...	Free.
	Flour	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	Ghee	cwt.	65 0	,,
	Margarine	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Pork hams	...	,,	,,
	Shark-fins	...	...	Free.
	Singally and sozille	...	...	,,
	Vinegar in casks	...	*ad valorem.*	Two and one-half per cent.
	,, not in casks—			
	Persian	...	,,	Five per cent.
	Indian	...	,,	,,
	All other sorts of provisions, oilmanstores and groceries	...	,,	,,

General Duties—(contd).

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	as.	
	Articles of food and drink.—(contd.)				
7	SPICES—				
	Betelnuts, raw, whole, split, or sliced, from Goa...	cwt.	13	8	Five per cent.
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Straits and Dutch East Indies ..	,,	8	0	,,
	,, whole, from Ceylon	,,	11	0	,,
	,, raw, split, (sun-dried) from Ceylon	,,	16	0	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	*ad*	*valorem.*	,,
	Chillies, dry	cwt.	12	0	,,
	Cloves	,,	44	0	,,
	,, Stems and heads	,,	10	0	,,
	,, in seeds, narlavang	,,	13	0	,,
	Ginger, dry	,,	24	0	,,
	Mace	lb.	1	12	,,
	Nutmegs	,,	0	5½	,,
	,, in shell	,,	0	3½	,,
	Pepper, black	cwt.	32	0	,,
	,, white	,,	52	0	,,
	All other sorts of spices	...	*ad*	*valorem.*	,,
	SUGAR, CRYSTALLISED BEET	cwt.	13	12	,,
	,, ,, ,, and soft, refined in China	,,	14	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, from Java, 23 Dutch standard and above	,,	11	8	,,
	,, ,, ,, from Java 16 to 22 Dutch standard	,,	10	8	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, 15 Dutch standard and under	,,	9	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, from Mauritius equal to 16 Dutch standard and over ..	,,	13	4	,,
	Molasses from Java	,,	2	4	,,
	,, ,, other countries	,,	2	12	,,

	Sugar, all other sorts, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
9	Tea, black	lb.	0 11½	,,
	,, green	,,	0 10½	,,
	Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials.			
10	CHEMICAL PRODUCTS AND PREPARATIONS—			
	Acid, sulphuric	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	Alkali, Indian (sajji-khar)	cwt.	2 4	,,
	Alum	,,	4 12	,,
	Arsenic (China mansil)	,,	25 0	,,
	,, other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Bicarbonate of soda	cwt.	5 8	,,
	Copperas, green	...	*ad valorem.*	Two and one-half per cent.
	Explosives, namely, blasting gelatine, dynamite, roburite, tonite and all other descriptions, including detonators and blasting fuse	...	,,	Five per cent.
	Sal ammoniac	cwt.	31 0	,,
	Sulphate of copper	,,	19 0	,,
	Sulphur (brimstone), flour	,,	5 8	,,
	,, (,,), roll	,,	5 4	,,
	,, (,,), rough	,,	4 8	,,
	All other sorts of chemical products and preparations, including saltpetre, borax, grape sugar, and glucose, but excluding nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, kainit salts, nitrate of lime calcium cyanamide, mineral superphosphates, which are free ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—			
	Aloes, black	...	,, ,,	,,
	,, Socotra	,,	,, ,,	,,
	Aloe-wood	...	,, ,,	,,
	Antiplague Serum	...	...	Free.
	Asafœtida (hing)	cwt.	110 0	Five per cent.
	,, coarse (hingra)	,,	30 0	,,

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	As.	
11	DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND NARCOTICS—*contd.*				
	Atary, Persian	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
	Banslochan (bamboo camphor)	lb.	0	7	,,
	Brimstone (amalsara)	..	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Calumba root	cwt.	10	0	,,
	Camphor, refined, cake	lb.	1	6	,,
	,, partially refined cake, in blocks of about 13 lbs.	,,	1	2	,,
	,, in powder	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Cassia lignea	cwt.	28	0	,,
	China root (chobchini), rough	,,	9	0	,,
	,, ,, (,,), scraped	,,	15	0	,,
	Cocaine	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Cubebs	cwt.	100	0	,,
	Galangal, China...	,,	6	0	,,
	Pellitory (akalkara)	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Peppermint crystals	...	,,		,,
	Quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona	...	...		Free.
	Salep	cwt.	150	0	Five per cent.
	Senna leaves	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	Storax, liquid (rose mellos or salaras)..	cwt.	35	0	,,
	All other sorts of drugs, medicines, and narcotics, except opium and Tobacco (for which see page 3).	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
12	DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS—				
	Alizarine dye, dry, 40 per cent	...	1	$3\frac{1}{4}$	,,
	,, ,, 50 ,, ...	,,	1	7	,,
	,, ,, 60 ,, ...	,,	1	$10\frac{1}{2}$	,,
	,, ,, 70 ,, ...	,,	1	$14\frac{1}{2}$	,,

,, ,, ,, 80 ,, ...	lb.	2 2	Five per cent.
,, ,, ,, 100 ,, ...	,,	2 8	,,
,, ,, moist. 10 ,, ...	,,	0 4½	,,
,, ,, ,, 16 ,, ...	,,	0 6½	,,
,, ,, ,, 20 ,, ...	,,	0 7½	,,
Aniline ,, moist, indigo, blue	,,	0 6	,,
,, ,, dry	,,	0 14	,,
Aniline salts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
Avar bark	cwt.	3 12	,,
Buzgand (gulpista)	...	*ad valorem*	,,
Cochineal	lb.	0 15	,,
Galnuts (myrabolams)	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
,, Persian	cwt.	35 0	,,
Madder or manjit	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
Orchilla weed	...	,,	,,
Sappan wood and root	...	,,	,,
Turmeric	...	,,	,,
All other sorts of dyeing and tanning materials	...	,,	,,

Metals and Manufactures of Metals.

13 HARDWARE AND CUTLERY including iron-mongery and plated ware, and also including machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour. (*Exceptions, which are free*: (i) Waterlifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry, which the Dewan may, by notification in the *Gazette* exempt; (ii) the following agricultural implements, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, winnowers, threshers mowing and reaping machines, elevators, seed crushers, chaff-cutters, root-cutters, horse and bullock gears, ploughs, cultivators, scarifiers, harrows, clod-crushers, seed-drills, haytedders, and rakes; (iii) the following dairy appliances, when constructed so that they can be worked by manual or animal power, namely, cream separators, milk sterilizing or pasteurizing plant, milk aerating and cooling appartus,

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—(contd).		Rs. As.	
1	HARDWARE AND CUTLERY—*contd.*			
	churns, butter dryers, and butter workers; (iv) the following iclesart used in the manufacture of cotton, namely, bobbins (warping) forks for looms, healds, heald cord, heald knitting needles, laces, lags, and needles for dobbies, pickers (buffalo and others) picking bands, picking leaves, picking sticks (over and under), reed pliers, reeds, shuttles (for power looms), springs for looms, strappings, and weft forks (v) box backs and swells and rough unshaped bobbin ends when imported by or on behalf of a manufacturer or mill-owner, and certified by him to be intended exclusively for use in his mill.	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
14	MACHINERY, namely, prime-movers and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.	...	...	Free.
	MACHINERY (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and including belting of all materials for driving machinery			
	Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are owing to their shape or to other special quality not adapted for any other purpose.			
	Note—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry.			

15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—			
	Brass, orsidue and leaves, European	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent
	,, ,, ,, China	...	,,	,,
	,, patent or yellow metal, sheets weighing 1 lb. or above per square foot,	,,		,,
	and sheathing, braziers, and plates	cwt.	50 0	,,
	,, patent or yellow metal (old)	,,	35 0	,,
	,, sheets, flat or in rolls, weighing less than 1 lb. per square foot ...	,,	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, wire	...	,,	,,
	,, all other sorts	...	,,	,,
	Copper, bolt and bar, rolled	...	,,	,,
	,, braziers, sheets, plates and sheathing	cwt.	64 0	,,
	,, nails and composition nails	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, old	cwt.	43 0	,,
	,, pigs, tiles, ingots, cakes, bricks, and slabs	,,	54 0	,,
	,, China, white, copperware	lb.	2 0	,,
	,, foil or dankpana, white, 10 to 11 in. × 4 to 5 in	hundred leaves.	2 2	,,
	,, ,, ,, coloured 10 to 11 × 4 to 5 in.	,,	2 4	,,
	,, wire including phosphor-bronze	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, all other sorts, unmanufactured and manufactured, except current coin of the Government of India, which is free	...	,,	,,
	German silver	...	,,	,,
	Gold bullion and coin	...	...	Free.
	Gold leaf	...	*ad valorem*	Five per cent.
	Iron, anchors and cables	...	,,	One per cent.
	,, Lowmoor and similar qualities, all descriptions	...	,,	,,
	,, angle, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish	ton.	100 0	,,
	,, ,, T, other than Lowmoor or Swedish, if galvanised, tinned or lead-coated...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, bar Swedish and similar qualities	ton.	183 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter...	,,	195 0	,,
	,, ,, other kinds	,,	100 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, nail-rod, round-rod, and square, under half an inch in diameter...	,,	105 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated	...	*ad valorem.*	,,

General duties.—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
			Rs.	As.	
	Metals and Manufactures of Metals—(contd.)				
15	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—(contd.)				
	Iron beams, joists, pillars, girders, screwpiles, bridgework, and other such descriptions of iron, imported exclusively for building purposes ...	...	*ad valorem.*		One per cent.
	,, channel, including channel for carriages ...	...	,,		,,
	,, plate and sheet, Swedish and charcoal ...	...	,,		,,
	,, bars, plates, and sheets, Swedish and charcoal, if galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated ...	...	,,		,,
	,, plate, other kinds, above ¼ inch thick, and strips ...	ton.	120	0	,,
	,, sheets, ,, up to ,, ...	,,	125	0	,,
	,, sheets, (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, other kinds, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered, or planished ...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, sheets corrugated, galvanised, or black ...	ton.	190	0	,,
	,, hoop ...	,,	130	0	,,
	,, nails, rose wire and flat-headed ...	cwt.	10	0	,,
	,, ,, other kinds, including galvanised, tinned, or lead-coated ...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black ...	...	,,		,,
	,, old ...	cwt.	2	8	,,
	,, pig ...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, bocts, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like ...	...	,,		,,
	,, rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing and fish plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever boxes, clips, and tie-bars ...	...	,,		,,
	,, rice-bowls ...	...	,,		,,
	,, ridging, guttering and continuous roofing ...	...	,,		,,
	,, rivets and washers, all sorts ...	...	,,		,,
	wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting ...	...	,,		,,
	cans, tinned, when imported containing petroleum, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per imperial gallon under No. 16...	can.	0	3½	Five per cent.
	,, all other sorts including discs or circles and wire-netting ...	...	*ad valorem.*		,,

15	Lametta ...	...	,,	,,
	Lead, all sorts (except sheets for tea-chests, which are free) ...	...	,,	,,
	Quick silver ...	lb.	1 12	,,
	Shot, bird ...	cwt.	20 0	,,
	Steel, anchors and cables ...	...	*ad valorem.*	One per cent.
	,, blooms ...	...	,,	,,
	,, angle, T ...	ton.	100 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, and hoop, if galvanised, tinned or lead coated ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, bars (other than cast steel) ...	ton.	100 0	,,
	,, ,, Swedish and similar qualities ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, ,, nail-rod, round rod, and square, under ½ inch in diameter ...	ton.	105 0	,,
	,, bar, galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, planished or polished ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, channel, including channel for carriages ...	...	,,	,,
	,, plates above ⅛ inch thick and strips ...	ton.	120 0	,,
	,, sheets up to ⅛ inch thick ...	,,	125 0	,,
	,, sheets, (other than corrugated), plates, or strips, if galvanised, tinned, lead-coated, chequered or planished ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, sheets, corrugated, galvanised or black ...	ton.	100 0	,,
	,, hoop ...	,,	130 0	,,
	,, nails ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, nuts and bolts, also hooks and nuts for roofing, galvanised or black ...	...	,,	,,
	,, old ...	cwt.	2 8	,,
	,, beams, joists, pillars, girders, screw-piles, bridge-work, and other such descriptions of steel, imported exclusively for building purposes ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	,, cast and blistered, including spring and tub steel ...	...	,,	,,
	,, ridging, guttering, and continuous roofing ...	...	,,	,,
	,, pipes and tubes, including fittings therefor, such as bends, boots elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like ...	...	,,	,,
	,, rails, chairs, sleepers and bearing, and fish-plates, spikes (commonly known as dog spikes), switches, and crossings, other than those described in No. 60, also lever-boxes, clips and tie-bars ...	...	,,	,,
	,, rivets and washers all sorts ...	...	,,	,,
	,, wire, including fencing wire and wire rope, but excluding wire-netting ...	...	,,	,,
	,, cans, tinned, when imported containing petrolium, which is separately assessed to duty at one anna and six pies per Imperial gallon under No. 16 ...	can.	0 3½	Five per cent.
	,, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Tin, block ...	cwt.	160 0	,,

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Duty.
	Metals and manufacture of metals—contd.			
	METALS, unwrought and wrought, and articles made of metals—*contd.*			
	Tin foil, and other sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Zinc or spelter, nails	...	,,	,,
	,, ,, tiles or slabs, soft	cwt.	25 0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, hard	,,	20 0	,,
	,, ,, all other sorts, including boiler tiles	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	All other sorts of metals	...	,,	,,
	Oils.			
16	PETROLEUM, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum ...	Imperial gallon.	...	One anna & 6 pies.
	,, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre, or for lubricating purposes ...	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
	,, which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Officer to be intended for use exclusively as fuel or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose	...	,,	,,
	Cocoanut oil	cwt.	27 0	,,
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds), and mineral, including paraffin wax... ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Other Articles unmanufactured and manufactured.			
17	APPAREL, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements; but excluding cotton hosiery (for which see No. 30),			

	and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45) and excluding also uniforms, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use which are free	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
18	ART, WORKS OF, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free	...	,,	,,
19	BAMBOOS, common grass, hay, rushes, straw and leaves	...	...	Free.
20	BOOKS, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts	...	...	,,
21	BRISTLES AND FIBRE, for brushes and brooms	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
22	BRUSHES AND BROOMS, all sorts	...	...	,,
23	BUILDING AND ENGINEERING MATERIALS, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
24	CABINET WARE AND FURNITURE	...	,,	,,
24*a*	CHALLENGE CUPS OR TROPHIES which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India	...	...	Free.
	Provided that the articles are certified by the Officer Commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency; and that they have had engraved on them before being shipped the object for which presented and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.			
25	CARRIAGES AND CARTS, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators trucks, wheelbarrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars designed to carry goods and containing a prime mover, which are free	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
26	CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE, including lacquered ware, but excluding earthern ware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32)	...	,,	,,
27	CLOCKS, WATCHES, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof	...	,,	Free.
28	COAL, COKE, AND PATENT FUEL	...	...	Free.
29	CORDAGE, Rope and Twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
30	COTTON, AND ARTICLES MADE OF COTTON—			
	Cotton, raw	...	...	Free.
	,, twist and yarn	...	...	,,

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured—contd.		Rs.	As.	
	Cotton sewing and darning thread	...	...		Free.
	,, piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton thread, and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*		Three and one-half per cent.
31	EARTH, COMMON CLAY, AND SAND	...	..		Free.
32	EARTHENWARE (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral	...	*ad valorem.*		Five per cent.
33	FANS OF ALL KINDS, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free	...	,,		,,
34	FIREWORKS, all sorts, including fulminating-powder	...	,,		,,
35	FLAX, AND ARTICLES MADE OF FLAX, including linen thread	...	,,		,,
36	FURNITURE, TACKLE AND APPAREL, not otherwise described for steam, sailing, rowing, and other vessels	...	,,		,,
37	GUMS, GUM-RESINS, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—				
	Copal	...	,,		,,
	Cutch and gambier	cwt.	20	0	,,
	Gamboge	lb.	1	12	,,
	Gum Ammoniac	cwt.	20	0	,,
	,, Arabic	,,	25	0	,,
	,, Bdellium	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
	,, Benjamin, ras	cwt.	30	0	,,
	,, ,, cowrie	,,	30	0	,,
	,, Bysabol (coarse myrrh)	,,	27	0	,,
	,, Olibanum or frankincense	...	...		Free.
	,, Persian (false)	cwt.	15	0	Five per cent.
	Myrrh	,,	3	0	,,
	Rosin	,,	15	0	,,
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin including caoutchouc and gutta-percha	...	*ad valorem.*		,,
38	HEMP, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom	...	,,		,,
39	HIDES AND SKINS (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins	...	,,		,,

40	HORN		...	Free.
	„ articles made of, not otherwise described		*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
41	INSTRUMENTS, APPARATUS, AND APPLIANCES, and parts thereof— Computing, Dental, Distilling, Diving, Drawing, Educational, Electric, Electric lighting, Galvanic, Measuring, Musical, Optical, Philosophical, Phonographic, Photographic (including materials for Photography), Scientific, Surgical, Surveying, Telegraphic, Telephonic, Typewriters, and all other sorts, except Telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a Native regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, (and of His Highness the Maha Rajah's Nayar Brigade) or by a unit of the imperial service troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment or unit or the officer in charge of the Military Police Battalion to be for the *bona fide* exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty:— 1. Bags for bagpipes. 2. Cardholders. 3. Carriages (brown or black). 4. Cases for reeds and mouth pieces. 5. Cases (leather or wooden). 6. Chanters, pipe, and practice. 7. Cleaners for brass and reed instruments. 8. Cord for bagpipes. 9. Crooks. 10. Drones for bagpipes. 11. Drum heads. 12. Drum sticks. 13. Drum flesh hoops. 14. Fingertops. 15. Green broad cloth for drums. 16. Green silk ribbon for drums. 17. Key pads for reed instruments. 18. Ligatures for reed instruments. 19. Mouthpieces and caps therefor. 20. Mutes for brass instruments. 21. Pipe tassels for bagpipes. 22. Reeds. 23. Ribbons for bagpipes. 24. Ropes for drums. 25. Shanks and slides for brass instruments. 26. Silver buckles for drums. 27. Silver buttons for drums. 28. Springs. 29. Snares. 30. Taps for brass instruments. 31. Valve corks. 32. Valve tops and needles.	...		„

General Duties—(contd.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.—contd.		Rs.	A.	
42	IVORY AND IVORY WARE—				
	Unmanufactured—				
	Elephants' grinders	cwt.	300	0	Five per cent.
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) each exceeding 20 lb. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lb. and over	,,	850	0	,,
	,, tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lb. and not exceeding 20 lb. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lb.	,,	750	0	,,
	,, tusks, each less than 10 lb. (other than hollows, centres and points) ...	,,	500	0	,,
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lb.	,,	200	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, 3 lb. and under 4 lb.	,,	175	0	,,
	,, ,, ,, ,, less than 3 lb.	,,	125	0	,,
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured		*ad valorem*		,,
43	JEWELLERY AND JEWELS, including plate and other manufactures of gold and silver—				
	Silver-ware, plain ... ... } other than European ...	tola	1	2	,,
	,, embossed or chased ... } other than European ...	,,	1	6	,,
	All other sorts, except precious stones and pearls, unset, which are free		*ad valorem*		,,
44	JUTE, raw	...	...		Free.
	,, articles made of, except second-hand or used gunny bags, which are free		*ad valorem*		Five per cent.
45	LEATHER, and articles made of leather, including boots and shoes, harness and saddlery, except saddlery of a military pattern imported by an officer of His Majesty's regular forces and forming part of the equipment with which he is required to supply himself under Army Regulations, which is free ...		,,		,,
46	MALT	...	,,		,,
47	MANURES of all kinds, including animal bones		,,		Free.
48	OIL-CAKE, also bran, fodder, and cattle-food of all kinds	...	...		,,
49	OIL-CLOTH AND FLOOR-CLOTH, including linoleum, linoleum, and tarpaulins ...	...	*ad valorem*		Five per cent.

50	PAINTS, COLOURS, PAINTERS' MATERIALS, and compositions for application to leather, wood and metals—			
	Lead, red, dry ...	cwt.	17 0	,,
	,, white, dry ...	,,	29 0	,,
	Ochre, other than European, all colours	,,	5 0	,,
	Paints, composition	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	,, patent driers	...	,,	,,
	Turpentine	Imperial gallon.	3 12	,,
	Verdigris	...	*ad valorem*	,,
	Vermilion, Canton	Box of 90 bundles.	115 0	,,
	Zinc, white, dry	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	All other sorts, including glue and putty	...	,,	,,
52	PAPER, PASTE-BOARD, MILL BOARD, AND CARD BOARD of all kinds, including ruled or printed forms and account and manuscript books, labels, advertising circulars, sheet or card almanacs, and calendars, Christmas, Easter, and other cards, including cards in booklet form, including also waste paper and old newspapers for packing, but excluding trade catalogues and advertising circulars imported by packet, book or parcel post, which are free	...	,,	,,
	Paper articles made of paper and papier-mâché	...	,,	,,
52	PERFUMERY—			
	Gowla, husked and unhusked	cwt.	47 0	,,
	Kapurkachiri (zedoary)	,,	15 0	,,
	Patch leaves (patchouli)	,,	20 0	,,
	Rose flowers, dried	,,	25 0	,,
	Rose water	Imperial gallon.	2 6	,,
	All other sorts, except perfumed spirit (for which see Schedule III)	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
53	PITCH, TAR AND DAMMAR—			
	Bitumen	...	,,	,,
	Dammar	...	,,	,,
	Pitch, American and European	...	,,	,,
	,, coal	...	,,	,,
	Tar, American and European	...	,,	,,
	,, coal	...	,,	,,
	,, mineral	...	,,	,,
54	PLANTS AND BULBS, living, also dried for herbaria	...	...	Free.

General Duties - (contd.)

No.	Names of Articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
	Other Articles, manufactured and unmanufactured—contd.			
55	PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS, unset (including the stones generically known as cambay stones, such as agates, cornelians, and onyx)	...	...	Free
56	PULP of wood, straw, rags, paper, and other materials	...	...	"
57	PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHING MATERIALS, namely, presses, type, ink, brass rules, composing sticks, chases, imposing tables, and lithographic stones, stereo-blocks, roller moulds, roller frames and stocks, roller composition, standing screw and hot presses, perforating machines, gold blocking presses, stereo-typing apparatus, metal furniture, paper folding machines, and paging and numbering machines, but not including paper.	...	...	"
58	RAGS	...	...	"
59	RACKS for the withering of tea leaf	...	...	"
60	RAILWAY MATERIAL for permanent-way and rolling-stock, namely, cylinders, girders, and other materials for bridges, rails, sleepers, bearing and fish-plates, fish-bolts, chairs, spikes, crossings, sleeper fastenings, switches, interlocking apparatus, brake gear, couplings and springs, signals, turn-tables, weigh-bridges, engines, tenders, carriages, wagons, traversers, trollies, trucks, and component parts thereof; also the following articles, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, namely, cranes, water cranes, water tanks, and standards, wire and other materials for fencing. Provided that for the purpose of this exemption "railway" means a line of railway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and includes a railway constructed in a Native State, under the suzerainty of His Majesty, and also such tramways as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specifically include therein ...	...	...	"
61	SEEDS—except oil-seeds imported into British India by sea from the territories of any Native Prince or Chief in India which are free—	...	...	...
	All sorts	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per

62	SHELLS AND COWRIES—			
	Chanks—large shells, for cameos	...	,,	,,
	,, white, live	...	,,	,,
	,, ,, dead	...	,,	,,
	Cowras	...	,,	,,
	Cowries, bazaar common	cwt.	4 0	,,
	,, yellow, superior quality	,,	5 8	,,
	,, Maldive	,,	7 0	,,
	,, sankhla	,,	145 0	,,
	Mother of pearl, nacre	...	...	Free.
	Nakhla	cwt.	105 0	Five per cent.
	Tortoise shell	lb.	13 0	,,
	,, nakh	,,	5 0	,,
	All other sorts, including articles made of shell, not otherwise described ...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
63	SHIPS AND OTHER VESSELS for inland and harbour navigation, including steamers, launches, boats, and barges, imported entire or in sections	...	...	Free.
64	SILK AND ARTICLES MADE OF SILK—			
	Bokhara	lb.	9 0	Five per cent.
	Floss...	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Piecegoods	...	,,	,,
	Sewing thread, China	...	,,	,,
	Raw silk—Indo-China, and yellow Shanghai	lb.	5 0	,,
	Thonkoon or Duppion silk (white Shanghai)	,,	3 4	,,
	Mathow	,,	3 6	,,
	Other kinds of China including re-reeled silk	,,	6 8	,,
	Waste and Kachra	...	*ad valorem.*	,,
	Paujam	lb.	2 6	,,
	Persian	,,	4 8	,,
	Siam	,,	3 6	,,
	All other sorts, including cocoons	...	*ad valorem.*	,,

General Duties—(concld.)

No.	Names of articles.	Per.	Tariff valuation.	Rate of duty.
	Other Articles, unmanufactured and manufactured.—contd.		Rs. As.	
65	SOAP	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
66	SPECIMENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF NATURAL SCIENCE, including also antique coins and medals	...	...	Free.
67	STATIONERY, excluding paper (for which see No. 51)	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
68	STONE AND MARBLE, and articles made of stone and marble	...	,,	,,
69	TALLOW AND GREASE, including stearine	...	,,	,,
70	TEA CHESTS of metal or wood, whether imported entire or in sections, provided that the Customs collector is satisfied that they are imported for the purpose of the packing of tea for transport in bulk	...	...	Free.
71	TEXTILE FABRICS not otherwise described	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
72	TOILET REQUISITES not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
73	TOYS, including toy books, and requisites for all games	...	,,	,,
74	UMBRELLAS, parasols, and sunshades of all kinds	...	,,	,,
75	WALKING STICKS and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, of all kinds, mounted and unmounted, driving, riding, and other whips, fishing rods and lines ..	...	,,	,,
76	WOOD AND TIMBER (except firewood, which is free), and articles made of wood not otherwise described	...	,,	,,
77	WOOL raw	...	...	Free.
	,, articles made of, including felt	...	*ad valorem.*	Five per cent.
78	ALL OTHER ARTICLES, manufactured or unmanufactured, not described in the Schedule	...	,,	,,

EXPORT TARIFF.*

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	Tariff valuation. As.	Rate of duty.
I	PRODUCE OF THE COCOANUT TREE (a)—				
	1. Copra	cwt.	15	0	
	2. Cocoanuts	1,000	45	0	
	3. Coir	cwt.	9	0	
	4. Cables, tarred and untarred	do.	8	0	
	5. Coir fibre	do.	7	1	
	6. Cocoanut husk (green)†	do.	8	0	
	7. Punnac	do.	5	0	5 per cent.
II	PRODUCE OF THE ARECANUT TREE (a)—				
	1. Arecanuts without husk	Candy	100	0	
	2. do. in husk	do.	55	0	
III	PRODUCE OF THE PALMYRA TREE (a)—				
	1. Jaggery	cwt.	3	8	
	2. Palmyra fibre, raw	do.	12	8	
IV	GRAINS AND OIL SEEDS—				5 per cent., if exported by sea to British India or Sirkar Cochin and 3 As. per Md. when exported by sea to other places. No duty on exports by land.
	1. Paddy	do.	2	0	
	2. Rice...	do.	3	4	

* As amended by Notification No. S. R. 2163, dated 4th May 1911.

(a) No commodities, other than those under Nos. 1, 2, and 17 and varieties of sugar under Nos. 3 and 11 of the 1st column of the above Schedule, shall be subjected to export duty at Edapally, and at Bagavadicottah no other than the above and pepper. *Vide* Notification No. 600 dated 15th Edavam 1040 and No. 767 dated 6th Edavam 1044 (18th May 1869) published at page 127 of the Gazette dated 1st Anny 1040 (13th June 1865) and at page 329 of the Gazette dated 6th Vycausy 1044 (18th May 1869.)

† 1,000 green cocoanut husks being considered as equivalent to one cwt. *Vide* Notification No. 1472 dated 23rd Meenom 1065 published at page 431 of the Travancore Gazette dated 22nd April 1890 (18th Chittray 1065).

Export Tariff—(contd.)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation. Rs.	Tariff valuation. As.	Rate of duty.
V	OILS—				
	1. Cocoanut oil	cwt.	12	8	5 per cent.
	2. Laurel oil	do.	8	0	5 per cent.
	3. Lemon grass oil	lb.	5	0	1 per cent.
VI	HIDES—TANNED AND UNTANNED—				
	1. Country buffalo	Score.	40	0	5 per cent.
	2. Cow	do.	30	0	5 per cent.
	3. Elk skin	do.	30	0	5 per cent.
	4. Goat skin	do.	8	0	5 per cent.
	5. Sheep	do.	5	8	5 per cent.
	6. Deer	do.	4	0	5 per cent.
	7. Kid	do.	3	0	5 per cent.
	8. Squirrel skins	do.	40	0	5 per cent.
	9. All other hides or skins	do.	*ad valorem.*		5 per cent.
VII	GINGER—GREEN AND DRY—				
	1. Ginger unscraped, Malabar	cwt.	10	0	5 per cent.
	2. Dry ginger	do.	15	0	5 per cent.
VIII	FISH—RAW OR DRIED—SALTED OR UNSALTED	do.	3	0	2½ per cent.
IX	TAMARIND	do.	2	8	5 per cent.

Note—Elephants' tusks and hollows are Government monopoly and cannot be exported without a rehadary from the Dewan or the Excise Commissioner.

Export Tariff—(contd.)

No.	Description of goods.	Per.	Tariff valuation.		Rate of duty.
			Rs.	As.	
X	SUGAR CANE PRODUCE (a)— 1. Molasses	cwt.	6	0	5 per cent.
XI	TURMERIC OF EVERY KIND— 1. Turmeric (finger)	do.	7	0	
XII	PEPPER (b)	Candy.	...	...	5 Rupees.
XIII	OPIEM PER CHEST OF 140 lbs. (c)	...	...	...	700 Rupees.
XIV	FUEL†	Do.	...	...	10 pies.
XV	TEA*	lb.	...	...	¼ pie.

(b). Duty on pepper will be levied at all the Chowkeys of the State. *Vide* Notification No. 1774 dated 9th Meenom 1068 published at page 304 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 28th March 1893 (16th Meenom 1058).

(c) *Vide* Notification No. 2303 dated 26th July 1880 (13th Audy 1055) published at page 599 of the Travancore Government Gazette dated 3rd August 1880 (21st Audy 1055).

* Duty is leviable only on exports by sea.

† Duty on firewood and charcoal has been abolished as a tentative measure for five years with effect from the 1st Meenom 1087. (Vide Notification No. S. R. 779 dated 9th March 1912).

No. S. R. 1117 dated 7th March 1911.

In supersession of Notification No. S. R. 1039, dated 11th February 1908, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the list of cotton piece-goods has been revised as follows, as per the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 9321-9327-139, dated Calcutta, the 22nd December 1910.

List of Cotton Piece-goods.

Alhambras.
Angolas (cotton).
Apron cloth (cotton).
Batistes (cotton).
Beaverteen (cotton).
Blankets (cotton).
Holland and blind cloth (cotton.)
Book-binding cloth.
Brilliants.
Brocades (cotton).
Broche.
Buckram (cotton).
Calicoes.
Cambrics, plain, dyed or printed
Cantoons.
Canvas (cotton).
Canvas, French elastic (cotton).
Casement cloth (cotton).
Cashmeres (cotton.)
Cellular cloth.
Checks, spots and stripes.
Chiffons (cotton).
Chinese dyed cloths.
Chintz, glazed or unglazed
Choonris.
Chadars.
Chadar-pattas.
Coatings (cotton).
Corduroy and corded cloth (cotton).
Cotton flakes.
Counterpanes.
Crapes (cotton).
Crash (cotton).
Crepons (cotton).
Cretonnes.
Crimps (cotton).
Damask, cotton table.
Dawanies.
Delaines (cotton).
Delametti.
Denims.
Dhotis.
Diagonals (cotton).
Diapers (cotton).
Dimity.
Domestics.
Domettes (cotton).
Dosotti.
Dupettas.
Dorias.
Dress, plain or printed (cotton).
Drills, plain, striped or checked.
Duck.
Dungari.
Dusters (when joined by the warp).
Embroidered allovers.
,, flounces.
Fents (cotton).
Finduras.
Flannelette (cotton flannel).
Galateas.
Gambaroons.
Guze (cotton).
Ghagias (cotton)
Ginghams (cotton).
Glass cloths (when joined by the warp) (cotton).
Grenadines (cotton).
Gumchas.
Hair-cords.
Handkerchiefs (in woven pieces).
Harvards.
Hollands (cotton).
Italians (cotton).
Jaconets, plain or bordered.
Jeans, plain, dyed or printed.
Lace curtain cloth.
Lace stripes.
Lappets.
Lastings.
Lawns.
Lenos.
Linonette (cotton).
Linings, plain, striped or mercerised
Longcloths.
Lungis.
Lustres (cotton).
Madapollams.
Madras cloth.
Marcella.
Matte shirtings.
Matting (cotton).
Mattress cloth.
Moltons (cotton).
Mercerised cloth.
Merinos (cotton).
Mexicans.
Moleskins (cotton).
Molleton cloth.
Morias.

List of Cotton piece-goods.—contd.

Moreens (cotton).
Mulls, all kinds, plain or bordered.
Muslins (cotton), all kinds.
Nainaooks.
Net (cotton).
Nun's veiling (cotton).
Oatmeal cloth,
Penelope canvas.
Pillow, calico, tacular.
Piques.
Plushotte.
Pompadour.
Pongees (cotton).
Poplinette (cotton).
Prayer mats (cotton).
Printed crepelle.
Prints.
Printers (plain and coloured).
Putsbes.
Quiltings (cotton).
Quilts.
Radium cloth.
Regattas.
Rep cloth (cotton).
Sail cloth (cotton).
Sarios.
Sarongs.
Sateens, plain, dyed or printed.
Satinette.
Satin stripes (cotton).
Scraves (cotton).
Serges (cotton).
Shawls (cotton).
Sheetings.
Shirtings.
Silecia.
Silkette, plain or stripes.
Spanish stripes (cotton).
Suraline.
Sussicloth.
Suitings (cotton).
Swansdown (calico).
Tambours.
Tameins (unfinished).
Tanjibs.
Tapestries (cotton).
Tarlatans.
Tcloths.
Ticking, mattress or blind (cotton).
Towels (cotton) in woven pieces and towel cloth including Terry cloth.
Trouserings (cotton).
Tulle (cotton).
Turbans (cotton).
Turkey red cloth.
Tussor cloth (cotton) and Tussorette.
Tweeds (cotton).
Twills (cotton), plain, dyed, or printed.
Umbrella cloth (cotton).
Valencias.
Velvets (cotton).
Velveteen (cotton).
Venetian cloth (cotton).
Vestings or waistcoatings (cotton)
Voiles (cotton).
Wadding.
Zephyrs.

No. S. 1578, dated 16th March 1911.

In supersesssion of previous Notification on the subject, the following Rules are prescribed, tentatively for one year, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for warehousing goods in the Sirkar sheds and godowns at the port of Alleppey.

1. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st Medom 1086.

2. On all goods warehoused, warehouse rent will be charged as follows:—

For the first seven days ... ... Free.

For the first month (continuing from the 8th day)—Single rate per week ... ... as per schedule.

For the second month (continuing from the 8th day)—Double rates per week ... ... as per Schedule.

For the 3rd month ... ... Treble rates per week.

The rates will be similarly increased for every succeeding month.

Fraction of a week will be counted as one week.

3. The above Rules do not apply to the open godowns or sheds which have been built for the temporary accommodation of shippers and which are not intended to be used as warehouses.

4. Goods may be stored in the open godowns or sheds for four days free of charge. In special cases, it shall be left to the discretion of the Assistant Excise Commessioner to extend the period of free occupation, on a written application, to the maximum period of seven days

5. Persons using the open godowns or sheds in contravention of Rule 3 will be charged double warhouse rates from the date of occupation.

6. The warehouse rent shall be made to the officer in charge of the Customs House before the goods are removed from the warehouse. But in the case of export by steamers, the above charge may be recovered within 24 hours after the departure of the steamer, a penalty of one rupee being imposed for each day of default.

7. In the case of imports, the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, whenever he finds it necessary, have power to issue notice tt the owner, consignee or agent, to remove the goods and pay the rent within a specified time not exceeding 14 days. In the event of failure to pay the rent within such time, the goods or such portion of them, as may be necessary, shall be sold by public auction, and the dues of Government, plus 10 per cent of such dues, shall be recovered from the proceeds of the sale.

8. Storage of salt, fish, dried prawns or other goods with offensive smell or of a damaging nature in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds is strictly prohibited

9. Inflammable oils, gun-powder, explosives and other goods of a highly dangerous character, shall not be stored in any of the Sirkar warehouses or sheds. Persons importing such goods should provide themselves with places where they may be stored with safety. Such goods should at once be removed on import

SCHEDULE.

Rice, paddy, ginger, turmeric, pepper and other bag cargo. ... ... Annas 6 per 100 bags per week.

Copra, ginger, pepper, turmeric, &c., in robbins ... ... Annas 10 per 100 robbins per week

Coir yarn and fibre in bales .. Annas 12 per 100 bales per week.
Coir yarn in bundles and dholes... Annas 10 per 100 cwts. per week.
All other goods ... ... Anna one per ton of 40 c. ft. per week.

No. S. R. 2016, dated 23rd April 1911.

In modification of Notification No. S. R. 5933, dated the 15th October 1910, published at page 1596 of the Government Gazette dated 8th November 1910, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, that the *export* of *any* kind of tobacco, from any part of Travancore, is absolutely prohibited. But travellers leaving Travancore will, as hitherto, be permitted to carry with them tobacco and preparations thereof, for their immediate use, up to and not exceeding the quantities specified below :—

(1) Cigars	...	...	24 in number.
(2) Cigarettes	...	...	24 in number.
(3) Tobacco	...	...	5 Kalanchoos.
(4) Snuff	...	...	1 Kalanchoo.

No. S. R. 2096, dated 2nd May 1911.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following regulations regarding collisions and signals of distress at sea are published for the information and guidance of the public, in supersession of those published with Notice No. 818, dated 13th September 1897, on page 1555 of the Gazette dated 21st September 1897.

No. S. R. 2163, dated 4th May 1911.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, it is hereby notified that the tariff value of "cables, tarred and untarred," in item No. I of the export tariff is reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 8 per cwt. and that the export duty on the following articles in the same Tariff is abolished, with effect from the 16th April 1911:—

(1) Laurel nuts. (Item IV (3))
(2) Gelingal. (Item VIII (3))
(3) Arrow root flour. } (Item XII—Arrow root Produce—the whole)
(4) Arrow root. }
(5) Turmeric (bulb). } (Item XIII—Turmeric of every kind (2) and (3)
(6) Pingil. }
(7) Kutcholam. (Item XIV)
(8) Kora grass. (Item XVIII)
(9) Canes and rattans. (Item XXI)
(10) Jeweller's sand. (Item XXIII)
(11) Buffalo horn. }
(12) Deer, bison and antelope horns. } (Item VII—the whole)
(13) Bones of elephants. }
(14) Other bones, horns &c. }
(15) Prawn skin. (Item IX (2))
(16) Gum kino. (Item XIX)
(17) Shank. (Item XXIV)

No. S. R. 2519, dated 25th May 1911.

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all goods imported into Travancore, by or on behalf of the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, are exempted from the payment of customs duty.

TRAVANCORE CUSTOMS RULES.

QUILON-TO-TINNEVELLY RAILWAY.

The following Rules are issued with the concurrence and sanction of the Government of Madras.

1. Customs Houses have been erected outside the main entrance to the Railway Stations for levying the Travancore export and import duties, and the Railway Police, and the Station Master at the stations where there is no such Police will be responsible for goods, passengers' luggage and parcels, not being admitted into or sent out from, such stations except through those gates.

*1. Shencotta.
2. Ariencavu.
3. Tenmala.
4. Edamon.
5. Punaloor.
6. Kunnikode.
7. Kottarakara.
8. Kundara.
9. Quilon.

2. A Customs official shall be permitted to be present at the Railway Parcels office or Goods shed to conduct passengers and other owners of goods on which duty is leviable to the Customs House for levying the same from them, and if necessary for the examination of parcels and luggage.

3. The way bills, invoices, receipts and station registers of all goods and parcels traffic, received at stations and of passengers' luggage shall be open during office hours to the inspection of the Travancore Customs Department for the purpose of enabling them to levy duty, or of any Officer of the Travancore Forest Department not inferior in rank to an Assistant Conservator, in so far as consignments of Forest produce are concerned.

4. Railway officials residing in Railway premises, or within Railway limits, within the Travancore State, are not exempt from customs dues, but must pay them on any dutiable articles imported or exported by them. A Travancore Customs Officer will be at the station on the arrival and departure of each train to assess and receive the prescribed duty on such articles, in the case of such Railway employe's who may find it inconvenient to go to the Customs Office.

Import trade, that is, the carrying in trains of goods bound west of Shencotta Railway Station.

5. (*a*) As ordinary salt cannot be imported into the country except on account of Government, nor opium and ganja except by the Government agency, no such salt or opium or ganja shall be allowed to be carried by Railway into Travancore, that is, west of Shencotta Railway Station, by private individuals, and if they are so brought, they will become liable to confiscation by Government.

Name of articles.	Per.	Rate of duty.
		Rs. as. p.
I. *Tobacco—*		
British Indian tobacco—unmanufactured ..	Candy.	90 ... ...
Snuff ...	Bottle of 54 tolas.	8 per cent on a tariff valuation of 2 2 0
English Tobacco used for smoking ...	Pound.	Do. 3 8 0
Cigars ...	Do.	Do. 3 8 0
Goodack ...	Do.	Do. 9 8 0
Cigarettes ...	...	8 per cent *Ad valorem.*
II. Induppu and table salt...	Indian maund of 3200 tolas.	1 0 0

(*b*) Import duty is leviable on the articles specified in the margin when they are brought into the country.

6. No duty shall be leviable on goods or parcels until removed from Railway stations except in the case of Railway servants. (*Vide Rule 4 supra*). Such duty will be payable at the Customs House the goods or parcels are passing out.

7. Persons desirous of selling tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., on the platforms of Railway stations within Travancore will be permitted to do so on their application through the Traffic Manager for licenses which will be granted to them by the Travancore Government free of charge. But the tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., thus sold must be such as have already paid duty to the Travancore Government.

Licensed vendors shall not be allowed to import tobacco etc., under any circumstances, and it will be made a condition of the agreement which they execute with the Railway authorities that they shall pay duty on all dutiable articles whether imported or exported.

8. The Railway authorities shall permit the officers of the Travancore Government to make searches and examinations under the Travancore Tobacco Regulation, Rules and Notifications, in respect of tobacco brought and sold in Travancore stations.

Export trade, that is, the carrying of goods, in trains bound to or to the east of Shencotta Railway Station.

9. Elephant tusks and hollows, being Government monopoly, cannot be exported without a permit from the Dewan or the Excise Commissioner and shall not therefore be booked for export at Railway stations without such permit.

10. Export duty is leviable on the articles mentioned in the list hereto appended and on such other articles as may, from time to time, be included in the Travancore export Tariff, when they are booked from any Railway station to the west of Shencotta, either for the Shencotta Railway Station or for any station to the east of it. In regard to goods booked for the Shencottah Railway Station, the export duty levied will be refounded by the Officer in charge of the Sirkar Chowkey at the place of export on production of a certificate granted by the Officer in charge of the Sirkar Chowkey at Shencotta, showing that the articles were reimported through the latter part of Travancore territory, provided that such certificate is produced within 15 days from the date of export.

11. If there are dutiable exports among the goods and if they are intended to be carried to or beyond Shencotta Railway Station, their quantities shall be ascertained by weighing, measuring or counting as the case may be, and the prescribed duty thereon shall be paid to Customs Officer. A *ravana* will then be issued to the owner or his agent giving the names and quantities of the goods on which duty has been levied and declaring that the other goods are not liable to duty.

If there are no dutiable exports, a pass to that effect will be issued.

12. Passes will be given free of charge at the Customs house on goods or parcels despatched from one Goods station to another in Travancore except the Railway Station at Shencotta. These passes should be sent by the consigners to consignees with the goods or parcels receipt and the goods will be passed free of duty at destination on the authority of such passes.

13. Goods mentioned in Rule 12 may, however, on arrival at the station of first destination be re-consigned to stations beyond, but the owner shall give immediate intimation of the fact to the Customs House there. If he re-consigns them to the Shencotta Railway Station or to a place beyond that station, he shall at once pay the duty and obtain a *ravanah* as laid down in Rule II and until such *ravanah* is produced the Railway Officers of the station of first destination shall not allow such goods to be carried further.

14. Customs duty shall not be levied on unclaimed goods or parcels nor on goods or parcels missent to a Customs station.

The former will be treated in the same way as unclaimed goods generally under the Railway Rules.

When dutiable exports covered by free passes as mentioned in Rule 12 become unclaimed and are carried outside the country for final disposal, the Railway authorities shall pay to the Travancore Customs the duty on them or shall undertake to recover such duty from the owner or auction-purchaser who clears them from the unclaimed goods or lost property office at Trichinopoly.

LIST OF DUTIABLE ARTICLES.

(*Refered to in Rule 10.*)

(1) Copra.
(2) Cocoanuts.
(3) Coir.
(4) Cables, tarred and untarred.
(5) Coire fibre.
(6) Cocoanut husk (green).
(7) Punnac.
(8) Arecanuts without husk.
(9) Do. in husk.
(10) Jaggery.
(11) Palmyra fibre-raw.
(12) Cocoanut oil.
(13) Laurel oil.
(14) Lemon grass oil.
(15) Hides, tanned and untanned, country buffalo.
(16) Do. Do. cow.
(17) Elk skin.
(18) Goat skin.
(19) Sheep skin.
(20) Deer skin.
(21) Kid skin.
(22) Squirrel skin.
(23) All other hides or skins.
(24) Ginger unscraped, Malabar.
(25) Dry ginger.
(26) Fish, raw or dried, salted or unsalted.
(27) Tamarind.
(28) Molasses.
(29) Turmeric (finger).
(30) Pepper.
(31) Opium.
(32) Fuel.

* Amended up to 31st May 1911.

No. S. R. 3195, dated 6th July 1911.

In continuation of Notification No. S. R. 2519, dated the 25th May 1911, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all goods imported into Travancore, by or on behalf of the Assistant Resident in Travancore, and Cochin, are also exempted from the payment of customs duty.

No. S. R. 3279, dated 13th July 1911.

In supersession of the Customs Notification, No. P. D. 1043, dated the 3rd August 1903, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that all articles other than those specified below, liable to duty under head 5, 6, 8, 9, or 10, as the case may be of "arms ammunition and military stores" of the Tariff Notification, No. S. R. 1033, dated the 28th February 1911, are exempted from so much of the duty leviable thereunder on importation into Travancore as is in excess of a duty of 10 per cent *ad-valorem*

Main springs and Magazine springs

Gun-stocks and Breech blocks

Actions (including skeleon and waster)

Breech blots and their heads

Cocking pieces.

Locks (for muzzle-loading arms)

Machines for making, loading, closing or capping cartridges for rifled arms.

No. S. R. 5934, dated 4th November 1910.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that bringing, by sea, or by land, into Travancore, silk or other woven goods impressed with designs in imitation of Currency Notes, Promissory Notes, or stock Notes, of the Government of India, is strictly prohibited.

No. S. R. 4897.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja it is hereby notified, for general information, that celluloid bangles may be imported into Travancore.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
20/23rd October 1911.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 5031.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the investigations, conducted under the control of the Anthrax Investigation Board of Bradford, England, indicate that blood clots and blood stains on hair and wool are the chief means of conveyance of Anthrax spores, and are therefore the most important source of infection to workers in wool, hair and hides. All persons in Travancore who are concerned in the collection, packing and export of wool, hair and hides are therefore warned against exporting any pieces of skin, hair, wool or other materials which are marked with blood stains or blood clots. All such blood stained wool, hair &c., should be burnt.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th October 1911.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 36.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that bringing by sea or land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "An open letter to Count Leo Tolstoy in reply to his letter to a Hindu" by the Editor of the Free Hindustan, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th January 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 72.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the publication entitled "Star of the East" published by the Ramakrishna Vedanta Mission in Melbourne, Autralia is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th January 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 275.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of Customs Notification No. S. R. 404, dated 22nd January 1911, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following tariff values have been fixed for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, with effect from the 1st January 1912.

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb. As.	P.
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over ¼" ...	9	0
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth	7	6

	As.	P.
3. Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas plain or having only borders not over ¼″	9	3
4. Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over ¼″ but not over ¾″	9	6
5. Dhuties, cholas, duppattas, lungis, and gumchas, having only borders over ¾″ but not over 2″	10	9
6. Patals and saries with headings over 4″ wide and only coloured borders not over ¾″	10	0
7. Domestics, T. cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings having borders not over ½″	9	0
8. Drills and jeans, plain	9	3
9. Fents	7	9
10. Printers and sadlapet	9	6
11. Printers (bhagavad)	9	0
12. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached	11	0
13. „ „ bleached	13	0
14. Tent, sail, commissariat, and double threaded cloth (dosuti) ...	8	6
15. Zanzibar cloth	9	0

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

16. Bedcovers, Twilled sheets, quilts, and table-cloths, with borders not over ½″	9	6
17. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars, coloured warp or weft	10	9
18. Bedcovers, quilts, table cloths, twilled or plain wove sheets and chadars coloured warp or weft	11	9
19. Bed ticking, plain or drilled	9	6
20. Check gumchas	11	9
21. Cholis, and saris (coloured)	12	9
22. Cotton, tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check	11	6
23. English patterned checks, trouserings, and coatings	12	3
24. Drill, striped	9	9
25. „ „ checked	10	3
26. „ „ dyed	11	3
27. Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	11	9
28. Fents	8	9
29. Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	10	9
30. „ „ „ coloured weft	11	6
31. Lungis, coloured	11	6
32. Lungis, grey with coloured stripes or borders	9	9
33. Napkins, grey	9	9
34. „ bleached	12	9
35. Susi check, English, grey ground	12	0
36. „ checks, ordinary, grey ground	11	0
37. „ „ coloured warp or weft	11	6
38. „ checksheets, ordinary, grey ground	11	0
39. „ ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	10	3
40. „ „ „ weft	11	6
41. Tent cloth, blue and red	10	9
42. „ khaki	11	6
43. Towels, Turkish, grey	12	3
44. „ „ bleached	13	9
45. „ „ honeycomb, and other sorts grey	9	6

		As.	P.
46.	Towels, honey comb and other sorts, bleached	12	3
47.	Zephyr cloth	11	6
48.	„ striped and checked	12	9

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th January 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 509.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information that the export duty on all kinds of timber now levied under the Export Tariff in force, is abolished, as a tentative measure for five years, with effect from the 1st Kumbhom 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 515.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlets in Tamil entitled "Kanavu, a poem and other songs" and "Arilorupangu, a short story" published by C. Subramonya Bharati and printed at Pondicherry, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
6th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 646.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the taking of dates from any part of Travancore into that portion of the Indian possessions of the Government of Portugal which is known as the Pargana of Nagar Avely, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
27th February 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 779.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the export duty on firewood and charcoal now levied under the export tariff in force, is abolished, as a tentative measure for five years, with effect from the 1st Meenam 1087.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th March 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1200.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the bringing by sea or by land, into Travancore of any copy of the Arabic Journal entitled "Al-Balague" published at Beyroot, Syria is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd April 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION,

No. S. R. 1448.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the Customs Notifications No. P. D. 657, dated 1st January 1899 and No. P. D. 823, dated the 6th May 1904 are cancelled, so far as they impose additional and special import duties on sugar produced in or exported from Denmark.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th June 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. S. R. 1878.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the paper entitled "The Islamic Fraternity" which is printed and published at Tokio, Japan, is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
8th August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 1901.

NOTIFICATION.

In supersession of previous Notifications on the subject, the following rules are prescribed, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, for the levy of the pier dues and the regulation of traffic on the Pier in the port of Alleppey.

1. These Rules shall come into force on the 1st Kanni 1088/16th September 1912.

2. From and after the above date, the disinction between the pier-toll and the tramway-hire, shall cease and a uniform fee of one anna per candy

shall be levied on all ordinary goods passing the Pier. This fee shall include the right to use the stages and the cranes and also the tramway. The fee for heavy goods shall continue to be as shown below:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Steam boilers, each	12	0	0
Machinery in pieces or any articles weighing a ton or upwards, per ton	2	0	0
Four wheeled carriages, each ...	3	0	0
Two wheeled Do. Do. ...	1	8	,,
Ponies, each	1	8	,,
Horses, each...	2	0	,,
Dogs, sheep and other animals, each	0	1	,,
Piano-forte, each	3	0	,,
Rickshaws, each	0	12	,,
Bicycles, each	0	8	,,

NOTE.—Cocoanut oil shall be classed under ordinary goods.

3. The Pier as well as the Tramway shall be under the direct charge of the Pier Master, who will be under the immediate orders of the Pier Officer.

4. When the work of shipping or landing is carried on in the Pier, no one other than the Port and Customs Officers, *bona fide* shippers and landing agents, and contractors and coolies engaged for work, shall ordinarily be allowed to enter the Pier. On such occasions, entrance to the Pier to the employes of *bona fide* shippers and landing agents shall be by tickets issued by the Pier Master. In the case of others, special permission for such entrance has to be obtained from the Port Officer.

5. When no work is carried on in the Pier, it shall be open to the public from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.

6. Fishing from any part of the Pier or stages will not be allowed except under the written permission of the Port Officer.

7. Smoking on the Pier, dirtying the Pier by spitting on the boards rubbing chunam on the hand rails, lamp-posts, cranes, seats &c., or by other similar acts, and the use of fire or naked lights on the Pier are strictly prohibited.

8. Painting, tarring and other maintenance works and repairs to the Pier shall ordinarily, be attended to when no landing or shipping is carried on in the Pier.

9. The lamps on the Pier shall be lit both during dark and on moonlight nights. When there is no shipping or landing, only alternate lamps need be lighted.

10. Boats brought alongside the stages or the T. heads shall be fastened to the bollards or rings provided for the purpose They shall, under no circumstances, be tied to the standards, diagonal ties or any other part of the Pier. The Pier Master shall have power to cut the boats adrift if he finds them fastened to any part of the pier other than the bollards or rings.

11. Temporary stages may be attached to the Pier whenever necessary. They shall be removed when the port closes during the monsoon or when the sea is rough and there is danger of their being washed away.

12. The trucks used on the Pier shall, after the day's work is done, be removed from the Pier and kept in the shed intended for the purpose.

13. The shipping and landing of goods in the Pier shall be done only by means of trucks, except when the Port Officer considers the carrying of goods by head-load necessary in case of emergency.

14. Heaping the Pier with large quantities of cargo is strictly prohibited. The Pier Master shall decide whether any quantity of cargo is large or small for the purpose of this rule.

15. The work of shipping and landing shall ordinarily be carried on between 6-30 A. M. and 6-30 P. M. But when a direct steamer is in port and it is necessary to give her quick despatch, or under other exceptional circumstances, the work may be begun a little earlier or carried on a little later, with the permission of the Port Officer.

16. Persons shipping or landing heavy goods, such as pressed bales, cases, hardware, and such goods as cannot be conveniently shipped or landed at the stages, shall have prior claim to the use of cranes. Such goods may not be shipped at the stages (though there is no objection to their being landed at them) without special permission.

17. Persons shipping or landing goods in bags or packages suitable for handling at the stages shall have prior claim to the use of the stages.

18. The owner or hirer of the boat that is first alongside a crane or stag shall have first claim to use it until the boat is loaded or unloaded and the boats that arrive subsequently shall be loaded or unloaded in the order in which they arrive. It is not intended that empty boats, or boats nearly empty, and waiting for cargo for shipment, shall retain prior right to the use of the cranes or stages to the exclusion of others. Right of precedence holds good only so long as boat and cargo are both ready for work.

19. The use of the stages and cranes will be allowed by the Pier Master in proportion to each applicant's requirements in regard to shipping and landing.

20. The loading of trucks with export cargo from the godowns or canal boats shall ordinarily be regulated in the order in which the boats are berthed the Pier, so that the boat berthed farthest will be supplied by the trucks standing foremost, the next boat by the trucks standing behind the first set and so on.

21. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the Customs-House, who shall be the ex-officio Boat Master, to see that the boats brought alongside the stages or T, heads have the full complement of licensed boatmen to load or unload cargo.

22. The labour necessary for the transmission of imported goods from sea boats to the Government godowns will ordinarily be supplied by the Port Officer through a contractor specially engaged for the purpose.

23. The labour necessary for shipping goods of all kinds shall be found by the owners of such goods.

24. Whenever a contractor has been engaged for the supply of the labour described in clause 22, owners of goods who have to make use of such labour shall pay direct to the contractor such rates of cooly hire as are stipulated for in his contract.

25. The owners of goods shall pay to the officer in charge of the Customs-House the fees due from them under clause 2.

26. Every cooly doing work on the Pier shall, while so employed, wear a badge which shall be a brass shield with a shank, numeral and the letters A. P. (Alleppey Pier) engraved thereon. He shall produce such badge whenever called upon to do so by the Pier Master. No person shall be allowed to work as a cooly on the Pier without such badge.

Persons employing coolies on the Pier shall obtain from the Pier Master, before the commencement of work on each day, as many badges as they require for distribution to their coolies. At the close of each day, when the work is over, they shall return the badges to the Pier Master.

27. All coolies working on the Pier shall be men approved of by the Port Officer and it shall be the duty of that officer to see that only experienced men are employed at the stages, the cranes and the points and crossings on the tramway.

28. The Pier Master shall have control over the entire traffic on the Pier and on the coolies working on it.

29. In the case of salt, the contractor, if any, engaged under clause 22 shall only be responsible of the transmission for bags containing salt from the sea boats to the weigh-bridge in the salt depot. The salt transport contractor shall find the further labour for the carrying of the bags from the weigh-bridge to the storage sheds. Whenever the salt transport contractor desires to land salt bags on the beach and thence convey them to the salt depot without making use of the Pier, the Port Officer shall permit him to do so, provided that the contractor engages his own coolies for such conveyance of the bags containing salt. In such cases, he shall not be called upon to pay the fee prescribed in clause 2. Should, however, the tramway be used for the conveyance of the bags from the shore-end of the Pier to the weigh-bridge in the salt depot, the salt transport contractor shall pay only a fee of (8) eight annas for every 100 maunds of salt so carried by the tramway.

30. Merchants and shippers shall make their own arrangements for the landing and shipping of goods at the monsoon port.

31. The decision of the Port Officer shall be final in all cases of disputes regarding the transmission of cargo and the berthing, loading and unloading of boats.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2007.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the notification cited below, imposing additional and special import duties on sugar produced in or exported from the Argentine Republic, are cancelled.

No. P. D. 1169, dated the 9th September 1901.
No. P. D. 1996, dated the 4th December 1905.
No. P. D. 823, dated the 6th May 1904.
No. P. D. 1995, dated the 4th December 1905.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
31st August 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2198.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the bringing by sea or by land into Travancore of any copy of the pamphlet entitled "British Justice and Honesty" addressed to the people of England and India by Sir Walter Strickland, Bart. and printed at Zurich, Art Institute, Orell Fussli is prohibited.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
26th September 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2395.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, the following revised rules are passed for regulating the export of goods once imported into, and the import of goods once exported from, Travancore, permitted under para 2 of the Proceedings of the Government No. S. R. 221, dated the 26th September 1910, as modified by the Proceedings of the Government No. S. R. 2126, dated the 6th September 1912.

These rules shall apply only to the Customs houses mentioned below :—
The Arukutty Customs house.
The Sea Customs houses at Alleppey, Quilon, Trivandrum and Colachel.
The Railway Customs house at Quilon, and the Aramboly Customs house.

A. The export of goods which had been previously imported.

1. The owner of the goods should, at the time of the import, make a declaration in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, and present the same to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are imported, for the grant of a certificate to enable him to export the goods free of duty, later on, through one of the Customs houses mentioned above.

2. On receipt of such declaration and on production of the goods mentioned therein, the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall weigh the entire consignment and enter in a register, to be specially kept for the purpose, the results of the weighment, the description of the goods, the number of packages, the name of the importer, the date of the import and the Customs house through which the goods are intended later on to be exported.

3. The officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall grant a certificate to the importer, in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. The Certificate so granted shall be in force only for a period of six months from the date of issue.

4. The officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import is made shall forward the duplicate of the certificate to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are intended to be exported, while the original declaration made by the owner of the goods at the time of the import shall be sent to the officer in charge of the circle into which the import is made.

5. The owner of the goods shall present to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the goods are to be exported, the original certificate granted by the officer in charge of the Customs house of import. On receipt of such certificate, and on production of the goods, the former officer shall satisfy himself that the goods produced for export are equal in weight or number to those described in the duplicate certificate received from the officer in charge of the Customs house of import, and that the property in the goods has continued with the person by whom or on whose account they had been imported.

6. The officer in charge of the Customs house of export shall then re-weigh the entire consignment and enter the results of such re-weighment in a register kept for the purpose. If no difference is observed between the results of the original weighment as given in the duplicate certificate and the results of the re-weighment, the goods shall be passed free of duty.

7. All cases in which there are reasonable grounds for doubting the continuity of the ownership in the goods shall be reported for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle.

8. In cases where the results of the original weighment and the re-weighment show any difference, the officer in charge of the Customs house of export shall adopt the following procedure:

(a) If the re-weighment shows an increase, not exceeding 10% of the original weight, the quantity found in excess shall be assessed to duty and passed, while the quantity which is equivalent to the original weight shall be passed free of duty.

(b) If the re-weighment shows a decrease, not exceeding 10% of the original weight, the goods shall be passed free of duty.

(c) In all other cases, the goods shall be detained and the fact reported for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle.

9. Whenever goods are passed under Rule 6, or under clause (a) or (b) of Rule 8, the officer in charge of the Customs house of export, passing the goods, shall forward the original certificate delivered by the owner of the goods, after entering therein the quantity passed free of duty and the quantity assessed to duty, if any, to the officer in charge of the Customs house through which the import had been made. The latter officer shall, on receipt of the certificate, affix it to its counterfoil.

10. In cases where the goods are intended to be exported through the Customs house through which they had been previously imported, the officer in charge of the Customs house shall forward to the officer in charge of the Circle the declaration made by the owner of the goods as well as the duplicate of the certificate granted to him. On production of the goods and of the original certificate at the time of the export, the officer in charge of the Customs house shall act in accordance with Rules 5, 6, 7, 8, & 9, in so far as they are applicable to him.

B. The import of goods which had been previously exported.

1. The concession granted in regard to the refund of seven-eighths of the export duty levied on goods previously exported, and brought back into Travancore within six months from the date of the original exportation, shall apply only to cases where the export and the import take place through the same Customs house.

2. Owners of goods who import them into Travancore within six months from the date of their previous export, and who claim the refund of seven-eights of the export duty levied at the time of the original exportation, shall produce with the goods an application for such refund, together with the original receipts granted to them in respect of the levy of such duty.

3. The officer in charge of the Customs house before whom the goods and the receipts are produced shall satisfy himself that the goods are equal in weight or number to those described in such receipts and that the property in them has continued with the person by whom or on whose account the goods had been previously exported.

4. He shall then weigh the entire consignment, and after comparing the results with the original receipt produced by the owner of the goods as well as with the entries in the Nalvazhi made on the date of export, he shall forward a report to the officer in charge of the circle.

5. On receipt of such report, the officer in charge of the circle shall, after satisfying himself as to the weight or number of the goods and the continuity of the property in them, report the case, with his opinion thereon, for the orders of the Excise Commissioner. Such report shall be accompanied by,

(a) the original receipt produced by the owner of the goods, and

(b) the duplicate receipt, the original and the duplicate manifests, as well as the copy of the Nalvazhi received and recorded in his office soon after the original export.

6. On receipt of such report from the officer in charge of the circle, the Excise Commissioner shall, in case he is satisfied that the refund is allowable, order such refund.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd October 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. S. R. 2396.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, the following revised rules are passed for regulating the free export of oil and punnac manufactured in Travancore, from copra imported from outside, permitted by para 3 of the Proceedings of Government, No. S. R. 5221, dated 26th September 1910, as modified by Proceedings of Government, No. S. R. 2126, dated 6th September 1912:—

1. The concession given in para 3 of the Proceedings mentioned above shall apply only to imports of copra through the Arukutty Customs House by proprietors of oil mills in Travancore or their authorised agents.

2. Whenever the proprietor of an oil-mill or his authorized agent imports copra for the purpose of manufacturing oil and punnac and exporting the manufactured articles free of duty through a Travancore Sea Customs House or through the Railway Customs House at Quilon, he shall, at the time of the import of the copra, make a declaration in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, and present the same to the officer in charge of the Customs House through which the import is made.

3. On receipt of such declaration and on production of the copra mentioned therein, the officer in charge of the Customs House shall weigh the copra and forward to the officer in charge of the circle a report stating the results of the weighment. The declaration made by the importer shall accompany such report.

4. The officer in charge of the circle, on being satisfied that the declaration was made by a *bona fide* proprietor of an oil-mill or his authorized agent, shall prepare a certificate, in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe, permitting the importer to export through the Customs House mentioned in such declaration, within six months from the date thereof, free of duty, the manufactured equivalent of the copra imported.

5. For the purpose of Rule 4, one candy of copra shall be deemed to yield 62½ per cent of oil and 36 per cent of punnac.

6. The officer in charge of the circle shall send the certificate to the importer of the copra. If such importer carries on business within the limits of another circle, the certificate shall be sent to him through the officer in charge of that circle. The officer in charge of the circle granting the certificate shall forward its duplicate to the officer in charge of the Customs House through which the manufactured produce is intended to be exported.

7. The holder of the certificate shall produce the same, as well as the manufactured article mentioned therein, to the officer in charge of the Customs House through which the export is to be made.

8. On production of the certificate and the manufactured article entered therein the officer in charge of the Customs House of export shall satisfy himself that the property in the manufactured article produced has continued in the person by whom or on whose account the declaration mentioned in Rule 2 was made. Such officer, on being so satisfied, shall weigh the article, and pass free of duty the quantity entered in the certificate, and shall forward the original certificate presented by the holder thereof to the officer who issued the same, with an endorsement on the reverse of the certificate showing the quantity of the article exported free of duty and the date of such export.

9. Whenever the officer in charge of the Customs House of export has reasonable grounds for doubting the continuity of ownership in the manufactured article described in Rule 8, he shall detain the article and report the case for the orders of the officer in charge of the circle to whom he is subordinate.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum, 22nd October 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

Tobacco Notifications.

Rules issued under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076.

Persons desirous of vending tobacco in the areas in which Government have already prohibited or may hereafter prohibit the sale thereof except under a license shall previously obtain a license for the same from the Dewan Peishkar of the Division.

Provided that retail sellers whose stock from time to time does not exceed 10 lbs. of tobacco shall not be bound to take out licenses. They can vend tobacco, if they hold *cheroocheets* from importers or licensed vendors of tobacco for the quantities in their possession.

2. The application for license shall be in writing and shall be made in person or by duly authorised agent to the Tahsildar or Preventive Inspector of the District who, on receipt thereof, shall forthwith forward it with his remarks, if any, to the Preventive Superintendent in the Kottayam Division and to the Division Peishkar direct in other Divisions. Application may also be made direct to the Preventive Superintendent in the Kottayam Division.

3. The Preventive Superintendent shall soon after receiving the application, forward the same to the Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam, with his remarks.

4. The Dewan Peishkar, if he sees no objection, shall issue the license. The Dewan Peishkar may, at his discretion, by an order in writing refuse to issue a license.

5. The license shall be in the following form.

License issued by the Dewan Peishkar of the Division under section 1 of Regulation II of 1076

of Veedu , Muri Proverthi taluk, trading at is hereby authorised to vend in his shop in the above mentioned place, tobacco on which import duty has been paid to Government for the period of one year from this date, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) The licensee shall keep an account of the tobacco received and sold by him in the following form and shall, when called upon by an officer authorised under section 3 of Regulation II of 1076 or by Dewan Peishkar, produce that account, his other accounts, if any, relating to tobacco, his stock of tobacco and his license, for examination

Form of Account.

No. and date of license.	Name of trader.	Name of Bankshall or importer or trader from which or whom tobacco was obtained.	Description and quantity of tobacco obtained each time with date.	Quantity sold daily.		Names of persons to whom tobacco was sold for retail sale with the Nos. and dates of *cheroocheet* issued to them and the quantities covered by each *cheroocheet*.	Weekly balance of tobacco in hand.
				For consumption.	For retail sale.		

(b) The license shall be cancelled, if the licensee fails to keep the above account, or produce it, his other accounts, stock of tobacco or license for examination when required, or if the licensee is found to be dealing in contraband tobacco.

6. The Dewan Peishkar should see that applications for license are disposed of with as little delay as possible. In the absence of special reasons which should be recorded, every application should be disposed of by the Peishkar within one month from date of presentation by the applicants.

7. Persons aggrieved by an order passed by the Dewan Peishkar may appeal to the Dewan within two months from the date thereof.

8. The Dewan Peishkar shall submit to the Huzur a monthly return in the accompanying form:—

Name of applicant.	Date of application.	Date of disposal by Peishkar.	The nature of disposal.	Remarks.

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license.

Taluk. *Proverthies.*

Shertallay—Aroor and Thoravoor.
Vaikam—Manaknnam, Kulashegaramangalom, Vadayar, Panavally, and Mulakulam.
Ettumanur—Kadnthurnthy.
Muvattupuzha—Piravam, Ramamangalam, and Kothamangalom.
Kunnatnad—Aikaranad, Kunnatnad, Perumbavur, Cheranellur, Valakulam, Edapalli and Manjapra.
Parur—All Proverthies.
Alangad—All Proverthies.
(No. P. D. 1072 dated 17th August, 1901.)

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the whole of the area under jurisdiction of the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills, shall be carried on only under a license.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Superintendent and Magistrate, Cardamom Hills.

(No. P. D. 211, dated 17th February 1902.)

Supplemental Rules passed under Regulation VIII of 1063.

1 The import of Jaffna tobacco from and after the date through Chathanad, Verapuzha and Arukutty Chowkeys is hereby sanctioned subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The tobacco imported through the above routes shall respectively be bounded in the Parur, Alwaye and Muvattupuzha tobacco bankshalls.

(b) Not more than two candies and not less than one candy of tobacco be imported at a time.

(c) Persons desirous of importing Jaffna tobacco through the above routes shall previously obtain a permit (in the form appended) from the Kottayam Division Peishkar, and such permits shall accompany every consignment.

2. The tobacco rules issued under date the 27th July 1891 shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the above, be applicable to all Jaffna tobacco imported as above. (7th June 1902.)

It is hereby notified for general information that sanction is accorded to the importation of Coimbatore Tobacco in Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum either by backwater or by sea at all times instead of as at present by backwater only during the monsoon (*vide* clause one, (3) of the Tobacco Rules dated 27th July 1908)..... No. P. D. 1003 dated 1st August 1902.

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1003 dated the 1st August 1902, it is hereby notified that Coimbatore Tobacco imported by rail to be bonded in the warehouses at Alwaye, Muvattupuzha and Parur should be produced before the officers in charge of the Railway customs house at Alwaye who will inspect and pass the same under the provisions in the Tobacco Rules dated 27th July 1891. (No. P. D. 1056 dated 8th August 1902.)

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1003 dated 1st August 1902 it is hereby notified that Coimbatore Tobacco intended for Alleppey, Quilon or Trivandrum may be brought by Railway to Ernakulam and thence by backwater through the Arukutty chowkey. (No P. D. 1237 dated 12th September 1902.)

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1072 dated the 17th August 1901 it is hereby notified, under section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, that the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of the Rules passed thereunder :—

	Taluks.	*Proverthies.*
1.	Shertallay—Shertallay.	Vayalar, Mararikulam Ariyad and Tannirmukkam.
2.	Vaikam—Pallipuram and Vaikam.	
3.	Yettumanur—Yettumanur, Manjoor, Vechoor, Kypuzha and Kidangoor.	
4.	Muvattupuzha—Muvattupuzha, Eramallore, Enauallore, Elakad and Koothattukulam.	
5.	Minachil—Minachil, Lalam, Bharananganom, Kondur, Ramapuram and Puliyannur.	

(No. P. D. 1449 dated 20th October 1902.)

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the Maniams of Shencottah, Karkudy and Puliyara in the Shencottah Taluk shall be carried on only under a license.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Dewan Peishkar Quilon (No. P. D. 351 dated 16th March, 1903.)

As there is reason to believe that tobacco is grown in some of the Maniams of the Shencottah Taluk, it is hereby notified for general information that the cultivation of tobacco in any part of Travancore, is contrary to law and therefore strictly prohibited (13th April 1903.)

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1072 dated the 17th August 1901 it is hereby notified under Section 5 of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076 that from the 1st of Chingom 1079 the sale of tobacco in the places specified below shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of Rules passed thereunder :—

Taluks.				*Proverthies.*
(1) Kottayam	...	...	...	All the Proverthies.
(2) Changanacherry	...	...	...	Do
(3) Thodupuzha	...	...	...	Do.

(No. P. D. 910 dated 9th July. 1903.)

In continuation of the Rules issued under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076 it is hereby notified that the vendors of tobacco on Railway platforms are required to take out licenses for such sale, whatever may be the quantity they hold for sale. (1st September 1903.)

Rules passed regarding Godown rent for the Tobacco Bankshall at Kottar:—

1. All existing occupancy rights over separate rooms in the Kottar Tobacco Bankshall shall cease from the 16th August 1904. (1st Chingom 1080.)

The Rules now sanctioned shall come into force from that date.

2. The Godown rent of two annas hitherto charged on each bale shall hereafter be subject to a monthly minimum of Rs. (10) ten in respect of each room.

3. In future the rooms shall be leased by the Division Peishkar from year to year for bonding purposes to importers of tobacco and a license for each room given to the lessee in writing.

4. Applications for rooms should reach the Division Peishkar at least 30 days before the expiry of each lease in the form given below and be each accompanied by a sum of Rs. (10) ten being the minimum rent for one month. This will be returned on the expiry of the lease subject to such reduction as may be then due to Government.

5. As soon as the Peishkar's sanction for the granting of the license is received and intimated to the applicant, he will execute a lease deed on a stamped paper before the Superintendent binding himself to the requirements of these rules and to such subsidiary conditions as the Division Peishkar may from time to time see fit to prescribe.

6. If a licensee fails to import at least 80 bales of tobacco by the evening of the 25th of a month, such licensee shall be liable to pay the next day godown rent at the rate of two annas per bale on the number of bales required to make up this figure. Any person failing to do so will forfeit his lease. The Superintendent shall then report the matter forthwith to the Division Peishkar and shall not open the room in question for any transaction without his orders.

7. When an application is made to the Superintendent for clearing the room of all the bales before the godown rent levied on the bales and realised for the month reaches the prescribed minimum, the difference shall be paid before the bales are permitted to be cleared.

8. No person shall assign, subject, or otherwise transfer possession of his room to another without the permission of the Division Peishkar.

9. It shall be open to the Division Peishkar to call upon any godown holder without assigning any reason to give up the room in his possession and it shall be his duty to comply with the requisition at once. If any person omits to do so within the period specified by the Peishkar, the Superintendent may under the written authority of the latter have the room opened in the presence of three thadasthars, make an inventory of the articles found, arrange for their safe custody and assume possession.

Application Form.

Name of importer.	No. and dimensions of the room applied for.	Whether he is a new or old importer.	If old, how many bales imported during the year till the date of application.	Amount of duty paid by him for the period.

(25th June 1904.)

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII. of 1063 as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified for general information that the sale of tobacco in the taluks specified below, shall be carried on only under a license.

Applications for license should be made to the Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

Taluks.

(1) Ambalapuzha
(2) Thiruvalla
(3) Chengannur
(4) Mavelikara
(5) Kurthigapally

(No. 1701 dated 4th September, 1901.)

Under Section 3 of Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified that the Preventive Inspector, Southern Range, Cardamom Hills, is invested with all the powers under the above Section to make searches for contraband tobacco (11th January 1905.)

It is hereby notified for general information that tobacco intended to be bonded in the Government warehouses at Alleppey, Quilon and Trivandrum may be brought by the Shencottah-Quilon Railway covered by permits obtained from the Excise Commissioner. The Customs authorities at Quilon will inspect and pass the tobacco under the Rules dated 27th July 1891 issued under the Tobacco Regulation VIII of 1063. (No. P. D. 1967 dated 30th November 1905.)

Under Section 3 of Regulation II of 1076, all Excise Officers above the grade of Petty Officers employed in the Taluks of Quilon, Kottarakara and Pattanapuram are invested with powers to examine the accounts and tobacco kept by the merchants within their jurisdiction. (3rd April 1906.)

No. S. R. 528 dated 24th January 1908.

In continuation of Notification No. P. D. 1967, dated 30-11-'05, it is hereby notified for general information that tobacco intended to be bonded in the Government warehouse at Quilon may be brought by the Shencottah-Quilon Railway, covered by permits obtained from the Assistant Excise Commissioner, Central Division. The Customs authorities at Quilon will inspect and pass the tobacco, under the Rules dated 27th July 1891 issued under the Tobacco Regulation, VIII of 1063.

(No. S. R. 1100 dated 22nd February 1908.)

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063, as amended by Regulation II of 1076, it is hereby notified that the notifications mentioned below regarding the sale of tobacco under license are tentatively with-drawn in the manner specified against each.

Notification dated 1st October 1904, published in page 1045, part I, of the Gazette dated 11th October 1904.	Kartigapalli taluk as regards all kinds of tobacco Tiruvella, Chengannur and Mavelikara taluks as regards Tinnevelly and Coimbatore tobacco.

Notification dated 3rd April 1906, published in page 428, part I, of the Gazette dated 10th April 1906.	Pathanapuram taluk as regards Jaffna and Tinnevelly tobacco, Quilon and Kottarakara taluks as regards Jaffna tobacco.
Notification dated 12th June 1906, published in page 829, part I, of the Gazette dated 19th June 1906.	Karunagapally taluk as regards all kinds of tobacco, Shencottah taluk as regards Jaffna and Tinnevelly tobacco.

The exemption does not affect the preparations from tobacco, such as snuff, cigars &c.

No. S. R. 4612 dated 5th June 1908.

In supersession of the Huzur Notification dated 21st July 1903, No. 966 P. D. published at page 566 of the Gazette, dated 28th July 1903, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja and for the information of the public, that the importation of tobacco or any preparation thereof through the British Post Offices is prohibited from the 1st July 1908. Any parcel arriving at a British Post Office in the State, and suspected to contain tobacco or any preparation thereof, will be opened by the British Postal authorities and returned to the senders if found to contain such tobacco or preparation thereof.

No. S. R. 2075, dated 16-3-09.

It is hereby notified, for the information of the public, that Government as in the past, do not hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage to tobacco warehoused in Sirkar Bankshalls, caused by any accidents to those buildings, such as fire, lighting &c. It should be distinctly understood by the public that all tobacco is bonded at the risk of the persons bonding the same.

No. S. R. 3059, dated 27-4-09.

It is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja that all officers of the Excise Department in charge of circles, are invested with the powers of a Division Peishcar under the Tobacco Regulation and the Rules framed thereunder.

No. S. R. 6182 A, dated 6-9-09.

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063, as amended by Regulation II of 1076, and in supersession of the notification No. S. R. 1400, dated 22-2-08, it is hereby notified for general information that from the 1st day of Kanni 1085, the sale of all kinds of tobacco in the Tiruvella taluq shall be carried on only under a license obtained in terms of the rules dated 17th August 1901 issued under the Tobacco Regulation.

Applications for licenses should be made to the Circle Officer, Kayankulam.

No. S. R. 6443, dated 18-9-09.

Under Section 5 A of Regulation VIII of 1063, as amended by Regulation II of 1076 and in modification of Notification No. S. R. 1400, dated 22-2-08, it is hereby notified for general information that, from and after the 1st Thulam 1085, the sale of tobacco in the Shencottah taluk shall be carried on only under a license taken out in terms of the rules passed thereunder.

No. S. R. 5933, dated 15th October 1910.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that the *export* of Jaffna tobacco unmanufactured from any part of Travancore is absolutely prohibited.

In exerciee of the powers conferred by Section 31 of the Tobacco Regulation, I of 1087, and in supersession of all previous Notificatione on the eubject, the following rules are prescribed, under sanction of Hie Highnese the Maha Raja, for regulating the import, export, transport, possession and warehousing or bonding of tobacco, the disposal of things confiscated, the granting of rewards under the said Regulation, and for generally carrying out the provisions thereof.

CHAPTER I.

INTERPRETATION.

1. In these rules, the following words and expressions have the following meanings unless a different intention appears from the subject or context. Interpretation clause.

(a) "Range" means a local area from time to time constituted as such by Our Government by notification in the Gazette. "Range"

(b) "Circle" means a local area from time to time constituted as such by Our Government by notification in the Gazette. "Circle"

(c) "Excise Inspector" means an officer of the Excise Department in charge of a Range. "Excise Inspector"

(d) "Circle officer" means an officer of the Excise Department in charge of a Circle. "Circle Officer

(e) "Assistant Excise Commissioner" means an officer of the Excise Department designated as such, who is in charge of a Circle. "Asst. Excise Commissioner"

(f) "Excise Commissioner" means an officer designated as such, having the control of the administration of the Separate Revenue Department, comprising Salt, Abkari, Tobacco, Opium, Land and Sea Customs, and Marine. "Excise Commissioner"

(g) "Customs officer" includes every Officer for the time being in separate charge of a customs house or duly authorised to perform all the duties or any special duties of an officer so in charge. "Customs Officer"

(h) "Bankshall" means a warehouse appointed by the Government, wherein tobacco, the duty on which has not been paid on the first importation thereof, may be bonded or deposited under these rules by a licensed *melabhom* merchant. "Bankshall"

"Licensed *melabhom* merchant"

(i) "Licensed *melabhom* merchant" means any person bonding tobacco in a bankshall under the authority of a license granted under these rules.

"Wholesale vend"

(j) "Wholesale vend" means the sale of any quantity of tobacco.

"Retail vend"

(k) "Retail vend" means the sale of any quantity of tobacco not exceeding 5 lbs. at a time in the case of *cherucheet* holders and not exceeding 1 lb. at a time in the case of licensed retail vendors.

"Licensed wholesale vendor."

(l) A "licensed wholesale vendor" means a person who has taken out a license for the wholesale vend of tobacco under these rules and who obtains the tobacco required for such wholesale vend either by purchase from a licensed *melabhom* merchant or from another licensed wholesale vendor or at an auction sale held by an officer of the Excise Department or by direct import through a customs house on payment of the prescribed duty.

"Licensed retail vendor."

(m) A "licensed retail vendor" means a person who has taken out a license for the retail vend of tobacco under these rules and who obtains the tobacco required for such retail vend only from a licensed wholesale vendor.

"*Cherucheet* holder for retail vend"

(n) A "*cherucheet* holder for retail vend" means a person who obtains the tobacco required for retail vend only from a wholesale licensed vendor and who sells the same under the authority of a *cherucheet* granted by such wholesale vendor.

CHAPTER II.

THE IMPORT AND EXPORT OF TOBACCO.

Import without permit prohibited.

2 No unmanufactured tobacco, whether dry or confected, shall be imported into Travancore from British India or from the Cochin State except under a permit.

Import through British Post or Sirkar Anchal prohibited.

3. No tobacco or any preparation thereof shall be imported into Travancore through any British Post office or Sirkar Anchal office.

Customs houses and routes of import kind and quantity of tobacco &c.

4. The customs houses through which unmanufactured tobacco—Coimbatore, Tinnevelly or Jaffna—may be imported, the kind of tobacco which may be imported through each customs house, the minimum or maximum quantity prescribed for the import of each kind of tobacco the persons by whom importation is allowed, and the purpose for which importation is permitted through each customs house, that is to say, whether the importation is permitted for the removal of the tobacco by the owner on payment of duty at the customs house or for conveying the tobacco to a bankshall under the rules relating to the bonding of tobacco, are shown below:—

Serial number.	Customs houses through which import is allowed.	The kind of tobacco permitted to be imported through each customs house.	Minimum quantity prescribed for each import.	Maximum quantity allowed to be imported during one Malayalam official year.	Persons by whom importation is permitted.	Purpose for which importation is allowed.
1	Aramboly.	Tinnevelly tobacco dry and Coimbatore tobacco.	Five candies.	...	Licensed *melabhom* merchant.	For bonding in the Kottar tobacco bankshall.
	Do.	Do.	One candy.	...	Licensed wholesale vendor of tobacco in the taluks of Tovala and Agastiswaram.	For immediate removal from the customs house on payment of duty.
2	Trivandrum.	Coimbatore tobacco	Ten candies.	...	Licensed *melabhom* merchant.	For bonding in the Trivandrum tobacco bankshall.
3	Quilon Railway Land entrance or Backwater wharf.	Do.	Five candies.	...	Do.	For bonding in the Alleppey, Quilon or Trivandrum tobacco bankshalls.
	Do.	Do.	One candy.	...	Any person.	For immediate removal from the customs house on payment of duty.
4	Quilon Sea Customs house.	Do.	Ten candies.	...	Licensed *melabhom* merchant.	For bonding in the Quilon tobacco bankshall.
	Do.	Jaffna tobacco.	Do.	3,715 candies.	Do.	Do.

Serial number.	Customs houses through which import is allowed.	The kind of tobacco permitted to be imported through each customs house.	Minimum quantity prescribed for each import.	Maximum quantity allowed to be imported during one Malayalam official year.	Persons by whom importation is permitted.	Purpose for which importation is allowed.
5 6 7 8 9 10	Kundar ; Poolankudiyiruppu; Elathoor ; Ayikudi : Samboorvadakara & Shenkotta Railway in the Shenkotta taluk.	Tinnevelly tobacco—dry.	Fifty pounds.	...	Licensed wholesale vendor of tobacco in the Shenkotta taluk.	For immediate removal from the customs house on payment of duty.
11	Alleppey Sea Customs house.	Coimbatore tobacco.	Ten candies.	...	Licensed *melabhom* merchant.	For bonding in the Alleppey tobacco bankshall.
	Do.	Jaffana tobacco.	Do.	2,000 candies.	Do.	Do.
12	Arukutty Customs house.	Coimbatore tobacco.	Five candies.	...	Do.	For bonding in the Alleppey or Quilon tobacco bankshalls.
	Do.	Do.	Two candies.	...	Licensed wholesale vendor of tobacco in the Kottayam division.	For immediate removal from the customs house on payment of duty.
13	Alwaye Railway Customs house.	Coimbatore tobacco.	Two candies.	...	Licensed *melabhom* merchant.	For bonding in the Alwaye or Muvattupuzha tobacco bankshalls.
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	Kumbom ; Ramakal; Thevaram ; Pathinettampadi; Bodi ; Karinkulam ; and Chinnar in the Devicolam taluk	Coimbatore or Tinnevelly tobacco—dry.	Fifty pounds.	...	Licensed wholesale vendor of tobacco in the taluk of Devicolam.	For immediate removal from the customs house on payment of duty.

5. All kinds of tobacco other than those mentioned in Rule 4 and preparations thereof may be imported through any customs house in Travancore on payment of the prescribed duty.

Import though customs houses on payment of duty.

6. *Bona fide* travellers are allowed to carry free of duty for their immediate personal use,

2 tola weight of unmanufactured tobacco;
24 cigars;
24 cigarettes or beedies; and
½ tola weight of snuff

Maximum quantity of tobacco which travellers may carry free of duty.

7. A duty at the rate of British Rupees ninety per candy shall be levied on all unmanufactured tobacco imported into Travancore from British India or the State of Cochin. The same rate of duty shall also be levied on Jaffna tobacco imported from Ceylon, provided that the total quantity of such tobacco imported during any Malayalam official year does not exceed the maximum prescribed in Rule 4 for the Sea Customs houses at Alleppey and Quilon. In the case of Jaffna tobacco imported during any Malayalam official year in excess of the above quantity, the duty leviable shall be the higher rate prescribed in the Travancore Import Tariff for unmanufactured tobacco imported from foreign countries by sea

Rate of duty

8. Tobacco other than the kinds mentioned in Rule 4 and preparations thereof shall be subject to such rates of duty as may be prescribed, from time to time, in the Travancore Import Tariff.

Preparations of tobacco subject to rates of duty in Import Tariff.

9. For purposes of calculating duty on unmanufactured tobacco.

one candy shall be deemed equivalent to		six hundred pounds
one pound Do.	Do.	forty-two tola weight.
one tola weight	Do.	one hundred and eighty grains Troy or one British Indian Rupee.

Candy, pound and tola weight.

10. Every officer in charge of a customs house to which raw or unmanufactured tobacco other than Jaffna tobacco has been imported shall, on arrival of such tobacco, examine the permit produced by the importer and compare the same with the copy of the permit forwarded to the Customs officer under Rule 19, and shall then proceed to weigh the tobacco, bale by bale. The average tare which may be allowed for each bale shall be 2¼ lbs. in the case of Tinnevelly tobacco and 3 pounds in the case of Coimbatore tobacco. Should, however, the importer object to the calculation of the tare as given above, the tare of one third of the number of bales imported shall be ascertained by actual weighment and the average determined. In either case, the net weight of each bale and the tare allowed for it shall be entered in the tobacco weighment register maintained in the customs house. Such net weight as well as the register number shall be marked on each bale.

The procedure by Customs officer in regard to weighment and calculation of tare.

11. In case the tobacco is intended for immediate removal on payment of duty, the Customs officer shall levy the duty due on the net weight as determined in the last preceding rule and shall grant to the importer a receipt thereof, *rowannah*, and also a transport pass, for each bale, in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. The importer shall keep with him the receipt and the transport pass, while he shall deliver the *rowannah* to the nearest Excise officer appointed to collect the *rowannahs* issued from the customs house into which the duty was paid. The officer issuing a transport pass under this rule shall enter in it the hour of its issue.

Procedure by Customs officer in regard to tobacco intended for immediate removal on payment of duty.

12. The permit produced by the importer shall be forwarded by the Customs officer to the officer who issued it with an endorsement

Disposal of permit produced.

on the reverse signed by the Customs officer showing the quantity imported and the date of import. When the tobacco is imported by a licensed wholesale vendor, the Customs officer shall, before the close of the day on which the duty was levied by him, forward to the Excise Inspector in charge of the range within the limits of which such licensed wholesale vendor has his shop, an intimation showing the quantity of the tobacco imported by such vendor and the date of import.

Procedure by Customs officer in regard to tobacco intended for bonding.

13. When the tobacco imported is intended to be bonded in a bankshall, the customs officer shall, after weighing and ascertaining its net weight and marking the register number and the weight on each bale in the manner described in Rule 10, obtain in the weighment register the signature of the importer testifying to the correctness of the weight entered therein. He shall then prepare a copy of the entries in the weighment register respecting the tobacco imported and shall obtain also thereon the signature of the importer. This copy shall be handed over to the escorting officer for delivery to the officer in charge of the bankshall where the tobacco is intended to be bonded. The copy of the permit produced by the importer shall be returned to him with an endorsement on the reverse signed by the Customs officer showing the date of import, the total number of bales and the total weight of the tobacco imported. Such permit shall accompany the tobacco and shall be produced by the importer for the inspection of Excise officers along the route to the bankshall whenever he is called on to do so. The tobacco shall be delivered to the importer for being conveyed to the bankshall. Consignments of tobacco conveyed from customs houses to bankshalls for purposes of bonding shall always be accompanied by an escort of Excise officers in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe.

Procedure by Customs officer in regard to Jaffna tobacco.

14. The Customs officer at the port of Alleppey or Quilon to which Jaffna tobacco has been imported shall weigh such tobacco, bale by bale, allowing a tare of $3\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. for each bale. Should, however, the importer object to the calculation of tare as given above, the tare of one-third of the number of bales imported shall be ascertained by actual weighment and the average tare determined. He shall then proceed in the manner described in Rule 13 in regard to making entries in the weighment register, numbering the bales, obtaining the signature of the importer, and forwarding the tobacco under escort to the bankshall where it is intended to be bonded. It shall be the duty of such officer to ascertain whether the quantity imported is within or in excess of the maximum quantity described under Rule 4. When the tobacco imported is in excess of the prescribed maximum, the quantity found in excess shall be detained at the customs house pending the orders of the Excise Commissioner to whom a report shall be forwarded through the officer in charge of the circle.

Export of all kinds of tobacco prohibited.

15. Subject to the concession allowed to *bona fide* travellers under Rule 6, the export of every kind of tobacco from Travancore is absolutely prohibited.

CHAPTER III.

Permits for Importing tobacco.

Applications for permits to be forwarded through certain officers.

16 Persons desirous of importing tobacco intended for immediate removal from the customs house on payment of the prescribed duty, shall previously obtain a permit from the Excise officer having authority to grant such permits under Rule 17. A licensed *melabhom*

merchant, who desires to import tobacco for the purpose of bonding the same in a bankshall, shall present his application for permit through the officer in charge of such bankshall, who shall forward such application to the officer in charge of the circle within 24 hours from the time of its presentation. Licensed wholesale vendors of tobacco carrying on their trade in places where the wholesale vend of tobacco is prohibited except under a license, shall present their applications for permits to the Excise Inspectors in charge of the ranges within the limits of which their shops are situate. On receipt of such applications, such Inspectors, except those who are in charge of the taluks of Shenkotta and Devikolam, shall forward the applications to the officer in charge of the circle in which the ranges are situate, within 24 hours from the time of receipt.

Officers authorised to issue permits.

17. Subject to the provisions of Rule 4, permits for the import of raw or unmanufactured tobacco from British India or State of Cochin may be granted by the Excise Commissioner or the Excise officer in charge of the circle, in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe in this behalf. The Excise Inspectors in charge of the Northern and Southern Ranges of the Devikulam circle and the Excise Inspector in charge of the Shenkotta Range may also issue permits for the import of such tobacco within the limits of their respective jurisdictions. Officers receiving applications for permits shall dispose of the same within 48 hours after receipt of such applications. Permits granted by them shall be issued direct to the applicants. Due intimation of the despatch shall be given to the subordinate officers in all cases in which the application have been received through them.

Period of currency of permit.

18. The officer issuing the permit shall, at his discretion, fix the period of its currency, provided that in no case shall such period exceed 45 days.

Officer issuing permits to to forwarded copies to customs houses and bankshalls.

19. The officer issuing the permit shall forward one copy thereof to the applicant, another copy to the officer in charge of the customs house through which the tobacco is intended to be imported, and, in cases where the tobacco is intended to be imported for being bonded in a bankshall, he shall also forward a copy of such permit to the officer in charge of such bankshall.

Tobacco covered by a permit not allowed to be imported in instalments.

20. Whenever a permit has been issued for the import of tobacco, the holder of the permit shall not be allowed to import the tobacco mentioned therein by instalments.

The levy of duty when the quantity imported is in excess of or less than that entered in the permit.

21. Whenever tobacco is imported under a permit by a licensed wholesale vendor or by any other person who is not a *melabhom* merchant and it is found on weighment at the customs house that the quantity imported falls short of the quantity entered in the permit by more than fifteen per cent, the importer shall pay the full duty due on the quantity entered in the permit. When on weighment, the quantity imported is found to be in excess of the quantity shown in the permit by more than fifteen per cent, the importer shall pay the duty due on the quantity shown in the permit and also double duty on the difference between such quantity and the quantity ascertained by actual weighment. In all other cases, he shall pay the duty due on the quantity actually found on weighment at the customs house.

Penalty for failure to import as per permit.

22. If a person to whom a permit has been issued under Rule 17 fails to import the tobacco described in such permit within the time mentioned there-in, he shall not, in the absence of explanation which shall be deemed satisfactory in the opinion of the officer issuing the permit, be again considered eligible for the grant of any permit for the import of tobacco.

CHAPTER IV.

Bonding and Issue.

Names of bankshalls and kinds of tobacco which may be bonded in each.

23. The bankshalls appointed for the bonding of tobacco and the kind of tobacco which may in each such bankshall are given below:—

Name of bankshall.	*Kind of tobacco permitted to be bonded.*
1. Kottar	Tinnevelly tobacco—dry—and Coimbatore tobacco.
2. Trivandrum	Coimbatore tobacco.
3. Quilon	Coimbatore tobacco and Jaffna tobacco.
4. Alleppey	Do. Do.
5. Alwaye	Coimbatore tobacco.
6. Muvattupuzha	Do.

Officers in-charge of circle to ascertain storage capacity of bankshalls.

24. The Excise officer in charge of the circle within which a tobacco bankshall is situate shall ascertain the storage capacity of each room in such bankshall and have a statement prepared giving to each room a separate number and showing the number of tobacco bales which may be conveniently stored in it. A copy of such statement signed by such officer shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in the bankshall.

Storage in excess of maximum quantity fixed not allowed.

25. The officer in charge of the bankshall shall not permit the storage in any room of any bales in excess of the number given in such statement.

Partitioning of rooms when storeage is done by more merchants than one.

26. Whenever any room in a bankshall is made use of for the bonding of the tobacco belonging to more than one licensed *melabhom* merchant, the room shall, as far as practicable, be partitioned in such manner that the tobacco owned by one merchant may be clearly marked off from that owned by another.

Each room to be provided with double locks.

27. Every room in which tobacco is stored shall be secured by double locks, one being provided by the Government and the other by the licensed *melabhom* merchant or merchants whose tobacco is stored in it. The key of the former shall remain with the officer in charge of the bankshall, while the key of the latter shall be with the merchant, or in case where there are more merchants than one, with a common agent of such merchants.

Procedure at the bankshall on arrival of tobacco imported for bonding.

28. The officer in charge of a bankshall, upon the arrival of tobacco imported through a customs house by a licensed *melabhom* merchant, examine the permit produced by such merchant as also the copy of the customs weighment register presented by the escorting officer and shall verify the tobacco in reference to such documents. He shall then weigh the tobacco, bale by bale, in the presence of such merchant, and the result of each weighment shall be entered in the weighment register maintained in the bankshall. The entries so made shall be signed by the licensed *melabhom* merchant. For purposes of such weighment, the tare shall be calculated in the manner in which it was done at the customs house of import. The results of the weighment made at the bankshall shall be compared with the entries in the copy of the weighment register forwarded by the officer in charge of the customs house of import. Should such comparison disclose any excess or deficiency in respect of weight of any bale, the fact shall be noted in the bankshall weighment register and a report forwarded to the officer in charge of the circle on the difference found. On receipt of such report, the officer in charge of the circle shall make such enquiry as the circumstances of the case may call for. The duty due on bales of tobacco shall

always be levied on the higher weight recorded, whether at the customs house or at the bankshall. The officer in charge of the bankshall shall forward the permit produced by the licensed *melabhom* merchant to the officer who issued the same, with an endorsement thereon showing the total weight of the tobacco as determined for the purpose of bonding the same.

29. After re-weighment of the tobacco as provided for in the last preceding rule, the officer in charge of the bankshall shall see that the registers prescribed to be maintained in the bankshall in connection with the bonding of tobacco are duly filled in. The tar marks made on the covering of each bale by any officer in charge of the customs house of import shall be scored off. The bankshall number and the weight determined for the levy of duty shall be marked with tar on such covering. A ticket containing the following information, signed by the officer in charge of the bankshall and bearing the seal of the institution, shall also be attached to each bale. Entries in prescribed registers and details connected with storage.

(a) number of the storage room.
(b) name of licensed *melabhom* merchant.
(c) kind of tobacco.
(d) number of bale.
(e) weight, and
(d) date of weighment.

30. Every person desirous of bonding tobacco in a bankshall shall previously obtain a license authorising him to bond tobacco in such bankshall. License necessary for bonding tobacco.

31. The Excise Commissioner, Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle officers are empowered to issue licenses for bonding tobacco in bankshalls. Officer authorised to issue license for bonding

32. Licenses for bonding tobacco shall be granted only in so far as storage accommodation is available. Number of licenses limited by storage accommodation.

33. A license so issued shall be subject to the following conditions :— Conditions of license for bonding.

i. The license shall have effect for a period of one Malayalam official year commencing from the first day of Chingom, or, in the event of the license being issued on a later day during the year, from such date of issue, to the last day of Karkadagam. Period of carrency

ii. Every licensed *melabhom* merchant shall bond not less than ten candies of tobacco in the official Malayalam year during which his license shall be in force. When the quantity of tobacco bonded by a licensed *melabhom* merchant during any such official year falls below ten candies, such licensed *melabhom* merchant shall not be entitled to a renewal of his license for the next following official year. Minimum quantity to be bonded in a year.

iii. The entire expenses connected with the weighment and the numbering of the bales of tobacco at the customs house of import, its conveyance from such customs house to the bankshall, the subsequent weighment of the tobacco, procuring of tickets, the renumbering and storage of the bales in the bankshall, the supply of coolies for stock taking, and other purposes connected with the upkeep of the bales of tobacco until their final issue from the bankshalls, shall be borne by the licensed *melabhom* merchant. Licensee to bear all expenses.

iv. Whenever storage accommodation permits it, a licensed *melabhom* merchant will be allowed to have the exclusive use of a No Licensee to claim the

exclusive possession of a room.

room for the storage of his tobacco. But when the officer in charge of the bankshall is of opinion that the available accommodation does not admit of a room being exclusively set apart for such storage, no licensee shall claim the privilege of being the exclusive user of any room.

Procedure in case of transfer of tobacco to another licensee in the same bankshall.

v. Whenever a licensed *melabhom* merchant desires to transfer the whole or any quantity of the tobacco bonded by him to another licensed *melabhom* merchant in the same bankshall, a joint application signed by both the merchants shall be presented to the officer in charge of the bankshall together with a copying fee for the additional clerical work involved which shall be calculated at the rate of four annas for every 25 bales intended to be transferred or any fraction thereof.

No tobacco to be transferred from one bankshall to another without sanction.

vi. Except with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner, no licensed *melabhom* merchant shall be permitted to transfer the tobacco bonded in one bankshall to another bankshall.

Removal of tobacco before payment of duty and other charges prohibited.

vii. The licensed *melabhom* merchant shall not remove any tobacco from the bankshall unless the duty leviable under Rule 7 and the other charges due to the Government have duly been paid.

Licensee may pay the duty due on portions of tobacco bonded and remove such portions.

viii. It shall not be necessary that the duty on the whole of the tobacco bonded by a licensed *melabhom* merchant should be paid at one time. He shall be at liberty to remove at a time any portion of it without breaking bulk in regard to any bale on payment of the duty and other charges due thereon.

In places where license system is in force for sale of tobacco, *melabhom* licensee to sell only to wholesale vendor.

ix. No tobacco shall be issued from a bankshall to any person residing in or carrying on business at a place where a license is necessary for the sale of tobacco unless such person is a wholesale vendor of tobacco.

Transport pass to accompany each bale removed.

x. Tobacco removed from a bankshall shall be accompanied by a transport pass issued in respect of each bale by the officer in charge of the institution authorising such removal.

Duty paid tobacco to be removed before 5 P. M.

xi. All tobacco in respect of which the duty and other charges due to the Government have been paid shall be removed from the bankshall before 5 P. M. on the day on which such payment was made.

Licensee to present application for removal of tobacco and to pay duty.

xii. Whenever the licensed *melabhom* merchant desires to remove any tobacco from the quantity bonded by him in the bankshall, he shall present an application to the officer in charge of the bankshall in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe for the purpose and shall pay to such officer the duty and other charges due on the tobacco intended to be removed.

Godown charges.

xiii. Tobacco bonded in a bankshall shall pay godown rent as specified below.

Jaffna tobacco	Half anna per bale for one official Malayalam month or any fraction thereof.
Coimbatore and Tinnevelly tobacco	one and a half annas Do. Do.

xiv. When tobacco has been in bond in any bankshall for two years, the Excise Commissioner may, after giving a month's notice to the licensed *melabhom* merchant who has bonded such tobacco, order its sale by auction and the payment of the proceeds of such sale to the *melabhom* merchant after deducting therefrom the duty and other charges due to the Government.

Disposal of tobacco in bond for more than 2 years.

xv. When the highest price offered for any tobacco under the last preceding clause is less than the duty due on the same, such tobacco shall be deemed to be unfit for consumption and dealt with as such.

Tobacco to be declared unfit for consumption when price offered is less than the duty due.

xvi. The Government shall not be held responsible for the destruction, loss or damage of any tobacco bonded or deposited in bankshalls, by fire, lightning or any other accident or by theft. It shall be distinctly understood that all such tobacco is bonded or deposited at the sole risk of the licensed *melabhom* merchant.

Government not responsible for loss or damage due to accident or theft.

xvii. It shall be the duty of the licensed *melabhom* merchant to take every reasonable care of the tobacco bonded by him. Should, in the opinion of the officer in charge of the bankshall, any mat or other covering used for protecting the tobacco stand in need of immediate renewal or any other thing has to be done for the better protection of such tobacco, he shall have a notice served on the licensed *melabhom* merchant calling on the latter to have such renewal effected or act done within 24 hours. In case the licensee fails to comply with such notice within the time prescribed therein, such officer shall have the work done at Government expense and forward a report to the officer in charge of the circle showing the expenditure incurred in connection therewith. On receipt of such report, the officer in charge of the circle shall call upon the licensee to pay up the amount of such expenditure within 7 days, and shall also inform him that in case such amount is not paid within the prescribed time, it shall be viewed as the first charge due to the Government on the whole quantity of tobacco belonging to him and remaining in bond in the bankshall. The payment of the amount shall be a condition precedent to the removal of any such tobacco by the licensed *melabhom* merchant.

Licensee to take care of tobacco bonded and procedure in case of failure to do so.

xviii. It shall be the duty of the licensed *melabhom* merchant to keep the rooms in which his tobacco is stored scrupulously clean.

Licensee to keep rooms clean.

xix. The licensed *melabhom* merchant shall render all facilities to the officer in charge of the circle when the latter examines the stock of tobacco in the bankshall at the commencement of each official year. When such examination discloses any deficiency and the licensed *melabhom* merchant is unable to satisfactorily account for the same, he shall be liable for the duty and other charges due to the Government on such tobacco. In the event of any excess being found, the officer conducting such examination shall hold an enquiry into the circumstances which gave rise to such excess and shall have the same immediately credited in the accounts relating to the licensed *melabhom* merchant.

Licensee to render facilities at stock taking and to be liable for deficiencies and excesses.

xx. Such returns and information as may be required by the Excise Commissioner shall be furnished by every licensed *melabhom* merchant.

Licensee to furnish returns and information.

Licensee to maintain accounts.

xxi. The licensed *melabhom* merchant shall maintain true accounts of his daily transactions which shall be written in ink in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner and shall produce such accounts whenever called on to do so by the Excise Commissioner, the Assistant Excise Commissioner or the Circle officer.

Pecuniary dealings of licensee with officers of the Excise Department prohibited.

xxii. No licensed *melabhom* merchant shall have pecuniary dealings of any kind with any officer of the Excise Department.

Licensee prohibited from possessing tobacco outside the bankshall.

xxiii. In areas where the wholesale or retail vend of tobacco is prohibited except under a license, the license granted to a *melabhom* merchant for bonding tobacco in a bankshall shall not entitle him to sell or have in his possession outside the bankshall any tobacco issued from such bankshall.

Penalties for infraction of conditions of license.

xxiv. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license will entail on the licensed *melabhom* merchant

(a) a fine up to Rs. 50, and

(b) may also disentitle him to a renewal of his license.

It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to impose the above penalties.

Licensee liable to be prosecuted irrespective of penalities imposed on him.

xxv. The imposition of a fine or the non-renewal of a license under these rules shall not relieve a licensed *melabhom* merchant or his agent from liability to be prosecuted for any specific offence committed against the Tobacco Regulation or any infringement of the rules made thereunder.

Sanction of Excise Commissioner necessary for prosecution of a licensee.

xxvi. No licensed *melabhom* merchant shall be prosecuted for any offence under the Tobacco Regulation or the rules framed thereunder except with the previous sanction of the Excise Commissioner.

Forfeiture of license on conviction.

xxvii. If the licensed *melabhom* merchant shall be convicted of any offence under the Tobacco Regulation, the Excise Commissioner may declare his license forfeited. If such merchant is convicted under the Penal Code, such conviction shall render him liable to forfeiture of the license if the offence for which he is convicted is such as in the opinion of Government renders him unfit to hold it.

Licensee bound by Tobacco rules.

xxviii. The licensed *melabhom* merchant shall be bound by all rules which have been passed or which may hereafter be passed under the said Regulation or under any law relating to tobacco revenue which may hereafter be passed.

Stock taking

31. In the first week of each Malayalam official year, the officer in charge of the circle shall take an account of the stock of tobacco bonded in bankshalls. Deficiencies and excesses disclosed during such stock taking shall be dealt with in the manner provided in Clause xix of Rule 33. A report giving the results of such stock taking and also of the enquiry referred to in the said Clause shall be forwarded to the Excise Commissioner.

Procedure in regard to tobacco reported unfit for consumption.

35. Whenever any tobacco bonded in a tobacco bankshall is reported to be unfit for consumption, the officer in charge of the circle shall make an enquiry into the circumstances connected with the subject matter of such report, and if he is satisfied that the tobacco has become unfit for consumption, he shall forward a report to the Excise Commissioner, and the latter officer may order the destruction of such tobacco and may make a recom-

mendation to the Government for the quantity being written off the accounts.

36. Merchants who have tobacco under bond in the bankshalls on the date these rules come into force shall be eligible for the grant of licenses under Rule 30.

Existing *melabhom* merchants eligible for licenses.

37. No one shall be recognised as the agent of a licensed *melabhom* merchant unless he produces a duly executed power of attorney from such merchant.

Power of attorney necessary for an agent.

38. The licensed *melabhom* merchant shall be responsible for any infringement of the conditions of his license committed by his agents or persons in his employ.

Licensee responsible for acts of agents and persons in his employ.

39. Tobacco bankshalls shall be open to business from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., on all days except recognised holidays. Applications for the issue of tobacco will not be received after 12 noon, nor will payments on account of duty and other charges be accepted after 2 P. M.

Hours of business in a bankshall.

40. Whenever tobacco is issued from a bankshall to a licensed wholesale vendor, the officer in charge of the bankshall, before the close of the day on which the issue is made, forward a written intimation in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner, to the Excise Inspector in charge of the range within which such licensed wholesale vendor carries on his business.

Intimation of issue to be given to Range Inspectors in places where license is necessary for sale.

41. No persons other than Excise officers on duty shall be permitted to enter a tobacco bankshall except on production of a ticket of admission granted by the officer in charge of such bankshall.

Admission into bankshall not permitted except on production of ticket.

42. The chewing of tobacco within the premises of tobacco bankshalls is strictly prohibited.

Chewing of tobacco within bankshall prohibted.

43. In case of suspicion, the guard on duty at the entrance may search any person either entering or leaving a bankshall.

Persons entering or leaving bankshall liable to be searched.

CHAPTER V.

SALES.

44. Neither a licensed retail vendor nor a *cherucheet* holder for retail vend shall have in stock more than 10 lbs. of tobacco at a time.

Maximum stock prescribed for licensed retail vendor and *cherucheet* holder.

45. The wholesale vend of tobacco is prohibited in the following places except under a license:—

Places where wholesale vend prohibited except under license.

	Taluk	...	*Pakuthies.*
1.	Thovala	...	All pakuthies.
2.	Agastiswaram	...	Do.
3.	Shenkotta	...	Do.
4.	Ambalapuzha	...	The Aleppy pakuthi.
5.	Changanacherry	...	All pakuthies
6.	Kottayam	...	Do.
7.	Peermade	...	Do
8.	Meenachil	...	Do.
9.	Ettumanoor	...	Do.

	Taluk.		*Pakuthies.*
10.	Thodupuzha	...	All pakuthies.
11.	Muvattupuzha	...	Do.
12.	Viakom	...	Do.
13.	Shertalay	...	Do.
14.	Parur	...	Do
15	Alengad	...	Do.
16.	Kunnathunad	...	Do.
17.	Devicolam	...	Do.

Places where retail vend prohibited except under a license.

46. The retail vend of tobacco in the places specified below is prohibited except under a license.

	Taluk	*Pakuthies*
1.	Tovala	All pakuthies.
2.	Agastiswaram	Do.
3.	Shenkotta	Do.
4.	Kottayam	Kumaragom, Kummanam, Aimanam, Thiruvarpu and Kottayam.
5.	Peermade	Mlapara, Vandanmettu, Periyar, Peermade and Peruvanthanam.
6.	Ettumanoor	All pakuthies.
7.	Thodupuzha	Thodupuzha and Karimannoor.
8.	Muvattupuzha	Alll pakuthies.
9.	Vaikom	Do.
10.	Sherataly	Arur, Thoravoor north, Thoravoor south Vayalar east, Vayalar west, Thanneermukkom north and Thanneermukkom south.
11.	Parur	All pakuthies.
12.	Alengad	Do.
13.	Kunnathunad.	Do.
14.	Devicolam	Do.

Places where retail vend prohibited except under *cherucheet.*

47. In no places situate within the land revenue divisions of Kottayam and Devicolam except those mentioned in the last preceding rule, and within the Alleppy pakuthi in the Ambalapuzha taluk of the Quilon division, shall the retail vend of tobacco be carried on without a *cherucheet* granted by a licensed wholesale vendor.

Officers authorised to issue licenses for wholesale vend

48. Any officer of the Excise department not below the rank of a Circle officer may grant a license for the wholesale vend of tobacco in any place within the limits of his jurisdiction. Such officer may at his discretion, by an order in writing, refuse to issue a license.

Officers authorised to issue licenses for retail vend.

49. Any officer of the Excise department not below the rank of an Inspector in charge of a range may issue a license for the retail vend of tobacco in any place within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Occasional licenses and fees for same.

50. Officers who are empowered to grant licenses for the wholesale or the retail vend of tobacco may grant occasional licenses for such wholesale or retail vend of tobacco on the occasions of fairs, festivals &c., in places in the vicinity of which regularly licensed shops or a sufficient number of such shops do not exist. The period of such licenses shall, in no case, exceed ten days. The fee for an occasional license for wholesale vend shall be calculated at the rate of half a rupee for each day during which such license is intended to be in force.

51. The number of licenses, either for wholesale vend or for retail vend, shall be limited to the actual requirements of particular localities. As regards the actual requirement of any particular locality, the Excise Commissioner's decision shall be final.

Number of licenses limited to actual requirements.

52. The officer in charge of a circle shall furnish to the officer in charge of every bankshall from which tobacco is issued to licensed wholesale vendors whose shops are situate within such circle, and also to the officer in charge of every customs house through which such licensed wholesale vendors are likely to import tobacco intended for sale in such shops, a list showing the names and addresses of the persons to whom licenses for the wholesale vend of tobacco are granted from time to time.

Officer in charge of circle to furnish a list of licensed wholesale vendors to bank-halls and customs houses.

53. No license, either for wholesale or retail vend, shall be issued to any person

Persons ineligible for grant of licenses.

(a) who has been convicted of an offence falling under the Travancore Penal Code and involving moral turpitude, or

(b) who has been convicted of any offence under the Tobacco Regulation, I of 1087, or any serious offence under any other law relating to Separate Revenue, or

(c) who is a defaulter in respect of any abkari or opium contract or of any sum due to the Government under Separate Revenue, or

(d) who is a public servant in the active service of the Government.

54. Persons desirous of carrying on the wholesale or the retail vend of tobacco in the areas in which such wholesale or retail vend is prohibited, or may, hereafter, be prohibited except under a license, shall forward their applications for licenses to the Excise Inspector of the range within the limits of whose jurisdiction the wholesale or the retail vend of tobacco, as the case may be, is intended to be carried on.

Applications for licenses to be forwarded to Excise Inspectors.

55. A fee of Rs. five shall be charged on each license for wholesale vend. Licenses for the retail vend of tobacco will be granted free of any fee.

Fee for licenses for wholesale vend.

56. All applications for the grant of licenses for the retail vend of tobacco shall be entered in a register prescribed for the purpose and shall be disposed of by the Excise Inspector of the range within 48 hours of the receipt of such applications.

Applications for licenses for retail vend to be disposed of within 48 hours.

57. On receipt of applications for grant of licenses for the wholesale vend of tobacco, the Excise Inspector of the range shall forward the same within 24 hours of receipt to the Excise officer in charge of the circle with such remarks thereon as such Inspector may deem fit to make.

Applications for licenses for wholesale vend to be forwarded within 24 hours by Excise Inspector.

58. On receipt of such application, the officer in charge of the circle shall, if he is satisfied that there are no grounds which disentitle the applicant to be a wholesale vendor of tobacco, forward to such applicant, within 48 hours from the receipt of the application, a chellan for the remittance of Rs. five on account of the fee due for the license and call upon him to produce the treasury receipt for the amount. Such Officer shall grant the license immediately on production of such receipt.

Procedure at the Circle office in regard to grant of licenses for wholesale vend.

59. General conditions applicable to licensed wholesale vendors and licensed retail vendors of tobacco.

General conditions of licenses for wholesale and retail vend.

Period of currency of license.

i. A license issued under these rules, either for wholesale vend or for retail vend, shall have effect for a period of one Malayalam official year commencing from the first day of Chingom, or in the event of the license being issued on a later day during the year, from such date of issue, to the last day of Karkadagom.

Sale or possession of tobacco outside limits of license prohibited.

ii. The sale or possession, except subject to the rules applicable to un-licensed persons of any tobacco outside the limits specified in the license, is prohibited.

Sign board to be fixed to each shop.

iii. A sign board shall be fixed to the front of each shop in a conspicuous place stating in the local vernacular the number of the license, the nature of the license and the name of the licensee.

License to be hung up in a conspicuous place.

iv. The license shall be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

Sale by certain persons prohibited.

v. The sale of tobacco by persons below the age of 14 or by persons suffering from leprosy or other contagious disease is prohibited.

Licensee to render facilities for examination of accounts and tobacco.

vi. The licensee shall render to every officer authorised to inspect shops all facilities for the examination of the accounts and the weighment of the stock of tobacco. All officers of the Excise Department not below the rank of Inspectors are empowered to examine the stock and accounts of the licensed wholesale vendors.

All officers of the Excise Department not below the rank of Petty officers are empowered to examine the stock and accounts of licensed retail vendors.

Licensee not to transfer subject matter of license.

vii. The licensee shall not sell or otherwise transfer the subject matter of his license.

Licensee not to lease out or sub-rent the privilege.

viii. No licensee shall lease out or sub-rent the privilege granted to him under the license

Licensee not to have pecuniary dealings with officers of the Excise Department.

ix. The licensee shall not have pecuniary dealings of any kind with the officers of the Excise Department.

Licensee to give intimation of offences against the Tobacco law.

x. The licensee shall give intimation to an officer of the Excise Department, not below the rank of a Petty officer, of any offence under the Tobacco law the commission of which comes to his knowledge.

Forfeiture of license on conviction under Tobacco law.

xi. If the licensee shall be convicted of any offence under the Tobacco Regulation, the officer who granted such license may declare it forefeited.

Forfeiture of license on conviction under Penal Code.

xii. If the licensee is convicted under the Penal Code, such conviction shall render him liable to forfeiture of the license if the offence for which he is convicted is such as, in the opinion of the Excise Commissioner, renders him unfit to hold it.

Licensee to be bound by tobacco rules.

xiii. The licensee shall be bound by all rules which have been passed under the Tobacco Regulation, 1 of 1087, or which may, hereafter, be passed under the said Regulation or under any law relating to tobacco revenue which may, hereafter, be passed.

60. Special conditions applicable to licensed wholesale vendors of tobacco :—

Special conditions of licenses for wholesale vend.

i. Every licensee shall maintain in his shop from day to day, true accounts of the transactions, which shall be written in ink in the from prescribed by the Excise Commisssioner. Such accounts shall be in printed books (foolscap size), each book having not less than 50 such forms. The licensee shall, before making any entry in such book, produce it before the officer in charge of the circle, who shall cause the pages of such book being stamped with his office stamp and a certificate entered therein showing the number of pages contained in such book and also the fact of each page having been duly stamped. The closing balance of the stock shall daily be entered in such book as soon as the transactions for each day are closed. The licensee shall sign such entry.

Licensee to maintain accounts.

ii. The licensee shall maintain in his shop an inspection note-book with the pages numbered consecutively for inspecting officers to enter their remarks in. Both this book and the account book described in the last preceding clause shall be produced by the licensee whenever called on to do so by an officer empowered to examine the stock and accounts of the licensee.

Licensee to maintain an inspection note-book and produce his books when called on to do so.

iii. The licensee shall carefully preserve the transport pass issued in respect of each bale of tobacco either under Rule 11 or under Clause x of Rule 33 and shall produce the same for the inspection of the officers mentioned in Clause vi of Rule 59, and when the tobacco mentioned in each pass is sold out, the licensee shall deliver such pass to the Excise Inspector of the range for record in the Range Office.

Licensee to preserve transport pass and deliver same to Excise Inspector on tobacco being sold out.

iv. Whenever the licensee sells any tobacco to a licensed retail vendor or to a *cherucheet* holder for retail vend, or in quantities not below one lb. to any other person for purposes of private consumption, he shall grant to the purchaser of such tobacco a *cherucheet* signed by him in such form as the Excise Commissioner may prescribe. Such *cherucheet* shall specifically state whether the tobacco sold is intended for retail vend by the purchaser or for private consumption.

Licensee to issue *cherucheet*.

v. The licensee shall provide himself with books containing printed *cherucheet* forms in duplicate. *Cherucheet* forms shall not be made use of unless the books containing them have been previously stamped and paged by the Excise Inspector of the range. Whenever a *cherucheet* is issued, all the entries contained therein shall also be made in the duplicate or counterfoil and such duplicate or counterfoil shall be produced whenever required for the inspection of the officers mentioned in Clause vi of Rule 59.

Licensee to provide himself with *cherucheet* books.

vi. Tobacco issued from a bankshall or imported through a customs house shall not be delayed in transit beyond the time actually necessary for the purpose. For determining the time actually necessary for transport, one day shall be allowed for 20 miles by cart or boat and for 70 miles by rail.

Tobacco purchased by wholesale vendor not to be delayed in transit.

vii. Every fresh receipt of tobacco by the licensee shall be credited in the account book kept under Clause 1 on the date of the arrival of such tobacco in his shop.

Fresh receipt of tobacco to be credited on the day of arrival.

One wholesale vendor may purchase tobacco from another wholesale vendor of the same taluk.

viii. One licensed wholesale vendor may purchase the tobacco required for sale in his shop from another licensed wholesale vendor provided that the shops of both are situate within the same taluk.

Licensee to have in his shop scales and weights.

ix. Every licensee shall have in his shop a pair of accurate scales and also a set of authorised weights for weighing at least 100 lb. of tobacco at a time.

Licensee to furnish returns and information

x. Such returns and information as may be required by the Excise Commissioner or the officer in charge of the circle shall be furnished by the licensee.

Minimum quantity to be sold by a licensee during one year.

xi. A licensee whose aggregate sale of tobacco during one official year does not exceed 900 lbs. shall not be entitled to a renewal of his license for the next following official year.

Penalties for infraction of conditions of license.

xii. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license, either by licensee or by any person in his employment, will entail on the licensee either a fine up to Rs. 10, or the cancellation of the license, or both. It shall be competent to the officer in charge of the circle to impose the above penalties.

Licensee liable to be prosecuted irrespective of penalties imposed on him.

xiii. The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of a license under these rules shall not relieve the licensee or any person in his employment from liability to be prosecuted for any specific offence committed against the Tobacco Regulation or any infringement of these rules.

Procedure in regard to disposal of tobacco in stock on expiration or cancellation of license.

xiv. When the period of a license granted under these rules expires, and such license is not renewed for the next following official year, or, when a license is cancelled and a notice of such cancellation is given to the licensee, such person shall, within seven days from the date of expiry of the period of the license, or from the receipt of such notice, as the case may be, sell any tobacco that may remain with him to any wholesale licensed vendor. Should the owner of such tobacco fail to do so within the prescribed period, the Excise Inspector of the range within which the shop of such owner of tobacco is situate shall take such tobacco in custody and keep the same in his office. The owner of such tobacco shall be allowed a further period of 30 days for selling the tobacco in one transaction to a wholesale licensed vendor of tobacco. If before the expiry of the further period, the owner of the tobacco fails to sell it the officer in charge of the circle shall sell such tobacco by public auction and deliver to the owner the proceeds thereof after deducting from the same the expenses connected with the sale.

Special conditions of licenses for retail vend.

61. Special conditions applicable to licensed retail vendors of tobacco:—

Licensee to purchase tobacco from a wholesale vendor in the same taluk.

i. Every licensed retail vendor of tobacco in a taluk shall purchase the tobacco required for sale by him from a licensed wholesale vendor carrying on his business in the same taluk.

License to preserve *cheruchees*

ii. The licensee shall carefully perserve the *cheruchees* issued to him by the licensed wholesale vendor from whom he purchased his stock, and shall produce the same for the inspection of officers authorised to examine

the stock and *cherucheets* of licensed retail vendors. When the tobacco mentioned in each *cherucheet* is sold out, the licensee shall deliver such *cherucheet* to the Petty officer within the limits of whose jurisdiction the licensee's shop is situate. and produce same during inspection.

iii. The licensee shall, after each day's sales are over, enter on the back of the *cherucheet* the true quantity of unsold balance remaining in his shop. Such entry shall be signed by the licensee. Licensee to enter daily stock in the *cherucheet*.

iv. The licensee shall not sell more than 1 lb. of tobacco at a time. Maximum quantity licensee can sell at one time.

v. Every licensee shall have in his shop a pair of accurate scales and also a set of authorised weights for weighing at least 5 lbs. of tobacco at a time. Licensee to provide himself with scales and weights.

vi. Infraction of any of the conditions in his license will entail on the licensee either a fine up to Rs. 2, or the cancellation of the license, or both. It shall be competent to the officer in charge of the circle to impose the above penalties. Penalties for infraction of conditions of license.

vii. The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of a license under these rules shall not relieve the licensee from liability to be prosecuted for any specific offence committed against the Tobacco Regulation or any infringement of these rules. Licensee liable to be prosecuted irrespective of penalties imposed on him.

62. A *cherucheet* holder for retail vend in a taluk shall purchase the tobacco required for sale in his shop only from a licensed wholesale vendor in the same taluk. Such *cherucheet* holder shall carefully preserve the *cherucheet* issued to him by the licensed wholesale vendor from whom he purchased his stock of tobacco and shall produce the same for the inspection of officers authorised to examine the stock and *cherucheets* of such *cherucheet* holders. Conditions of retail vend by *cherucheet* holders.

63. All officers of the Excise Department not below the rank of Petty officers are authorised to examine the stock and *cherucheets* of *cherucheet* holders for retail vend. Officers competent to examine stock of *cherucheet* holders.

64. When the tobacco mentioned in a *cherucheet* is sold out, the *cherucheet* holder shall deliver such *cherucheet* to the Petty officer within the limits of whose jurisdiction his shop is situate. *cherucheet* to be delivered to Petty officer.

65. The grant of licensee for the sale of tobacco on the platforms of Railway stations within Travacore shall be regulated by the special rules relating to the Shoranur-Cochin Railway published in the Travancore Government Gazette, dated the 23rd September 1902, and by the special rules relating to the Quilon-Tinnevelly Railway, dated the 13th July 1906. Special rules for sale on Railway station platforms.

CHAPTER VI.

THE TRANSPORT AND POSSESSION OF TOBACCO.

66. Subject to the provisions of Rules 10, 11 and 13, in areas where the retail vend of tobacco is prohibited except under a license, no person shall have in his possession, in any place which is not more than one mile distant from the nearest Travancore frontier, or transport to any such place, any quantity of raw or unmanufactured tobacco exceeding half a pound, unless such tobacco is accompanied by a *transport pass* issued by any officer of the Excise Department not below the rank of a Petty officer. Transport or possession within one mile of the frontier of tobacco exceeding ½ lb. prohibited except with a pass.

Transport or possession of more than 5 lbs. of tobacco without a pass in areas where license is necessary for sale is prohibited.

67. Subject to the provisions of the last preceding rule, in places where the wholesale or retail vend of tobacco is prohibited except under a license, no person shall transport or have in his possession any quantity of raw or unmanufactured tobacco exceeding 5 lbs. unless such tobacco is accompanied by a *cherucheet* granted by a licensed wholesale vendor or by a transport pass issued by a customs officer or an officer in charge of a tobacco bank-shall.

Importer paying duty at the customs house bound to produce pass at Excise stations.

68. The transport pass granted to an importer of tobacco the duty on which has been paid into the customs house under Rule 11 shall be produced by such importer together with the tobacco mentioned in such pass before the officer in charge of every Excise station situate on his line of march until he reaches his shop or passes a distance of ten miles from the nearest Travancore frontier.

Officers in charge of Excise stations to endorse passes produced before them.

69. Every officer in charge of an Excise station before whom a transport pass and the tobacco covered by it are produced under the last preceding rule shall examine such pass and tobacco and shall endorse on the back of the pass the fact of the production of such tobacco and the time when it was produced. He shall sign and date such endorsement and deliver the pass to the importer without any delay whatever.

Transport by the British Post prohibited.

70. The transport of tobacco by the British Post is prohibited.

These rules not to interfere with the Interstatal rules prescribed by G. O. No. S. R. 8106, dated the 1st December 1909.

71. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to interfere with any of the provisions in the rules prescribed under G. O. No. S. R. 8106, dated the 1st December 1909, passed for regulating the transport of tobacco and other articles from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory.

CHAPTER VII.

DISPOSAL OF TOBACCO AND OTHER ARTICLES ORDERED TO BE CONFISCATED

Tobacco ordered to be confiscated to be delivered to Excise Inspector.

72. Whenever the confiscation of any tobacco is ordered under the Tobacco Regulation, I of 1087, the officer ordering such confiscation, unless he is an officer of the Excise Department, shall, as soon as the period of appeal prescribed by law against such order of confiscation expires, call upon the Excise Inspector in charge of the nearest range to take delivery of such tobacco. The tobacco shall be duly weighed before such delivery and a receipt obtained from such Inspector. The officer who ordered the confiscation shall give an intimation in writing to the Excise officer in charge of the circle within the limit of whose jurisdiction the offence relating to the tobacco was committed, informing such officer of the fact of such delivery, the date of delivery and the quantity delivered.

Such tobacco to be taken care of in Circle office until sale.

73. The Excise officer in charge of such circle shall, in case such tobacco has been delivered to the Excise Inspector in charge of a range situate within another circle, arrange for such tobacco being duly taken charge of and brought to his office. He shall likewise arrange for all confiscated tobacco taken charge of by Excise Inspectors under him also being brought to his office. All tobacco so brought to such Circle office as well as all tobacco and other articles, if any, the confiscation of which has been ordered by him under Clause 2 of Section 29 of Regulation I of 1087, shall be duly taken care of in his office until they are sold by him and the proceeds of the sale remitted into the treasury.

Officers in charge of

74. Officers in charge of circles who have confiscated tobacco and other articles, if any, ready for sale under the last preceding rule, shall hold an

auction sale in the first week of every quarter after due publication of the notice of such sale. In cases where the estimated value of the property sold exceeds Rs. two hundred, such sale shall be subject to confirmation by the Excise Commissioner.

circles to hold public auctions once every quarter.

75. Nothing in rule 73 or 74 shall be deemed to prevent the Excise Commissioner from directing any boat ordered to be confiscated being reserved for the use of the department.

Excise Commissioner may reserve boats for departmental use.

76. The provisions contained in Rules 72, 73 and 74 shall also apply to all boats and their appurtenances the confiscation of which has been ordered by a Criminal Court.

Rules 72, 73 & 74 shall also apply to boats confiscated by Criminal Courts.

CHAPTER VIII.

REWARDS.

77. Rewards may be granted to

Persons to whom rewards may be granted.

i. Informers;

ii. Persons who have seized or who have actually co-operated in a seizure of property liable to confiscation under the Tobacco law or who have otherwise actively contributed to the detection of offences and the conviction of offenders under the said law;

iii. Officers not above the rank of Inspectors who successfully prosecute cases of exceptional difficulty.

78. For the purpose of Rule 77,

Definition of "informer" and of "a person actually co-operating in a seizure."

An "informer" means the original informant and does not include any person who performs the function of communicating second-hand any information received from another person.

Persons are said to be "actually co-operating in a seizure," when they belong to the party organised to make it, and are at the time of the seizure if not present when it is effected, actively engaged in watching houses or in patrolling other localities to prevent the escape of the offenders or in passing from one detachment of the party, to another to secure the vigilance of all.

79. When a confiscation has been ordered in a case in which tobacco alone has been captured, the amount of the reward shall not exceed one half of the value of the confiscated tobacco, minus the duty chargeable thereon, and when the confiscation is ordered in a case in which both tobacco and offenders have been captured, the amount of the reward shall be the value of the full quantity confiscated minus such duty.

How the amount of the reward is to be calculated.

80. The value of confiscated tobacco shall, for the purpose of those rules, be calculated according to the quality of the article, the maximum value not exceeding the following rates:—

How the value of confiscated tobacco should be calculated for purposes of reward.

Coimbatore tobacco	— 7 Chackrams per pound
Tinnevelly do. dry	— do.
Do. do. confected	— 5 Chackrams per pound.
Jaffna tobacco	— 12 Chackrams per pound

hhh

Sanction of Government required for granting reward when no tobacco is confiscated.

81. In cases where no tobacco has been ordered to be confiscated by a competent authority, no reward shall be granted except with the previous sanction of the Government.

Excise Commissioner may sanction rewards up to Rs. 100

82. It shall be competent for the Excise Commissioner to grant rewards in such proportion as he may think fit to the persons described in Rule 77, provided that the aggregate amount of the rewards granted in any one case shall not exceed Rs. one hundred. He shall obtain the sanction of the Government for rewards exceeding Rs. one hundred in any one case.

Special service fund for Excise Commissioner.

83. It shall be competent for the Excise Commissioner to incur, at his discretion, an expenditure not exceeding Rs. thirty five in each case for the employment of informers or for any purpose connected with the prevention or detection of tobacco smuggling or of any other offence against the Tobacco law, provided that the aggregate expenditure incurred in one year under this head does not exceed Rs. two hundred.

No reward to be sanctioned until expiration of appeal period or disposal of appeal.

84. In cases subject to appeal, no reward shall be granted unless the appeal, if preferred, has been disposed of, or where no appeal has been preferred, until the expiration of the period fixed for appeal.

No reward to be granted when Appellate Court quashes conviction and declares evidence to be false.

85. No reward shall be granted when a conviction has been quashed on appeal and the Appellate Court is of opinion that the evidence for the prosecution is false.

Rewards when to be granted.

86. Rewards shall, as for as practicable, be granted within 30 days from the date of the order of confiscation in cases not subject to appeal, and in cases subject to appeal, within one month from the date of the appeal decision or the expiration of the period of appeal, as the case may be.

Rewards to Excise Inspectors.

87. No reward shall be granted to an officer who is above the rank of an Excise Inspector. Reward shall be granted to an Excise Inspector only in cases in which the authority granting the reward is satisfied that a service of special merit or an act of commendable bravery has been performed by such Inspector in respect of the prevention or detection of an offence or that he has successfully conducted the prosecution in case of exceptional difficulty.

Rewards may be granted before sale of confiscated tobacco.

88. Rewards may be granted before the actual sale of the tobacco or other articles ordered to be confiscated and the crediting of the proceeds thereof to the Government.

Procedure by officers for the grant of rewards.

89. Whenever a reward is to be granted under Rule 77, the officer in charge of the circle shall, as soon as the period mentioned in Rule 86 in regard to a case detected within the limits of his jurisdiction has expired, forward to the Excise Commissioner in such form as the latter may prescribe in this behalf, a statement of the case as also a recommendation respecting the reward to be granted. On receipt of such statement, the Excise Commissioner may pass such orders as he may deem fit under Rule 82 or make his own recommendation to the Government in case he is not competent to pass any orders under the said rule.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

90. Powers granted under these rules to any officer of the Excise Department may be exercised by any other Excise officer to whom the former officer is subordinate. Powers of superior officer.

91 Appeals from the decision of an Excise Inspector under these rules shall lie to the officer in charge of the circle to whom such Inspector is subordinate, and appeals from the original orders of Excise officers in charge of circles shall lie to the Excise Commissioner, and appeals from the original orders of the Excise Commissioner shall lie to the Government, provided that the appeal in each case is preferred within thirty days from the date of the order appealed against and is accompanied by a copy of such order Appeals.

92. It shall be competent for the Excise Commissioner to prescribe the registers and accounts the maintenance of which in institions under his control he deems necessary for the general carrying out of these rules and also the forms for such registers and accounts and for the registers and accounts, returns, passes, permits, applications, &c., described in these rules. Excise Commissioner to prescribe registers accounts and forms.

93. These rules shall come into force on the 1st Chingom 1089 Date on which the rules come into force.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th July 1913

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 15 of Regulation 1 of 1087, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that no Excise officer shall summon any person under the said section to appear before him as a witness at a greater distance than forty miles from the usual place of residence of such person.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th July 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI.
Dewan.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 clause (c) of Regulation I of 1087, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle officers are appointed for the purpose of the said clause to be superior officers within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
5th July 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

ABKARI NOTIFICATION.

As instances of import of European and country liquor without covering permits as required by section 6 of Regulation IV of 1073 have come to the notice of Government, it is hereby notified for general information that persons importing liquor without obtaining permits from Government will be liable to the penalties prescribed under the Regulation.

When applying for permits, information as regards the kind and quantity of liquor and the route by which it is to be imported should be furnished. (2nd October 1903)

Rules for the supply of Toddy for use in the manufacture of Bread.

Under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 the following rules for the supply of Toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of Bread are passed.

1. Every baker requiring toddy for the manufacture of bread, in excess of the maximum quantity for the possession of which no license is required, shall apply, in the case of the excise tracts, to the Inspector of the Division and in other places to the Tahsildar of the Taluk for a license under section 10 of the Abkari Regulation for possession of the quantity required.

2. The application shall state (*a*) the name of the applicant, (*b*) the average quantity of bread manufactured by him, *per diem*, and (*c*) the quantity of toddy for which a license is required. It shall also describe precisely the place in which the bread is to be made, the shop from which the toddy is to be obtained and the route by which it is to be transported to the bakery.

3. The Inspector or Tahsildar as the case may be, shall after satisfying himself that the applicant is a *bona fide* baker and that the quantity of toddy applied for is reasonable recommend to the Division Peishkar for the issue of a license in the appended form for its possession at the bakery and a general permit for its transport from the shop mentioned thereto. Should he consider the quantity applied for to be in excess of reasonable requirement, he may reduce it to the quantity actually required.

4. Licenses and permits under these rules may be granted also to private individuals who require to prepare bread in large quantities.

5. A fee of Rs. 10 will be charged for every license to a baker and in the case of a private individual, para 4 *supra* Rs. 5.

6. The license shall hold good only for the Malayalam year in which it is issued.

7. The premises used for the manufacture of bread with toddy obtained under these rules shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty Officer in the case of the Excise tracts, or by an officer appointed by the Division Peishkar drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and the licensee shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used by him in such manufacture. (30th May 1904.)

License issued under the Rules dated 30th May, 1901 for the possession of Toddy by person using it in the manufacture of Bread.

I, the Division Peishkar of Division hereby license you residing at possess fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time purchased from toddy shop No. for use in the manufacture of bread in premises No. subject to the following conditions and stipulations to be observed by you, the said

Conditions.

(1) This license extends only to the possession for use in the manufacture of bread of fresh fermented toddy in quantities not exceeding gallons at a time obtained by you from the shop aforesaid.

(2) The toddy obtained by you under this license shall not be sold or utilized otherwise than in the manufacture of bread, nor shall it be transferred to any other baker.

(3) As only fresh fermented toddy is suitable for the manufacture of bread, no stale toddy can be retained in the premises used for the manufacture of bread under this license. Any toddy which you may not use in the manufacture of bread must be destroyed before it becomes stale.

(4) The general transport permit granted to you along with this license shall be carried with every consignment of toddy obtained and transported by you from the licensed shop specified above.

(5) The premises used for the manufacture of bread shall be open to inspection by any officer of the Abkari Department not below the rank of a Petty officer in the case of excise tracts or by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Division Peishkar and drawing not less than Rs. 15 in other tracts and you shall be bound to furnish such officer with any information which may be required regarding the quantity of toddy used in such manufacture.

(6) You shall also, if the Dewan shall so order, maintain correct accounts showing, day by day, the quantity of toddy received by you the quantity used in the manufacture of bread, the quantity of flour operated upon, the quantity of bread out-turned and the quantity of toddy remaining unspent at the end of each day ; or such other particulars as the Dewan may from time to time prescribe.

(7) You shall at your cost maintain intact an inspection notebook with pages numbered consecutively, so that officers who may inspect the bakery, may enter their remarks therein. The notebook shall be handed over to the Inspector of the Division or any officer authorized by him or the Dewan Peishkar to receive it at any time at such officer's request on a receipt being given therefor.

(8) Any contravention of the above conditions will render you liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 10 or forfeiture of this license at the discretion of the Dewan Peishkar.

(9) The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding clause shall not be held to prevent your being prosecuted for any offence which may have been committed against the provisions of Regulation IV of 1073, or other law for the time being in force and relating to the abkari revenue.

(10) This license may be revoked by the Dewan without assigning any cause whatever on giving 15 days' notice of such revocation.

Abkari.

It is hereby notified that the Rules dated 30th May 1904, for the supply of toddy to persons using it in the manufacture of bread, will come into operation from the 1st Chingom, 1080. (P. D. No. 1100 dated 25th June, 1904).

In continuation of the Rules under Section 5 of Regulation VI of 1063 passed on the 13th June 1899, No. P. D. 703, it is hereby notified that the maximum quantity of raw opium and preparation thereof that may either be possessed or transported without a valid permit is one tola (No. 16822/S. R. 2252 dated 4th October, 1906).

RULES APPLICABLE TO OPIUM AND GANJA DATED 15-8-07.

Passed under Sections 5 and 10 of Regulation VI of 1063 and under Sections 5 and 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 so far as the latter relates to ganja and other intoxicating drugs.

INTERPRETATION.

1. (1) In these Rules "Excise Commissioner" means the chief Executive Officer in charge of the *Separate Revenue Department* comprising Salt, Abkari, Tobacco, Opium, Land and Sea Customs and Marine.

(2) "Assistant Excise Commissioner" means the Officer in executive charge of a Separate Revenue Division subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner.

Explanation.—For the purpose of these Rules, the State is divided into four Divisions, *viz.*, Northern, Alleppey (comprising the territorial jurisdiction of the local 1st Class Magistrate), Central and Southern (comprising the *Revenue Divisions* of Trivandrum and Padmanabhapuram).

(3) "Circle Officer" means an Excise Officer in charge of a Circle under the direct control of an Assistant Excise Commissioner.

(4) "Circle" means a Sub-Division of a Separate Revenue Division.

(5) "Range" means a portion of a Circle in charge of an *Excise Inspector.*

(6) "Excise Officer" means any Officer of the Separate Revenue Department of and above the grade of a Petty Officer.

i. All Officers of the Separate Revenue Department of and above the grade of peons shall be deemed to be Abkari Officers for the purpose of the Abkari Regulation.

ii. For the purpose of Sections 36 to 49 inclusive of the said Regulation all Circle Officers and Excise Inspectors shall be deemed to be Abkari Inspectors.

iii. Any Excise Officer above the grade of a Petty Officer shall have authority to Exercise the powers under Sections 11 and 12 of the Opium Regulation VI of 1063.

(7) "Opium" means the inspissated juice of the Poppy.

(8) "Poppy Heads" means the dry capsules of the poppy plant.

(9) "Intoxicating drug" means any intoxicating or narcottic drink or preparation or any substance prepared from any part of the ganja or poppy plant, and includes ganja, charas, bhang, madak and chandu and every pre-

paration and admixture thereof and of opium and poppy and kafa, but does not include poppy heads.

"Ganja" means the dried flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants which have become coated with resin in consequence of having been unable to set seeds freely.

"Charas" means the resinous matter formed on the flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants when collected separately.

"Bhang" means the dried leaves of the hemp plant whether male or female and whether cultivated or uncultivated.

"Contractor" means a person who has under a license obtained either from the Dewan or from the Excise Commissioner as the case may be, the exclusive right of import or of wholesale or retail vend of opium (except where intended for smoking), ganja or other intoxicating drug either throughout the State or in one or more of the Revenue Divisions, Tahik, Proverthies or Pakuthies.

(10) "Licensed vendor" means a person who has obtained a license under these Rules for vending opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug in one or more shops.

(11) "Independent licensed vendor" means a vendor who has obtained a license direct from the Dewan, Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner for vending opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug in one or more shops.

(12) "Dependent licensed vendor" means a vendor who has obtained a license from the Dewan or from the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner as the case may be, on the requisition of a Contractor for vending opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug and who receives his supply from the contractor.

(13) "Sale by wholesale" means the sale of any quantity exceeding one tola of raw opium or preparations thereof used for purposes other than smoking, or of any quantity of ganja, bhang or preparations thereof in excess of one tola.

(14) "Sale by retail" means the sale of any quantity not exceeding one tola of raw opium or preparations thereof used for purposes other than smoking, or of any quantity of ganja, bhang or preparations thereof not exceeding one tola.

(15) "Tola" means a weight of one-hundred-and-eighty grains troy or the weight of one British Rupee.

(16) "Pound" means forty tolas.

(17) "Seer" means a weight of 80 tolas (2 lbs).

IMPORT.

II. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be imported into Travancore except on behalf of Government or under Rule XX except what may be carried for immediate personal consumption by a *bona fide* adult traveller which is limited to one tola.

STORAGE AND ISSUE.

III. Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug imported into Travancore from Madras or other place shall be stored in the first instance, in a separate strong room in the office of the Central Division Assistant Excise Commissioner at Quilon which shall, for the time being, be the Central Depot. From this Central Depot, opium, ganja &c will be issued under

seal to the several Circle Offices or such other centres as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

Note.—Issues will ordinarily be made from stock, only in the order of the receipt of the article.

IV. There shall be a Store-keeper in charge of the Central Depot under the orders of the Assistant Excise Commissioner, who shall be required to deposit such security as the Excise Commissioner may deem sufficient.

On receipt of a consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, the Store-keeper shall examine the marks, numbers, seals and other particulars on the packages and cause them to be weighed in the presence of the Officer in charge of the consignment and ascertain their net and gross weights and, if no sufficient reason to the contrary appears, receive and store the opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug in the Depot.

V. All cases in which the Store-keeper may have reason to suspect that any consignment has been tampered with during transit, shall be immediately reported by him to the Assistant Excise Commissioner who will take the necessary action. Any discrepancy in invoice weights must be similarly reported and dealt with except when the variation due to dryage or moisture is not in excess of ¼ per cent. in the case of opium and its preparation and ½ per cent. in the case of ganja and its preparation or other intoxicating drugs.

VI. When each consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug has been received into the Depot the Store-keeper shall enter in the prescribed Registers date of receipt and of storage, the weights as ascertained at the time of storage and such particulars regarding the appearance of the packages and the quality and condition of the contents as the Store-keeper considers necessary.

ISSUE.

VII. Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued under seal from the Central Depot to the several Circle Offices or such other centres as may from time to time be fixed by Government.

VIII. No opium, ganja, or other intoxicating drug received into the Central Depot shall be removed therefrom until an application in writing has been made to the Assistant Excise Commissioner and an order for such removal has been issued by him.

IX. The Circle or other Officer requiring a supply of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug for sale to contractors or vendors shall indent on the Central Depot in the prescribed form for such quantity thereof as may be necessary, provided that there shall always remain in stock with such Officer a quantity of each article not less than that ordinarily required for a month's issue.

X. When issuing opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, the weight of the article by itself and after packing shall be ascertained and noted. Each package shall be carefully sealed by the Store-keeper at the Central Depot with the official seal and shall be affixed with one or more specific marks for the purpose of indentification.

XI. When issuing opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug the Store keeper shall grant a pass in the prescribed form for the transport of the same, entering therein the net and gross weights of each package, its distinguishing marks and

the period of the currency of the pass allowing reasonable but not excessive time for the consignment to reach its destination. He shall at once despatch by Anchal to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division a duplicate of the pass.

XII. The Officer receiving the supply intended for, shall open the package and verify the contents and send to the Assistant Excise Commissioner in charge of the Central Depot an acknowledgment with a certificate of verification in the prescribed form.

XIII. (1) Every consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be despatched from the Central Depot in the custody of a peon or other officer, precaution being taken to ensure the safety of the packing or packages in transit.

(2) No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued from or received into, the Central Depot or local depots except between sunrise and sunset, provided that any consignment of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug reaching the Central Depot or local depots too late to admit of examination during that day shall be kept intact in safe custody in the depot pending due examination on the next working day.

XIV. Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug required for the use of Government Institutions shall be issued under a pass direct from local depots on payment at the ordinary rate. Applications for such issues shall be made by the Departments concerned to the Circle officer in charge of the depot.

SALE.

XV. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be sold without a license from the Dewan, the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner, as the case may be.

XVI. Contractors or independent licensed vendors shall pay the value of the required article at the prescribed rate which will be notified in the Government Gazette from time to time into the nearest taluk or other Government Treasury on a chellan granted by the Range Officer concerned who before granting it shall assure himself that the applicant is a contractor or independent licensed vendor. The receipt granted by the Treasury Officer shall be produced by the contractor or independent licensed vendor at the local depot. Thereupon the Officer in charge shall issue the article paid for with the prescribed pass for transit, a duplicate of which he shall immediately forward by Anchal to the Range Officer for verification before sale by the contractor, &c.

XVII. No smaller quantity than 5 seers of opium and 10 seers of ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued at a time from the Central Depot to a local depot and no smaller quantity than (1) one seer of opium or 2 seers of ganja or other intoxicating drug shall be issued at a time from the local depots to contractors or independent licensed vendors.

Provided that when the application for such articles refers to the last quarter of the term of the contract or license the supply shall be strictly limited to the average consumption for such period calculated on the expired portion of the contract or license.

XVIII. No opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug exceeding one tola shall be sold by a Contractor or licensed vendor to the public at a time without a pass specifying the quantity sold, the price paid for it and the purpose for which it is purchased.

XIX. No person shall have in his possession or custody without a license from the Dewan, Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner as the case

may be, or a permit from a contractor or licensed vendor, more than one tola of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof.

XX. Medical practitioners or other persons desirous of importing or selling any medicine or medical preparation in which opium forms an ingredient, or any admixture of ganja or other produce of the hemp plant, shall apply to the Dewan, Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner as the case may be, for a license for import on paying a fee of Re. 1 for each import and for sale, on paying a fee of Rs. 5 per annum respectively. The application for such license shall contain the name, residence &c., of the applicant, the boundaries, Survey No. or other description of the institution, shop, building or other place where the medicine &c., are intended to be received or sold and the quantity thereof.

XXI. The following are some of the medicines which contain opium :—

1. Confectio Opii.
2. Emplastrum Opii.
3. Extractum Opii (Pure).
4. Do. (Liquidum).
5. Linementom P Opii.
6. Liquor Opii Sedativus (Battleys).
7. Nepenthe.
8. Pilula Ipecac Cum Ceilla.
9. Do. Plumpi Cum Opio.
10. Pilula Saponis Co.
11. Pulvis Cretæ Aramot. Cum Opio.
12. Do. Co. Cum Opio.
13. Do. Ipecac Compositus.
14. Do. Kino Do.
15. Do. Opii.
16. Do. Opii Compositus.
17. Suppositoria Plumpi Composita.
18. Tinctura Camphora Do.
19. Tinctura Opii.
20. „ Opii Ammoniata.
21. Unguentum Galtae Cum Opio.
22. Vinum Opii.
23. Acidum Meconicum.
24. Morphia { Hydrochlorate. Acetas. Sulphas.
25. Apomorphina.
26. Codieua.
27. Chlorodyne.

TRANSPORT.

XXII. The transport of opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof within the State by contractors, licensed vendors, or licensees under Rule XX is prohibited except under the following condition :—

A contractor, licensed vendor or licensee as aforesaid desiring to transport opium or ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation or admixture thereof from one Separate Revenue Division to another shall obtain a pass for each consignment from the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner ; from one Taluk to another, from the Assistant Commissioner, Circle or other officer ; from one shop to another in a Range, either from the said officers or from the Range Inspector or from the contractor or licensed vendor within the limits of whose license the shops are situated. No contractor or licensed vendor shall have authority to carry or cause to be carried any quantity of opium, or ganja or

other intoxicating drug or any preparation or admixture thereof beyond the limits of his license.

XXIII. The pass shall specify :—

(a) The name of the person to whom it is granted ;

(b) The name of the person in charge of the consignment ;

(c) The place from which it is issued ;

(d) The name of the consignee ;

(e) The number of packages, and the weights and the contents of each ;

(f) The destination of the consignment ;

(g) The period allowed for transfer ;

(h) The route to be taken ; and

(i) The name and signature of the Officer or other person granting it.

XXIV. A duplicate of every transport pass granted as aforesaid shall be sent by the Officer or other persons granting it by Anchal to the Inspector to whose Range the consignment is to be taken.

XXV. The pass and the consignment shall on arrival be presented for examination to the Officer to whom the duplicate of the pass has been despatched. The Circle or other Officer shall thereupon proceed in the manner laid down in Rule XII.

XXVI. Contractors &c. may sell opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof to others than the public as follows :—

(1) A contractor may sell to

(a) Dependent licensed vendors within the limits of his license ;

(b) Medical Practitioners.

(2) A dependent licensed vendor may sell to

(a) another dependent licensed vendor with the consent of the contractor within the limits of his license ;

(b) Medical Practitioners within the limits of his shop.

XXVII. When opium ganga or other intoxicating drug is transported from one licensed shop to another as aforesaid, the pass shall be granted by the contractor or vendor or by his duly authorised agent. Such pass shall be produced when required by any Officer of the Excise, Police or Revenue Department for inspection.

GENERAL.

XXVIII. Any person entering or leaving the Central or a local depot is liable to be searched, if necessary, for the purpose of ascertaining if he has on his person any opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug not permitted by the Rules.

XXIX. Any license granted under the above Rule shall be liable to be cancelled under orders of Government if it is established that the licensee has been dealing in opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug, or any preparation or admixture thereof for other than purely medical purposes under the cover of such license.

XXX. (1) The right to vend opium, ganga or other intoxicating drug, or any preparation thereof, shall be put up to auction in the month of April by the Dewan, Excise Commissioner, or Assistant Excise Commissioner in such manner and subject to such conditions of sale, general or special, as shall be fixed by the Dewan from time to time, and shall

(A) extend to

(a) either the whole State,

(b) or a Separate Revenue Division,

(c) or one or more Taluks for a term not exceeding two years, or

(B) be limited to Pakutheis or shops for a term not exceeding one year.

(2) Sales held by Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner shall be subject to confirmation by the Dewan.

XXXI. The Government may from time to time fix the maximum or minimum rate at which opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, or any preparations thereof may be retailed in any particular locality, and no opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug or any preparation thereof shall be sold either below the minimum or above the maximum rate so fixed.

XXXII. No smoking preparation of opium shall be sold, but smokers may prepare the same for their own use from opium in their lawful possession up to a limit of one tola at a time. Under no circumstances shall smoking preparations of opium be kept in a licensed shop.

XXXIII. If any contractor or licensed vendor should have in his possession, on the expiry, cancellation or forfeiture of his license, any opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug, or any preparation thereof, he shall surrender the same to the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner or Circle Officer as the case may be, who shall pay him the value thereof at a rate not exceeding the rate paid by him provided the article has not undergone any substantial deterioration.

XXXIV. (1) Opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug confiscated under the Regulations, or surrendered under these Rules, shall be examined by the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner who may send it to the Chemical Examiner in case he is unable to decide whether it is fit for use or not. The Chemical Examiner shall after examination return the article with his opinion thereon.

(2) The Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner shall, if the article be declared fit for use, forward it to the nearest local depot to be taken into stock. If the confiscated article is declared unfit for use it shall be immediately destroyed in the presence of the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner or any other officer deputed for the purpose.

(3) Preparations of opium, confiscated under the opium Regulations or surrendered under these Rules, shall be immediately destroyed.

XXXV. When a case relating to opium, ganja or other intoxicating drug is discharged by the Inspector, a report of such discharge shall be made to the Assistant Excise Commissioner and the article seized shall be returned to the party from whose possession it was taken, unless the Inspector deems it necessary that it should be destroyed. In the latter case the Inspector shall forward with his report the article seized to the Assistant Excise Commissioner who shall then deal with it as laid down in Rule XXXIV provided that no article seized under this Rule shall be returned or destroyed without orders to that effect being obtained from the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner.

XXXVI. The grant of rewards to Officers of the Excise and other Departments of the State referred to in the Opium and Abkari Regulations and to informers in cases of seizure or confiscation under the Opium or Abkari Regulation, shall be regulated by the following Rule :—

In cases involving special risk, difficulty or sacrifice, exemplary bravery, noteworthy zeal or skill on the part of Officers of the Excise or other Departments of the State, or in cases where first authentic information leading to seizure or detection is furnished by any other person, the Commissioner may recommend to the Dewan the grant of a reward not exceeding half the value of the article seized or confiscated.

XXXVII. Any person guilty of infringement of any of these rules shall be liable to punishment as for an infringement of the provisions of the Opium and Abkari Regulations.

XXXVIII. Nothing herein contained shall affect any Rule or Notification at present in force so far as it is not inconsistent with these Rules.

Rules under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 for the proper working of the Distilleries, Warehouses and Excise Deopts of the State (dated 29th August 1907).

1. These rules shall apply to all distilleries, warehouses and excise depots in the State worked on the contract system and shall be applicable only in so far as they are not inconsistent with the terms of the special license granted to each licensee. Application of the rules M. R. 1.

2. In these rules, unless the contrary appears from the context:— Definitions. M. R. 2.

(1) 'Spirits Store' means the part of a distillery where the receivers are kept.

(2) 'Warehouse' means the part of a distillery or any other building whether attached to it or not in which spirits in a fit state for consumption or intended for redistillation are kept.

(3) 'Excise depot' means any building or room wherein any kind or kinds of spirits are kept for issue to licensed vendors.

(4) 'Receiver' means any vessel into which the worm of a still discharges.

(5) 'Vat' means any vessel used for the storage of spirits in a distillery, warehouse or excise depot.

(6) 'Issued under bond' means issued for transport (under bond) to another distillery, warehouse or excise depot.

(7) 'Distillery Inspector' includes any officer above the rank of a peon who is appointed to be in charge of any distillery, warehouse or excise depots

(8) 'Licensee' includes his agent also.

(9) 'Toddy Arrack' means arrack distilled from toddy drawn from cocoanut palms.

(10) 'Jaggery Arrack' means arrack distilled from toddy drawn from palms other than cocoanut or from jaggery, molasses or other starchy materials.

(11) 'Gallon' means the imperial gallon of 277·274 cubic inches.

(12) 'To gauge' means to determine the quantity of spirits contained in or taken from any receptacle, or to determine the capacity of a cask or other receptacle.

(13) 'To prove' means to test the strength of spirits by an hydrometer or other suitable instrument.

(14) 'Received by transfer' means received from another vessel of the same kind or from another warehouse, distillery, or excise depot.

(15) 'Issued by transfer' means transferred to another vat within the distillery or to another warehouse, distillery or excise depot.

3. The Dewan shall be the final authority in the interpretation of these Rules whenever any doubts may arise in working them. Dewan final authority in the interpretation of the Rules.

4. Every licensee for the supply of arrack shall set up and work a distillery or warehouse at such places as may be fixed by Government from time to time (notice calling for tenders) and in such buildings as shall be approved by the Excise Commissioner. Opening of Distilleries, Depots &c.

5. Every licensee shall also open depots for the issue of liquors at such centres as may be fixed by the said officer. Provided that it shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to excuse the licensee from the maintenance of any depot if the licensee undertakes to pay the cost of carriage of liquor from his nearest depot according to rates fixed by Government or as may be agreed upon between him and the licensed vendors.

Alterations or additions to the buildings, still &c.

6. The licensee shall with his tender submit descriptions and plans of the building in which he proposes to establish his distillery, warehouse, or excise depot; shall state the description and size of the still and other permanent apparatus he proposes to use, and if the same are accepted no alteration or addition shall be made at any stage in or to such buildings or in or to the stills, vats or other permanent apparatus therein without the permission of the Excise Commissioner.

Control of Distilleries, Depots, &c.

7. Each distillery, warehouse or excise depot shall ordinarily be under the control of an Excise Inspector; and such distillery, warehouse or excise depot and each room wherein spirits are kept shall be secured with double locks, one to be affixed by the Distillery Inspector and the other by the licensee.

Conditions to be satisfied by buildings.

8. Each building used as a distillery, warehouse or excise depot and each room where more than 300 gallons of spirits are stored shall be provided with ceiling and shall be fitted with ventilators. The ventilators shall also be fitted with wire mesh. Each building shall as far as possible be well situated and with sufficient protection against outside interference, and it shall have only one door for ingress and egress.

Arrangement of stills &c. M. R. 5

9. (*a*) The licensee shall also arrange his stills that their worms shall discharge into closed and locked receivers to be provided by him and to be approved by the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner, of such description that no spirits can be removed from them until they are unlocked. He shall also provide and maintain suitable and secure fastenings, for the attachment of locks to be provided by Government, to all stills, spirit receivers (and vats), fermentation rooms, sheds, doors, &c., to the satisfaction of the Assistant Excise Commissioner.

(b) The Government Officer in charge of the institution shall retain the keys of all such locks but it shall be open to the licensee to affix his own locks also on anything on which Government locks are placed provided he shall remove them immediately on the requisition of the Inspector or other superior officer of the Excise Department for facilitating inspection.

M. R. 6.

10. Between each still and the spirit receiver or receivers there shall be a glass "Safe" furnished with Hydrometer (Sykeys) capable of showing the strength of liquor down to water so that both the quantity and strength of the spirits running into the receiver may be examined at any time. The officer in charge of the distillery shall during each distillation examine the spirits running into the receiver not less than once and enter the result in his diary.

M. R. 7.

11. The licensee shall so arrange his spirit receivers and store vats that the spirits may be conveyed through closed pipes from the former into the latter by gravitation, or where this is not practicable shall provide apparatus whereby the spirits can be pumped from the former to the latter through closed pipes.

M. R. 8.

12. All receivers and vats in the distillery shall be so placed as to admit of the contents being accurately gauged of measured and must be fitted to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner with proper dipping rods so adjusted to fixed dipping places that the contents

thereof may at any time be ascertainable. The receivers and vats shall also be gauged in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may from time to time direct; and no vessel shall be used as a receiver or store vat until it has been gauged and the gauging has been checked by such officer as the Excise Commissioner may appoint.

13. The licensee shall give to the Assistant Excise Commissioner fifteen days' notice in writing of the date on which he proposes to begin to distil.

Licensee to give notice of beginning of distillation. M. R. 9.

14. In case the licensee shall cease distilling or the issuing of spirits for a period exceeding one month, the Excise Commissioner may withdraw the establishment stationed at the distillery and may prohibit all further distillation and issue of spirits until the licensee has given the Assistant Excise Commissioner fifteen days' notice in writing of the date on which he proposes to recommence the distilling or the issuing of spirits and until he is permitted by the excise Commissioner to recommence the distilling or the issuing of spirits as the case may be.

Power to withdraw establishment.

15. The strength of the establishment maintained at distilleries, warehouses or excise depots shall ordinarily be one Inspector and two peons; but when in the opinion of the Excise Commissioner such guard does not afford sufficient security it may be increased at his discretion and the licensee shall be held responsible for the extra cost entailed on Government by such additional establishment.

Strength of establishment M. R. 11.

16. The licensee shall keep true and regular accounts of the quantity and strength of spirits manufactured at, issued from, received at and remaining in, the distillery, warehouse or excise depot besides the registers in the forms appended hereunder. These should be produced for inspection whenever required by the officer in charge of the distillery or other superior officer of the Excise Department in this behalf and the licensee shall be bound to furnish such other information or returns as may be required by the Excise Commissioner from time to time. It shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the distillery and the Circle Officer to inspect the licensee's accounts once a week and once a month respectively and to report to their superior authority any adjustable errors.

Accounts to be kept by licensees. M. R. 40.

17. An account will be taken of stock at such intervals not being greater than three months and in such manner as the Excise Commissioner may direct and the licensee shall pay duty to Government at the accepted rate on all spirits which may not be forthcoming and for which he is unable to account in excess of an allowance of 1½ per cent. which will be granted to him for wastage. This wastage shall be calculated only by the register of the depot transactions on the balance in hand at stock taking, wastage for the purpose of collection of duty on the excess as aforesaid shall be calculated annually, that is, at the end of each official year.

In cases of accident and other unavoidable loss of over a hundred gallons, special allowance may be made by the Dewan for wastage; but no wastage shall be claimed or will be allowed in the case of loss caused by the delay or defection of the Government servants in the distillery.

Stock-taking. M. R. 41.

18. All spirits shall be kept in a store-room the key of which will be kept by the officer in charge.

Spirits to be kept in store-room. M. R. 18.

19. No spirits shall be received into or removed from any warehouse or excise depot except under cover of a permit issued by the officer in charge in form No X in the case of removals or issues under bond and in Form XI in the case of issues to licensed vendors.

The receipt of spirits into and issue of spirits from warehouses &c. M. R. 25.

Licensee to provide quarters for establishment on payment of rent. M. R. 30.

20. The licensee shall be bound to set apart a safe room in each distillery warehouse or depot for the office of the officer in charge to suit his requirements and another for the use of the Government guards stationed at each distillery, warehouse or depot free of rent. He shall also provide suitable quarters near the distillery, warehouse or depot when required by them for the officer in charge, peons and other officers attached thereto on a monthly rent not exceeding the following rates.

For each Inspector	Rs. 5.
For each Petty-Officer on Rs. 12 or more	Re. 1.
For each peon one room	Re. ½.

Government not liable for loss &c., of spirits in distilleries and warehouses. M. R. 31.

21. Government shall not be held responsible for the destruction, loss or damage of any spirits stored in distilleries or deposited in warehouses and excise depots by fire or theft or by gauging or proof or by any other cause whatever. In case of fire or other accident officers in charge of distilleries, warehouses or excise depots shall immediately attend to open the same at any hour by day or night.

Preparation of wash. Wash not to be removed.

22. No wash shall be prepared except within the distillery, nor shall any wash be on any account removed from the distillery, and all wash shall be kept s c rely locked up in such places as the Excise Commissioner may approve. The licensee must see that the saccharine materials used by him are thoroughly dissolved when he sets up the wash, submit a declaration in writing in the prescribed form to the officer in charge of the distillery giving the actual saccharometric gravity corrected for temperature before fermentation commences and the total quantity of wash made, and generally afford him all the information which he may require bearing on the question of practicability of levying a charge from attenuation of wash.

Noxious material not to be used M. R. 33.

23. The materials to be used in distilling shall be of good quality and no ingredients noxious to health shall be used in the wash, in distillation, or be put into the spirits after they have been made. It shall be open to the Excise Commissioner to declare any drug or vegetable or animal substance noxious to health and to prohibit the use of any material in the preparation of any kind of arrack. Officer in charge of distilleries shall see that no foreign or noxious substances are put into the wash or into the still or into any receiver or vat or introduced by any means into any of these. For this purpose they shall daily inspect the stills, receivers, vats and pipes connecting them to see that there exist no holes or apertures or other arrangements whereby foreign substances could be introduced. Should on the inspection of the officer in charge of the distillery there arise any suspicion of introduction of foreign matter he shall lock and seal up such receiver or vat pending the orders of the Excise Commissioner or Assistant Excise Commissioner to whom the matter should be reported immediately with all details.

Spirits shall be of good quality and not inferior to the sample.

24. The spirits manufactured shall be of good quality and not inferior in any way to the sample furnished by the licensee with his tender. A portion of this sample will be kept by the officer in charge of the distillery and maintained as a standard in the gauging and proof of the liquor issued. Whenever sample is likely to deteriorate or become useless the Assistant Excise Commissioner shall replace it by fresh sample taken from the distillery in the presence of the licensee.

The Excise Commissioner shall be the final authority in the decision of the question as to whether any liquor intended or brought up for issue is up to the standard.

No ingredients shall be used to flavour arrack.

25. No ingredients shall be used to flavour arrack or to otherwise improve its taste.

26. In the preparation of jaggery arrack the licensee will be allowed to use the following materials :—

Materials to be used in the preparation of jaggery arrack.

(1) Cocoanut toddy,

(2) Palmyra toddy,

(3) Sago toddy;

(4) Molasses remaining as a by-product in sugar manufactories provided they are fully dissolved and all solid insoluble matter is removed.

(5) Starch of any kind except those which contain any Cyanide poison,

(6) Jaggery of any kind especially from the sugarcane and sweet toddy,

(7) The juice of the sugercane strained carefully,

(8) The bark of the ( ) *Accasia ferragena* and *Leucophoca* or any other bark which may be declared from time to time as fit for use.

Toddy and Jaggery arracks cannot be mixed.

27. The licensee shall not mix jaggery arrack with toddy arrack

28. Distilleries, warehouses and excise depots shall be open for the entrance and exit of persons who have business therein. The presence of persons who have no business there should be discouraged and the officer in charge is authorised to order and compel the expulsion of any such person or any other who is riotous, drunk or disorderly or who misbehaves in any way.

Admittance into Distilleries and warehouses of persons not having business therein forbidden. M. R. 37 & 50.

29. All persons entering a distillery, warehouse or excise depot shall be under the orders of the officer in charge in respect of their conduct and proceedings within the distillery, warehouse or excise depot and shall be liable to be searched on their quitting the premises. The power shall be exercised with great discretion.

Control over persons entering distilleries and warehouses &c. M. R. 38.

30. An inventory of the apparatus used by the licensee in each distillery, warehouse or depot should be furnished by him through the Assistant Excise Commissioner to the Excise Commissioner once a year or oftner when required. All additions thereto as also any loss thereof or repair done thereto shall be intimated then and there to the Assistant Excise Commissioner.

Licensee to furnish an inventory of apparatus. M. R. 39.

31. If it comes to the knowledge of the licensee that any person employed by him in the manufacture, storage, receipt blending or issue of spirits has committed any breach of the Abkari laws or of the engagements entered into by him, it shall be his duty to report the matter to the Assistant Excise Commissioner and to comply with the directions of that officer respecting the continued employment of such person.

Licensees to report breaches of law &c., committed by their servants M. R. 42.

32. The use of naked lights in the distillery, warehouse or excise depot is prohibited as also the use and store of any substance that is explosive or spontaneously combustible.

Use of naked lights in the distillery prohibited. M. R. 43

Effects of breaches of rules &c. M. R. 14.

33. In case of any breach of these rules or of the conditions of the license or in case of any attempt to deceive the officer in charge in gauging or proving either by the licensee, or with his connivance and privity, by any person in his employment, it shall be competent to the Dewan to impose upon him a fine not exceeding the sum of Rs. 50 for every such breach of such rules or conditions or at the option of the Dewan to declare the money deposited by him forfeited and to cancel the license. It shall be lawful to deduct the amount of all fines imposed under this clause from the sum deposited by the licensee as security for the due performance of the conditions of the license.

Prosecution not excused on the ground of fines &c. M. R. 45.

34. The imposition of a fine or the forfeiture of deposit or the cancellation of the license under the last preceding rule shall not be held to prevent the prosecution of any person for any offence which may be committed against the provisions of the Abkari Regulation or of any law for the time being in force relating to the excise revenue.

Forfeiture of license on conviction &c. M. R. 46.

35. If a licensee shall be convicted on prosecution before a Magistrate of any offence against the Abkari Regulation or other law for the time being in force relating to the excise revenue it shall be lawful for the Dewan to declare his license forfeited.

Recovery of sums payable by the licensee. M. R. 47.

36. All sums payable to Government by the licensee may be deducted from the amount of his deposit or may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under the Land Revenue Recovery Regulation.

Licensee to replace deposit. M. R. 48.

37. The licensee shall make good the amount deducted from his deposit within the fifteen days of the receipt of notice from the Excise Commissioner informing him of such deduction having been made.

Removal of spirits &c., after expiry of license. M. R. 49.

38. On the expiry of his license or if his license shall be cancelled or suspended, every licensee shall be bound forthwith to pay the duty on and to remove all spirits remaining within the distillery, warehouse or excise depot, and if he shall fail to do so within ten days of the receipt of written notice from the Assistant Excise Commissioner, the cost of any establishment which it may be necessary to employ at the distillery, warehouse or excise depot may be recovered from the defaulter. In the event of continued neglect the spirits shall be liable to be forfeited at the discretion of the Dewan.

Spirits to be issued only at authorised strengths. M. R. 54.

39. The licensee shall supply spirit distilled from toddy or jaggery, molasses and other starchy materials in accordance with the requirements of the licensed vendors which shall be, except in the case of issues under bond, at such strengths as are prescribed by Government from time to time.

But he will be at liberty to manufacture and store spirits of any strengths for the purpose of blending or reduction to issue strengths. The strength prescribed by Government for the present shall be 20° and 30°.

Spirits may be blended in distilleries & warehouses. M. R. 55.

40. In order that he may be able to issue spirits at the exact strength at which issue is allowed, the licensee will be permitted on application to the officer in charge to blend or reduce spirits only in warehouses or distilleries to the prescribed strength in such vats as may be allowed by him. The blended or reduced spirits should be stored in separate receptacles. No allowance will be made for wastage or shrinkage in blending or reducing.

Introduction of saccharine matter &c. into spirits. M. R. 56.

41. If any saccharine or other matter of such a nature as to obscure the indications of the hydrometer shall be introduced into spirits, duty will be calculated on the quantity and strength of such spirits as ascertained before introduction of such matter. No allowance will be made for wastage in such spirits after the addition of such matter and before removal from the distillery or warehouse. Such spirits must be kept in a separate receptacle.

Removal of spirits from the distilleries, ware-

42. Spirits may be removed from distilleries, ware houses or excise depots:—

(1) Under bond for transport to another distillery, warehouse or excise depot;

(2) On payment of still head charges for supply to licensed vendors and to Government Officers for public purposes ; houses &c. M. R. 57.

(3) As sample for chemical analysis or other examination under orders from the Excise Commissioner or the Assistant Excise Commissioner to any Excise Inspector in quantities of not more than 8 ounces at a time.

43. No spirits whatever shall be received into or issued from any distillery, warehouse or excise depot unless they have been gauged and proved by the officer in charge as per instructions for gauging and proving. Spirits to be gauged, and proved before removal. M. R. 58.

44. Spirits shall be removed on under bond from any distillery or warehouse only upon the responsibility of the licensee. Such removal shall be only in casks gauged and registered. These shall be sealed by the officer in charge before issuing permits. Removal of spirits on under bond on the responsibility of the licensee. M. R. 60.

45. Issue of spirits under clause 2 of Rule 61 shall be (1) to licensed arrack vend renters and (2) to licensed independent shop-keepers where that system prevails, on application and on payment of the still head charges prescribed by Government either into any Government Treasury or to the officer in charge where he is authorised to receive the same. In case payment is made into the Treasury it must be accompained by a chellan from the Officer in charge. Removal for issue to contractors. M. R. 62.

46. No smaller quantity of spirits of any kind or strength shall be issued at any one time to any of the persons mentioned in the last preceding condition than the following :— Minimum quantity to be issued. M. R. 64.

Licensed arrack vend renters ...	4 gallons
Licensed independent shop-keepers ...	1 gallon.

47. An allowance will be made for the loss in transit by leakage and evaporation of spirits transported under bond up to the maximum amount shown below :— Allowance for loss by leakage, evaporation &c.

	Per cent.
For a distance not exceeding 10 miles	Nil.
For a distance exceeding 10 miles but not exceeding 100 miles ...	5.
For a distance exceeding 100 but not exceeding 200 miles ...	7½.
For a distance exceeding 200 miles ...	10.

If the report of the officer by whom a consignment of spirits transported under bond has been gauged and proved on arrival at its destination, should show that wastage to a greater extent than the above has occurred the licensee shall pay duty at the prescribed rate on so much of the deficiency as is in excess of the above allowance provided that, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Excise Commissioner that such deficiency has been caused by accident or other unavoidable causes the duty levied shall be refunded. The Excise Commissioner's decision shall be final.

The allowance to be made under this rule will be determined by deducting from the quantity of spirits despatched the quantity received at the place of destination, both quantities being stated in terms of proof gallons, and will be calculated on the quantity contained in each cask or other receptacle comprised in a consignment.

48. The licensee shall be bound by all additional general rules which may already be in force or which may hereafter be prescribed from time to time under the existing Abkari Law or under any law which may hereafter be enacted and by all special orders issued by Government with regard to individual distilleries, warehouse or Licensee bound to obey all additional rules. M. R. 51.

excise depots and the licensee shall also cause all persons employed by him in the carriage, manufacture, issue &c. of spirits to obey such rules.

Appeal M. R. 52.

49. Except as otherwise provided all orders passed and proceedings taken under these rules by the officers of the Excise Department shall be subject to appeal to their respective immediate superiors within two months. The decision of the Dewan on any such appeal shall be final.

No. S. R. 8421 dated 23-10-08.

In continuation of notification dated 14th June 1908, published at page 858 of the Government Gazette dated 23rd June 1908, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that under clause (g) of Section 4 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, Power is delegated to the Assistant Excise Commissioners to grant permits for the importation of liquor or intoxicating drugs other than those mentioned in clause (a) of Section 6 on payment of the duty, if any, and on such terms as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

No. S. R. 356 dated 19-1-09.

In exercise of the power vested in Government by Section 67 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, it is hereby notified that, from and after the 1st Kumbhom 1084/12th February 1909, the sale of medicated wines and similar preparations containing 20 per cent and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit, is prohibited throughout the whole of Travancore, except under a license granted in accordance with the rules prescribed for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor dated 1st August 1908.

No. S. R. 1313 dated 24-4-09.

Under Section 13 of Regulation I of 1068, it is hereby notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that the Excise Commissioner is invested with the powers of a Division Peishkar in regard to the collection of Abkari revenue, both arrears and current.

Rules governing the import, transport and export of opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, and poppy heads in transit through Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under Section 5 of the Regulation VI of 1063 dated 28-2-09.

1. The transport from one portion to another of British territory, through Travancore territory, of intoxicating drugs prepared from opium and used for smoking, is absolutely prohibited.

2. No opium, intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, or poppy heads, shall be transported through Travancore territory except under, and in accordance with, a permit issued in accordance with the following Rules :—

3. Except in the case of permits issued to persons duly licensed to vend in Travancore or in British or French territory, no permit shall cover the transport of more than one tola of opium, or intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, or five seers of poppy heads.

4. The permits recognised under these rules shall be in printed form and in duplicate. Each permit must bear a consecutive number, and must be sealed with the private seal of the officer issuing the permit in addition to his official seal.

5. The period of currency of a permit must be regulated according to the distance the drug is transported, one day being allowed for every 15 miles by road, 20 miles by boat or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in the case of consignments sent by rail.

6. Every consignment transported through Travancore territory under these rules, shall be accompanied by its permit which must show the name of the transporter, the quantity of opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads covered by it, the route of transport, the period of currency and the officer before whom it should be taken for verification.

7. Where customs stations are established between Travancore and British territory, the route to be entered in a permit must always include at least one such customs station the officer in charge of which when the consignment passes through, will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

8. Whenever a permit is issued, the duplicate thereof, which should bear the impression of the same seals as have been placed on the original permit and on the consignment, should be forwarded by the officer issuing the permit to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

9. Every package to be transported through Travancore territory under these rules, shall be sealed and the seals used shall be the same as those impressed on the permit (See Rule 4.)

10. Permits for transport under these rules, shall not be recognised unless they are issued by officers specially appointed in that behalf, by name or designation, by the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the Division in which the officers are to exercise their functions.

11. Every consignment will be verified on arrival at its destination by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the division to which the consignment is transported.

12. Every officer appointed or authorised to issue permits under Rule 10 supra must be kept informed of the name and designation of all officers authorised under Rule 11 to verify consignments.

13. The names or designations of all officers appointed to issue permits, and to verify consignments, will be communicated to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the division which the British territory adjoins.

14. The officer issuing permits under Rule 10 supra, should furnish the Assistant Excise Commissioner through whose division the consignments are to be transported, with a monthly list of permits issued in a form showing the names of the transporters, the numbers of the permits, the dates on which they were issued, the route by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantity covered by the permits.

15. On the arrival of the consignment at its destination, it shall be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose under Rule 11 *supra*. He will examine the seals and weigh each package before opening it. He will then open each package and satisfy himself that the contents agree both as to nature and weight with the entries in the permit, and will enter the results of his verification on the reverse of the original and the duplicate permits, will return the original permit to the transporter and will forward the duplicate to the Assistant Excise Commissioner of the division, across which the consignment has been transported, for transmission to the officer who issued it.

16. Any Land Revenue Officer not inferior in rank to a Tahsildar, any officer of Police or excise not inferior in grade to an Inspector, may inspect any consignment in transit in Travancore territory, and when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

17. Any person found transporting opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads, in contravention of these rules will be dealt with in accordance with Section 6 of the Opium Regulation, VI of 1063.

18. No person who is found to have committed any breach of these rules, shall be allowed to transport drugs through Travancore territory under a permit issued in this behalf, and the name of any person detected in the commission of any such breach, shall forthwith be communicated by the officer detecting the offence to the Assistant Excise Commissioner concerned who will arrange with the Deputy Commissioner of the salt, abkari and customs department of the division from which the offender brought his opium, or intoxicating drugs or poppy heads as the case may be, for the intimation of the offender's name to all persons authorised to grant permits. If any such person be subsequently found transporting opium, intoxicating drugs or poppy heads, even under a permit, such consignment shall be liable to confiscation.

No. 1549 S. R., dated 2-3-09.

In exercise of the powers given to Government under Sections 4 and 5 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, and in supersession of Government Notifications, dated 14th June 1908 and 23rd October 1908, it is notified, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, as follows This notification will come into force on the 1st Meenom 1084.

1. The following officers of the Excise department are declared to be Abkari Officers :—

(1) The Excise Commissioner.
(2) Assistant Excise Commissioners.
(3) Circle Officers,
(4) Inspectors,
(5) Petty Officers,
(6) Peons

2. The Excise Commissioner is appointed to be the Chief Abkari Officer of the State. He shall exercise throughout the State all the powers of a Division Peishkar in respect of the abkari revenue. He shall have the control of the administration of the Abkari department and of the collection of the abkari revenue. He shall exercise over Tahsildars, in respect of the abkari revenue, the control exercised by the Division Peiskars in respect of the land revenue He shall have all the general and special powers which an Abkari Officer may have under the Regulation. He is empowered to appoint any subordinate officer whose pay does not exceed Rs. 40 per mensem.

3. Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers shall exercise all the powers of a Division Peishkar in respect of all matters relating to the abkari revenue. They shall have throughout the State all the general and special powers which an Abkari Officer may have under the Regulation. They shall exercise their powers concurrently with and subject to the control of the Excise Commissioner. Assistant Excise Commissioners are empowered to appoint subordinate officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20 per mensem, and Circle Officers are empowered to appoint subordinate officers whose pay does not exceed Rs 10 per mensem

4. The following powers are delegated to the Excise Commissioner :—

(*a*) power is delegated to him to grant permission, under Section 6 (*b*) for the importation of liquor or intoxication drugs other than that mentioned in clause (*a*) of that section on payment of the duty, if any, and on such other terms as may be prescribed by Government form time to time ;

(*b*) power is delegated to him to permit, under Section 7, the export of liquor or intoxicating drugs, on payment of the fee or duty, if any, and on such other terms, as may be prescribed by Government from time to time ;

(*c*) power is delegated to him to grant, under Section 14, to any person or persons, on such conditions and for such period as may seem fit, and subject to confirmation of his action by Government the exclusive or other privilege of selling by retail, or of manufacturing or supplying by whole and selling by retail any country liquor or intoxicating drugs in any area ;

(*d*) power is delegated to him to make the declaration, under Section 18, in regard to any area in which the exclusive privilege of manufacturing toddy has been granted to any person, that the written permission of the grantee to draw toddy shall have within that area the same force and effect as a license from the Division Peishcar for that purpose : power is also delegated to him to cancel any such declaration made by him :

(*e*) power is delegated to him.

(i) to cancel or suspend, under Section 22, for any of the reasons stated in clause (a), (b) or (c) of that Section and subject to confirmation of his action by Government, any license or permit,

(ii) and where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exclusive or other privilege, or of a farmer of duties, to cancel or suspend, such license or permit on the requisition in writing of such person ;

(*f*) power is granted to him, under Section 24 in case of default of any kind made by the grantee of a privilege or by a farmer, and subject to the confirmation of his action by Government, to take the grant or farm under management at the risk of the defaulter or to declare the grant or farm forfeited and re-sell the same at the risk and loss of the defaulter.

5. Power is delegated to Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers,

(i) to grant permission under Section 6 (b), for the importation of liquor or intoxication drugs other than that mentioned in clause (a) of that Section, on payment of the duty, if any, and on such other terms, as may be prescribed by Government from time to time.

(ii) and where a license or permit has been granted on the application of the holder of an exclusive or other privilege, or of a farmer of duties, to cancel or suspend, under Section 22 clause (d), such license or permit on the requisition in writing of such person.

6 The following powers are given to Inspectors, officers in charge of licensed distilleries, warehouse or excise depots, and officers in charge of Government store-houses for the storage of intoxicating drugs :—

(a) to Inspectors—to exercise within their respective ranges, all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9;

(b) to officers in charge of licensed distilleries, warehouses or excise depots—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of liquor made in or issued from the distilleries, warehouses or excise depots of which they are in charge, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them.

(c) to the officers in charge of Government store-houses for the storeage of intoxicating drugs - to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of intoxicating drugs removed under authority from the store-houses of which they are in charge, subject to the control of the officers of the Excise department having authority over them.

7. The following powers are given to licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits and to licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs :—

(a) to licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits to exercise within the areas specified in their licenses, all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Division Peishkar, in respect of the issue of the special permits under section 9 for the transport of such spirits sold by themselves, subject to the control of an officer of the Excise department (not below the rank of an Inspector) having jurisdiction;

(b) to licensed wholesale vendors of intoxicating drugs - to perform within the areas specified in their licenses, all the duties of a Division Peishkar in respect of the issue of special permits under Section 9 for the transport of such drugs sold by themselves subject to the control of an officer of the Excise department (not below the rank of an Inspector) having jurisdiction.

8. All Abkari Officers, not below the rank of an Inspector, are empowered to perform the acts and duties mentioned in Sections 36 to 49 inclusive.

All Abkari Officers, not below the rank of an Inspector, are empowered, under Section 23, to measure out or to test the strength of any liquor in the possession of licensees in such manner as they may require.

10. (a) Inspectors within the circles to which they are attached, are appointed to be Abkari Officers under their respective denominations, for the purposes of Sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 49, 55, 58 and 68 and are empowered to exercise all the powers and to discharge all the duties conferred ad imposed on Abkari Officers in the Sections aforesaid, and

(b) Petty Officers and peons, within the circles to which they are attached, are appointed to be Abkari Officers under their respective denominations, for the purposes of Sections 27, 30, 31, 34, 35, 49, 55, 58 and 68 and are empowered to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari Officers in the Sections aforesaid.

Provided that, with reference to Section 30, there shall be no limit of jurisdiction within Travancore for the Abkari and other department officers named therein, but all persons arrested and all seizures made thereunder shall without delay be made over to the Abkari Officers possessing local jurisdiction.

11. Under Section 63, the Excise Commissioner, Assistant Excise Commissioners and Circle Officers, or specially empowered to exercise the powers conferred by the said Section.

No. S. R. 1785, dated 10-3-09.

In exercise of the powers conferred on Government under Sections 6, 8, 9, 11, 20, 26 and 27 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073, it is notified with the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja, that the following rules are prescribed for regulating the import, transport, possession, sale, &c., of cocaine:—

1. Cocaine includes the salts of cocaine and every preparation and admixture thereof.

2. No cocaine shall be imported into Travancore except under a permit, issued under the Abkari Regulation.

3. The transport of cocaine without a permit and the possession of the same without a license, in quantities exceeding 6 grains where the drug is in a dry state, or 25 grains where it is in solution, are prohibited.

4. Qualified medical practitioners and dentists who wish to possess cocaine for use in the exercise of their profession, but not for sale, will be permitted to possess not more than half an ounce of the drug provided that they take out a license for such possession. The license will be issued by the Excise Commissioner, free of fee.

5. The sale of cocaine except under a license, is prohibited.

6. Licenses for the sale of cocaine may be issued by the Excise Commissioner, free of fee, to approved persons on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for the drug as medical practitioners, dentists or as chemists and druggists.

7. The sale of cocaine by a licensed vendor except to another licensed vendor or to a licensed possessor, or on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner or dentist, is prohibited. The prohibition, however does not extend to the sale on the prescription of other than qualified medical practitioners, provided that such prescriptions are countersigned by a medical officer in the service of Government, not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon. The above restriction does not apply to the sale of the following *bona fide* medicated articles:—

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(i) Tooth-ache drops.

(ii) Compound Tablets or Lozenges—Cocaine, chlorate of Potash and Borax.
Krameria and Cocaine.
Menthol, Cocaine and Red Gum.
Benzoin and Cocaine.

(iii) Such other mouth lozenges or tablets as are stated by the makers not to contain more than 1/16 grain of cocaine in each lozenge or tablet.

8. The term "qualified medical practitioner" in clauses 4 and 7 *supra* means all graduates in medicine of the Indian Universities and of all recognised Universities of Europe and America, all medical practitioners eligible for registration on the medical register of Great Britain, and all medical subordinates who are in service or who have retired on pension.

The term "qualified dentist" means all persons entitled to be entered in the dentists' section of the medical register of Great Britain.

9. Licensed vendors of cocaine are empowered under section 9 of the Abkari Regulation, to issue special permits in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner, for the transport of the drug sold by them, to any part of Travancore

10. When a Magistrate orders the confiscation of cocaine hydrochloride (hydrochlorate) he should, on the expiry of the period of appeal, send it in a sealed package to the nearest Excise Inspector. The Excise Inspector will dispose of it in the following manner. Phials on which the original capsules, bands, &c., of the makers are intact and packets containing not less than ¼ ounce should be forwarded to the superintendent, General Medical stores, Trivandrum; while phials from which the original capsules have been removed and packets containing less than ¼ ounce of the drug, should be sent to the Excise Commissioner for destruction. The Inspector on receipt of the drug, should weigh the same and see that the quantity corresponds with that forwarded by the Magistrate, any discrepancy of not being reported to the Excise Commissioner for orders. The same instructions apply to cocaine hydrochloride confiscated by departmental officers. Whenever preparations of cocaine other than cocaine hydrochloride are confiscated, the matter should be referred by the Excise Commissioner to Government for orders.

No. S. R. 2872, dated 21-4-09.

The Rules governing the import, transport and export of opium intoxicating drugs made from opium, other than those used for smoking and poppy heads, in transit through Travancore state from one portion to another of British territory, passed under section 5 of Regulation VI of 1063, and published in pages 532—533 of the Travancore Government Gazette, dated 9th March 1909, are amended, with the sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, as follows:—

1. In Rule 13, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division.

2. In Rule 14, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle through which" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner through whose Division."

3. In Rule 15, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner of the Division."

4. In Rule 18, the words "Officer in charge of the Circle" are substituted for the words "Assistant Excise Commissioner."

No. S. R. 3175 dated 24-4-09.

Under Section 69 of Regulation IV of 1073, as amended by Regulation IV of 1074, His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to extend from the 1st day of Chingom 1085 the provisions of the above Regulation *mutatis mutandis* to trees tapped, and to toddy drawn in pots or other receptacles freshly coated internally with lime, for the extraction of sweet toddy or for the manufacture of jaggerry, through the State except in the revenue division of Padmanabhapuram and in the Proverthies of Parassala, Kollayil and Kulathoor of the Neyyattinkara Taluk in the Trivandrum division. The following rules are prescribed for regulating and controlling the tapping of trees and the drawing of toddy for the purposes aforesaid. The privilege granted to Abkari contractors and farmers, under Section 18 of the Regulation shall not extend to the grant of permission to tap any trees for sweet toddy.

1. From and after the 1st Chingom 1085, no trees shall be tapped for sweet toddy except under a license issued under these rules.

2. A license under these rules will include the privileges of manufacture and sale of sweet toddy. It may on application, be issued free to a *bona fide* manufacturer of jaggerry and to persons engaged in manufacture and sale of *pathani* or *akkani*.

3. No license shall be granted except in the name of the applicant for it.

4. Applications for the grant of license shall be written in such form as may be prescribed by the Excise Commissioner. They shall be addressed to officers in charge of Circles and may be presented either direct or through the Inspectors of Ranges. When an application is received direct by an Officer in charge of a Circle, he shall ordinarily refer it to the Range Inspector. The Range Inspector, on receipt of an application, shall register the same in his office and submit to the Officer in charge of the Circle, recording his opinion thereon.

5. On receipt of the Inspector's report, the Officer in charge of the Circle may, if he is satisfied that the application is a *bona fide* one, take steps for marking the tree or trees and issuing the license.

6. Licenses will be issued only in respect of trees in topes where other trees are not tapped for the supply of toddy to any toddy shop.

7. No license to tap for sweet toddy shall be issued to any toddy renter or toddy shop-keeper, or to any tapper employed under a renter or shop-keeper, or to any person convicted of any offence under the Abkari Regulation.

8. The currency of the license shall, except as provided in the next Clause, be from the date of issue till the end of the Karkadagom following.

9. No trees shall be tapped for sweet toddy, nor shall sweet toddy be drawn from any toddy yielding tree, nor shall any part be attached for that purpose to

any such tree, unless the tree has been previously marked by the Inspector. The licensee shall not tap any tree other than those which he is licensed to tap ; nor shall he tap for fermented toddy.

10. Sweet toddy shall not be drawn except between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. Outside these hours, no such toddy shall be kept in the garden or field where the trees licensed to be tapped stand, except the toddy in the pots attached to the spathes of the trees.

11. Sweet toddy must be manufactured into jaggerry, or sold, or consumed within 12 hours after it is drawn.

12. No sweet toddy drawn under these rules shall, under any circumstances, be conveyed to a shop for the sale of fermented toddy, or sold to any person licensed to tap or sell fermented toddy.

13. Every license shall be subject to suspension or cancellation by the Excise Commissioner, at his discretion.

14. The licensee if he taps the tree and draws the sweet toddy himself, or, if he delegates the work to anybody else, such other person, shall at the time of tappping the tree or drawing the sweet toddy, invariably carry the license and he shall produce it forthwith on the demand of any Excise, Land Revenue, or Police Officer, or any other officer empowered to make such demand. He shall also be bound to bring down the pot, attached to any tree tapped by him, for inspection on demand by any Excise Officer.

15. The licensee shall be bound to see that the internal lime coating of the pots or other receptacles attached to the spathes of trees licensed to be tapped, is thoroughly and effectually done, and that the same is renewed every time that the pot or other receptacle is emptied of its contents and is re-attached to the spathes.

16. Every Officer in charge of the Circle shall submit to the Excise Commissioner, within the 5th of each month, a statement, in such form as may be prescribed by the latter, showing the number of licenses issued by him in the previous month and other necessary particulars relating thereto. Such statement shall contain at foot a declaration to the following effect :—

" I do hereby declare that I have satisfied myself, after due enquiry, that the persons to whom the licenses enumerated above have been granted, are all *bona fide* applicants and that none of them has any interest whatever in either the manufacture or the sale of fermented toddy "

No. S. R. 5080, dated 20-7-09.

Under Section 5 of Regulation IV of 1073, it is hereby notified that Inspectors in charge of Excise Ranges are empowered to destroy toddy kept in shops and found unfit for consumption.

No. S. R. 5493. dated 6-8-09.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, that Circle Officers are empowered to issue licenses under clause 15, and. permits and licenses under clause 20 of the rules applicable to opium and ganja, passed by Government under date the 15th August 1907.

No. S. R. 6251. dated 9-9-09.

It is hereby notified that the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of the Excise Officer in charge of the Alleppey Circle comprise the area which was placed under the jurisdiction of the Alleppey Magistrate prior to Government Notification No. 469 dated 10-10-08, *viz.*, the whole of the Ariyad Proverthi and Kattur and Chettikad muries of the Mararikulam Proverthi in the Sherthalai taluk and the whole of the Alleppey Proverthi, with the exception of a portion of the Punnapra muri and the whole of the Vandanom muri in the Ambalapuzhai taluk.

No. S. R. 8106, dated 1-12-09.

It is hereby notified that, with a view to avoid unnecessary restrictions and afford facilities to the public, the following rules are passed to regulate the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory. The rules will come into force from 1st Vrischigom 1085.

I. Nature and Contents of Passes or Permits.

1. Permits or passes will be of three kinds:—*General*, *Special* and *Exceptional*.

2. Printed forms, in duplicate or triplicate as may be necessary, shall be used for all permits.

3. Each pass or permit issued shall bear a consecutive number printed on it and a manuscript number assigned to it at the time of issue by the officer or person who issues it, and it shall be sealed with his office seal.

4. Each pass or permit must show, among other details, the quantity, kind (including strength in the case of country spirits) of article, route of transport and destination.

5. As Frontier Customs Chowkeys are maintained by Travancore the route to be entered in a permit or pass shall include one such Chowkey.

6. A general pass or permit shall not be used to cover the transport of more than one consignment a day.

7. The period of currency of a Special or Exceptional pass or permit shall be limited to the number of days necessary in each case for the transport, one day being allowed for each 15 miles by land, 20 miles by water in boats, 8 miles for floating timber or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in case the consignment is sent by rail.

8. The pass or permit shall always be carried with the consignment it covers, except in the case of transport by railway. In the latter case, it shall be presented at the time of booking the consignment at the Railway Station and also at the time of taking delivery of the consignment at the Railway Station.

II. The Authority to issue Passes or Permits.

9. Passes or permits can be issued only by officers specially appointed in that behalf, by name or by designation, by the Chief Excise Authority of the State in which they exercise their functions, but in no case shall an officer so appointed be below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar or an Excise Inspector.

In the case of timber, the passes or permits may be granted by an Officer of the Forest Department of either State not below the Rank of a Ranger.

10. The names and designations of all officers appointed to issue passes or permits and to verify consignments shall be communicated to the Chief Excise Authority of the State for transport across which the passes or permits are to be granted, and they shall also be published in the Gazettes of the two States.

11. The officer issuing passes or permits shall furnish the local Excise or Forest Officer, as the case may be, of the territory through which the consignments are transported with a monthly list of the passes or permits issued by him, showing the names of the persons authorised, the number of the passes or permits, the dates on which they were issued, the routes by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantities covered by the passes or permits, as also the periods fixed for the same. In the case of arrack, it should be stated, whenever possible, whether it is jaggerry or toddy arrack, and in the case of tobacco, whether it is Coimbatore, Jaffna or other kind of tobacco.

III. The persons to whom Passes or Permits may be issued and who may be privileged to transport.

12. In the case of the transport from one part of the Cochin State to another through Travancore territory, of any goods subject to customs duty, under the Travancore Export Tariff, the consignment will be passed on the production of a pass granted by a duly authorised officer of the Cochin State, such pass containing a certificate that the goods covered by it are the produce of manufacture of the Cochin State.

13. General passes or permits may be issued to State Farmers or keepers of depots or shops for the transport of toddy, arrack, opium, poppyheads, and ganja.

14. Exceptional passes or permits may be granted to private persons, of respectability for the transport of quantities not exceeding 3 tolas of opium, 10 tolas of poppyheads, or bhang or ganja, 24 drams of toddy, 2 quarts or 16 drams of other liquor, 20 tolas of tobacco, an open box or tin of cigars or cigarettes not exceeding 100, and 3 kalanjus or one tola of snuff. Officers of both the States, while on tour, may also carry the above quantities without permit and shall not be subject to any interference.

15. (*a*) These rules do not apply to the transport of salt and tobacco on behalf of the respective Governments to Vellarapilli, Vadavakode, Chennamangalam, and Puthenchira. Consignments transported to these localities must be covered by passes or permits from the Excise Commissioner or Superintendent or their Assistants or Circle Officers, and the maximum quantities transported in a year will be limited to the quantities fixed upon by the two Governments.

(*b*) But in the case of salts transported from Sirkar depots and bankshalls in either State other than those specified in the above clause, permits shall be issued by the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent or Bankshall Vicharippus in the Cochin State, and by the Assistant Excise Commissioner, the Circle Officer, the Port Depot Inspector or Petty Officer in charge of the bankshalls in Travancore.

16. No permits shall be granted to any person who has been convicted of any offence involving a breach of these rules.

IV. How the packages are to be prepared for transport.

17. Every package transported under a special permit shall be carefully packed and sealed and a *fac-simile* of the seal used shall be affixed to the advice as required by Rule 20.

18. Consignments of arrack sent under such permits must be in casks and the bungs of all casks must be sealed with the private seal of an officer not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar in the Cochin State or an Excise Inspector in Travancore, the seals being counter sunk below the surface of the cask. The capacity of all casks should be painted or engraved thereon.

19. The contents or packages of opium, &c. may be marked thereon in tar or paint and as far as possible the gross and net weights should be stated in the passes or permits. But in the case of salt and tobacco, the condition of sealing and packing the goods in the manner contemplated in this rule, will not be insisted on.

V. How consignments are to be dealt with in transit and by whom.

20. Whenever a special pass or permit is issued, a duplicate copy thereof with a *fac-simile* in wax of the seals placed on the consignment shall be despatched on the same day by the issuing officer to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

21. The officer in charge of the Travancore Chowkey through which a consignment passes will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

22. Any officer appointed on this behalf by the Chief Excise Officer of the territory in which he exercises his functions may inspect any consignment in transit, and when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

VI. How consignments are to be dealt with on arrival at their destination and by whom.

23. On arrival at its destination and before breaking bulk, every consignment must be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose and the results entered on the reverse of the letter of advice which shall then be returned without delay to the officer who issued the permit.

N. B. Salt and tobacco are exempted from the operation of Rules 20 to 28 both inclusive. This does not however prohibit the inspection of salt and tobacco in transit under Rule 22.

VII. Consequences of a breach of these rules.

24. Persons found transporting articles without a pass or permit as required by these Rules, or in excess of the quantity mentioned in a pass or permit, and articles transported without a pass or permit, or in excess of the quantity mentioned in a pass or permit, will be dealt with in accordance with the laws and rules in force in the State in which the offence is committed.

25. The names of all persons convicted of an offence involving transgression of these rules shall forthwith be communicated by the Magistrate convicting the accused to the Chief Excise officers of both the States who will intimate the names of the persons so convicted to all officers who are authorised to grant passes or permits in their respective territories.

VIII. Officers competent to grant permits and verify consignments and the quantities allowable.

26. Permits for the transport of tobacco, opium, intoxicating drugs, &c., may be granted by the following officers for the quantities not exceeding the limits prescribed hereunder:—

(a) Excise Commissioner, Excise Superintendent and their Assistants or Circle Officers. } No limit.

(b) Tahsildars :—

5 seers opium	40 lbs. of tobacco.
10 do. ganja	16 seers of snuff.
50 do. bhang	4,000 cigars and cigarettes.
10 gals. arrack	300 maunds salt.
25 do. toddy	

(c) Excise Inspectors and Deputy Tahsildars :—
2 gallons of arrack.
5 do. toddy.

(d) Assistant Conservators of Forests and officers superior to them in rank :—

Timber.....No limit.

(e) Rangers :—

Timber not more than 5 candies, provided that the permit is countersigned by an officer not below the rank of an Assistant Conservator of Forests.

27. All officers not inferior in rank to a Deputy Tahsildar or Excise Inspector shall be competent to verify consignments.

28. For the purpose of these rules, the following table will be used:—
1 lb. = 40 tolas = Rs. 40 weight = 120 kalanjus — ½ seer.
1 maund = 40 seers.
1 candy = 600 lbs.
1 gallon = 6 quarts or 48 drams.

29. The Chief Excise Authority in Travancore is the Dewan and the Chief Excise Officer, the Excise Commissioner, and in Cochin, the Dewan and the Excise Superintendent respectively.

No. S. R. 2527 dated 29th April 1910

Rules governing the import, transport and export of liquor and intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant in transit through the Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory, passed under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073.

The following rules for the import, transport and export of liquor and intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant in transit through the Travancore State from one portion to another of British territory are passed under Section 26 of Regulation IV of 1073 in supersession of the rules dated 25th August 1909.

1. No Liquor or intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant shall be transported through Travancore territory except under and in accordance with, a permit issued in accordance with the following rules.

Note. Passengers entering or leaving Travancore territory by Steam Launches through the Arukutty frontier are allowed to carry free for immediate personal use country liquor or foreign Liquor not exceeding one quart and ganja not exceeding ½ tola weight.

2. Except in the case of permits issued to persons duly licensed to vend in Travancore or British territory no permit shall cover the transport of more than the undermentioned quantities of liquor and intoxicating drugs.

Country spirits	...Eight drams throughout Travancore
Toddy	...One gallon Do
Hemp drugs	...Five tolas of Ganja or charas and one seer of bhang and preparations or admixtures containing the above quantity.

3. The permits recognised under these rules shall be in printed forms and in duplicate. Each permit must bear a consecutive number and must be sealed with the private seal of the officer issuing the permit in addition to his office seal.

4. The period of currency of a permit must be regulated according to the distance the liquor or drug is transported one day being allowed for every 15 miles by road 20 miles by boat or 70 miles by rail, in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in the case of consignments sent by rail.

5. Every consignment transported through Travancore Territory, under these rules, shall be accompanied by its permit, which must show the name of the transporter, the quantity of liquor or intoxicating drugs covered by it, the route of transport, the period of currency and the officer before whom it should be taken for verification.

6. Where customs stations are established between Travancore and British territory, the route to be entered in a permit must always include at least one such customs station, the officer in charge of which, when the consignment passes through, will note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

7. Whenever a permit is issued, the duplicate, thereof, which should bear the impression of the same seals as have been placed on the original permit and on the consignment, should be forwarded by the officer issuing the permit to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.

8. Every package to be transported through Travancore territory, under these rules shall be sealed and the seals issued shall be the same as those impressed on the permit (see rule 3).

9. Permits for transport under these rules shall not be recognised unless they are issued by officers specially appointed in that behalf by name or designation by the Deputy Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari, and Cutsoms Department of the Division in which the officers are to exercise their functions.

10. Every consignment will be verified on arrival at its destination by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of the Division to which the consignment is transported.

11. Every officer appointed or authorised to issue permits under rule 9 must be kept informed of the name and designation of all officers authorised under rule 10 to verify consignments.

12. The names or designation of all officers appointed to issue permits and to verify consignments will be communicated to the Excise officer in charge of the circle which the British territory adjoins.

13. The officer issuing permits under rule 9 should furnish the officer in charge of the circle through which the consignments are to be transported, with a monthly list of permits issued in a form showing the names of the transporters, the numbers of the permits, the dates in which they were issued, the routes by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantity covered by the permits.

14. On the arrival of the consignment at its destination it shall be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose under rule 10. He will examine the seals and weigh or measure each package, as the case may be before opening it. He will then open each package and satisfy himself that the contents agree both as to nature and weight or measurement, as the case may be, with the entries in the permit and will enter the results of his verification on the reverse of the original and the duplicate permits will return the original permit to transporter and will forward the duplicate to the officer in charge of the circle across which the consignment has been transported for transmission to the officer who issued it.

15. Any Land Revenue Officer not inferior in rank to a Tahsildar, any officer of the Police or Excise Department not inferior in grade to an Inspector, may inspect any consignment in transit in the Travancore territory, and, when he does so, shall note on the reverse of the permit the condition of the packages and seals.

16. Any person found transporting liquor or intoxicating drugs in contravention of these rules will be dealt with in accordance with Section 51 of the Abkari Regulation IV of 1073.

17. No person who is found to have committed any breach of these rules shall be allowed to transport liquor or drugs through Travancore territory under a permit issued in this behalf, and the name of any person detected in the commission of any such breach shall forthwith be communicated by the officer detecting the offence to the Excise officer in charge of the circle, who will arrange with the deputy Commissioner of the Salt, Abkari and Customs Department of the Division from which the offender brought his liquor or intoxicating drugs, as the case may be for the intimation of the offender's name to all persons authorised to grant permits. If any such person be subsequently found transporting liquor or intoxicating drugs even under a permit, such consignment shall be liable to confiscation.

No. S. R. 2519, dated 8-5-10.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned officers of the Excise Department are appointed to issue passes or permits under Clause 9 of the rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette :—

1. The Excise Commissioner.
2. The Officer in charge of the Alwaye Circle.
3. Do. Arukutty Do.
4. Do. Piravom Do.
5. The Excise Inspector in charge of the Arukutty Chowkey.
6. Do. Veluthully Do.
7. Do. Parur Range.
8. Do. Alengad Do
9. Do. Vallom Do.
10. Do. Mamalay Do.
11. Do. Veluthully Do.
12. Do. Perumbalam Patrol Range.
13. Do. Poothotta Do.
14. Do. Vadayar Do.
15. Do. Piravom Do.

No. S. R. 2520, dated 8-5-10.

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned Officers of the Excise Department are appointed to verify consignments under Clause 10 of the Rules for regulating the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs duty from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette :—

1. The Excise Commissioner.
2. The Officer in charge of the Alwaye Circle.
3. Do. Arukutty Do.
4. Do. Piravom Do.
5. The Excise Inspector in charge of the Arukutty Chowkey.
6. Do. Veluthully Do
7. Do. Munambam Port Depot.
8. Do. Parur Range.
9. Do. Alengad Do.
10. Do. Vallam Do.
11. Do. Mamalay Do.
12. Do. Veluthully Do.
13. Do. Perumbalam Patrol Range.
14. Do. Poothotta Do.
15. Do. Vadayar Do.
16. Do Piravom Do

No. S. T. 1203, dated 1-8-10.

In supersession of previous Notifications on the subject, the following Revised Rules are prescribed by His Highness' Government, under Sections 20 and 26 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor.

1. Licenses for the sale of foreign liquor shall be of the following descriptions.—

I. *Wholesale licenses, i. e.*, licenses for the sale of foreign liquor not to be drunk on the premises.

Under these licenses, the sale of liquor in any quantity less than one pint is prohibited.

II. *Retail or bar licenses, i. e.*, licenses for the sale of foreign liquor for consumption on the premises.

No removal of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

III. *Licenses for the sale, as tonic or medicine, of medicated, wines and similar preparations* containing 20 per cent and upwards, but not more than 42 per cent of proof spirit. These licenses will be issued on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 25.

IV. *Occasional licences*, such as licenses for the sale of liquor at refreshment stalls in connection with public festivals, entertainments &c. These licenses will be issued for periods not exceeding 15 days at one time and on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for every 24 hours or fraction thereof. No removals of liquor from the premises will be allowed under these licenses.

V. *Special licences*. These will be granted when the circumstances are such as not to allowed of the issue of licenses of any of the other descriptions, on such terms and conditions and for such periods as may be determined by Government.

2. The places sanctioned for the sale of foreign liquor under wholesale or retail licenses, the maximum number of wholesale or retail licenses allowable in each place, and also the fee fixed for each license, are given in the Schedule hereto annexed.

3. The minimum strengths at which foreign spirits can be sold are 25° under proof for whisky, brandy and rum and 35° under proof of gin.

4. Two or more of the kinds of licenses described in Rule 1 *may* be granted to one and the same person and for one and same place.

5. It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to issue the licenses. All licenses (other than occasional and special licenses) will have effect during the Malabar year *i. e.* from the 1st Chingom to the last day of Karkadakam.

6. No license shall be issued unless the full amount of the fee prescribed therefore is paid in advance.

7. No license will be issued for a shop which is situated, or which is intended to be opened in a place where, on grounds of police administration or public expediency, it is objectionable to permit any traffic in liquor.

8. The Excise Commissioner may grant or refuse any license without assigning any reasons.

9. Applications for licenses should ordinarily be sent to the Excise Office in charge of the respective Circles. The applications should describe distinctly the localities where the shops are situate or are intended to be opened and should state the kind of licenses required. They should also be accompanied by treasury receipts in acknowledgment of the payment of the proper fees. When an applications is rejected, the fee tendered will be returned.

10. All orders passed by the Excise Commissioner under these rules will be subject to revision by the Dewan, whose decision will be final.

11. Licensee for the sale of foreign liquor are prohibited from rectifying the spirits by purifying, colouring or flavouring, or mixing any material therewith.

12. Every receptacle containing spirits manufactured and flavoured coloured or compounded in India, and received or kept for sale, must be conspicuosly labelled or branded with the words "spirit manufactured in India". All liquor imported in bulk and bottled in Travancore, received or kept for sale, must bear a printed label showing clearly the country of manufacture, the name of the bottler as entered in his license and the place of bottling.

13. It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to permit or to order the transfer of any shop from one locality to another, within the town or taluk as the case may be, or to order any shop to be closed in the interests of public peace or morality, or on grounds of expediency.

14. The sale or possession (except subject to the rules applicable to unlicensed persons) by a licensee, of any liquor outside the limits of his licensed premises, is prohibited.

15. All liquors sold or kept for sale shall be of good quality and unadulterated Nothing shall be added to them to increase their intoxicating power or for any other purpose.

16. The sale or transport of liquor by persons suffering from leprosy or any contagious disease, and the employment of such persons in shops for the sale of the same, are prohibited.

17. No shop shall be opened before sunrise or kept open after 10 P. M. except under special authority from the Excise Commissioner or from the Assistant Excise Commissioner or Circle Officer.

18. The possession or sale upon any licensed premises, of any liquor other than that to which the license relate, is prohibited.

19. A sign board must be fixed to the front of each shop in a conspicuous place stating the number of the license, the name of the licensee and the nature of his trade. The license must be hung up in a conspicuous place within.

20. No drunkenness, rioting or gambling shall be permitted within a shop, and no persons of notoriously bad character shall be permitted to meet or remain therein. Intimation of any offence committed, or of the presence of habitual offenders or disorderly persons, shall be given by the licensee to the nearest Magistrate or Police Station.

21. Such returns and information, as may be required by the Excise Commissioner from time to time, shall be furnished by every licensee.

22. The licensee shall not lease out, sell or otherwise transfer his license, without the written consent of the Excise Commissioner.

23. The licensee shall, on requisition by the Excise Commissioner or any officer duly authorised by him, deliver up his license, for amendment or renewal.

24. Infraction of any of the conditions of the license, either by a licensee or by any persons in his employment, will entail on the licensee, either

(a) fine up to Rs. 10, or

(b) cancellation of the license, or

(c) both.

It shall be competent to the Excise Commissioner to impose any or all the above penalties.

25. The imposition of a fine or the cancellation of a license under these rules shall not however relieve the licensee or his agents from liability to be prosecuted for any specific offence committed against the Abkari Regulation or under these rules.

26. The Excise Commissioner may, upon giving 15 days' notice, revoke any license, in which case a proportionate part of the fee paid by the licensee shall be refunded to him.

27. All Excise officers, of and above the rank of Inspectors, shall have authority to inspect licensed shops, to examine the premises, to test measures in use and the articles under sale and to call for and check the accounts kept in the shop.

28. The licensee shall possess or use on the licensed premises, only such standard measures of capacity as may, from time to time, be prescribed by Government.

29. These rules shall come into force from the 1st Chingam 1086.

Schedule.

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum number of licenses allowed.		Fee fixed for each license.	
		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
1	Nagercoil ...	2	2	B.Rs. 250	B.Rs. 125
2	Thuckalay ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
3	Eraniel ...	1	1	,, 150	,, 100
4	Martandam ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
4	Neyyattinkara ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
6	Trivandrum ...	8	6	,, 250	,, 125
7	Attingal ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
8	Qulion ...	4	1	,, 250	,, 125
9	Kottarakara ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
10	Punalore ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
11	Shenkotta ...	1	1	,, 150	,, 100
12	Padanayarkunlangara..	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
13	Kayankulam ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
14	Mavelikara ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
15	Haripad ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
16	Kozhencheri ...	1	1	,, 150	,, 100
17	Tiruvella ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
18	Edathua ...	1	1	,, 150	,, 100
19	Alleppey ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
20	Shertalla ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
21	Vaikam ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
22	Kottayam ...	2	2	,, 250	,, 125
23	Changanacherry ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
24	Mundakayam ...	3	1	,, 250	,, 125
25	Arudai ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
26	Pampannar ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
27	Vandiperiyar ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
28	Kumili ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
29	Munnar ...	2	2	,, 250	,, 125
30	Yellapatty ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
31	Pala ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
32	Muvattupuzha ...	1	1	,, 150	,, 100
33	Alwaye ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
34	Angamali ...	1	1	,, 150	,, 100
35	Paroor ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125
36	Perumbavour ...	1	1	,, 250	,, 125

No. S. R. 4561, dated 26-8-10.

It is hereby notified that, under Clauses 9 and 10 of the Rules for regulatin the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, other intoxicating drugs, salt, tobacco, timber and articles subject to customs' duty, from one part of Travancore to another through intervening Cochin territory, and from one part of the Cochin State to another through intervening Travancore territory, published under date the 1st December 1909, in the Travancore Government Gazette, the undermentioned Officers of the Forest Department are appointed (1) to issue passes or permits for the transport of timber and (2) to verify the consignments of timber.

1. Conservator of Forests.
2. All Deputy Conservators of Forests.
3. All Assistant Conservators of Forests.
4. Ranger in charge of the Neriamangalam Range.
5. Do. Do. Idyera Do.
6. Do. Do. Manjapra Do.

No. S. R. 2100, dated 2-5-11.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following shall be substituted for item No. 24 in the Schedule annexed to the Notification No. S. R. 4203, dated 4th August 1910, prescribing rules for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor:—

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum number of license allowed.		Fee for each license.	
		Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
				B. Rs.	B. Rs.
24	Mundakayam ..	3	1	250	125

No. S. R. 1441.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified under sanction of His Highness the MahaRajah, that the Excise Ranges of Peermade, Meenachil and Changanacherry in the Kottayam circle are reconstituted as follows:—

Name of Range.	Inspector's head quarter.	Extent
Peermade	Peermade	The whole of the Peermade Taluk
Meenachil	Pala	The whole of the Meenachil taluk.
Changanacherry	Changanacherry	The whole of the Changanacherry taluk.

No. S. R. 1634.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Rules dated the 5th May 1906, passed under Section 20 of Regulation IV of 1073, for the issue of license under Section 10 of the Regulation for the tapping of toddy-producing trees and for the drawing of toddy therefrom, are extended to the undermentioned local areas with effect from the 1st of Avani 1088.

1. Karunagapally taluk.
2. Karthigapally Do.
3. Mavelikara Do.
4. Chenganur Do.
5. Tiruvalla Do.
6. Ambalapuzha Do.

No. S. R. 1686. NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the MahaRajah, that the following shall be added to the schedule annexed to the notification No. S. R. 4203, dated 4th August 1910 prescribing rules for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor.

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum number of licenses allowed		Fee for each license.	
		Wholesale	Retail.	Wholesale.	Retail.
				Bh. Rs.	Bh. Rs.
36	Perumbavoor.	1	1	250	125

No. S. R. 1867. NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the price of opium issued from the Excise Circle offices to the vend contractors is raised from Bh. Rs. (29½) twenty nine and a half to Bh. Rs. (34½) thirty four and a half per seer with effect from 1st Chingom 1088.

Notice No. S. R. 1852, dated 30th March 1910 will cease to be in force from 1st Chingom 1088.

No. S. R. 2266. NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that the following shall be substituted for item No. 21 in the Schedule annexed to the notification No. S. R. 4203, dated 4th August 1910, prescribing rules for regulating the issue of licenses for the sale of foreign liquor as modified by notification No. S. R. 2100, dated 2nd May 1911, published on page 750 of part I of the Gazette dated 9th May 1911/26th Medom 1086.

Serial No.	Place.	Maximum No. of licenses allowed.		Fee for each license.	
		Whole sale.	Retail.	Wholesale	Retail
				Rs.	Rs.
	Mundakayam.	3	1	250	125

No. S. R. 5178. NOTICE

Under sanction of His Highness the Maharajah, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the cultivation of the ganja plant (Cannabis Sativa or Indica) in every part of the State is strictly prohibited

The attention of the public is also drawn to Section 51 of the Abkari Regulation, IV of 1073, under which the cultivation of the ganja plant is punishable.

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ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Memorandum upon the Law regarding arms and ammunition is published for information:—

1. Dwellers in Travancore or Cochin States who wish to bring from British India into these states arms or ammunition must apply to the Resident for a non-objection certificate and must forward this certificato to the Commissioner of Police, Madras, who has power to grant a permit.

2. Those who wish to send into British India from those States arms or ammunition must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police Madras, or from the Magistrate of the District to which the consignment goes.

3. If it is desired to send into British India arms solely for the purpose of repair, European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and other persons enumerated in Rule 1 of the Arms Act Rules can obtain from the Resident free of charge a permit to import such arms into British India and to afterwards export them from British India into these States.

4. There are special restrictions regarding all rifles of ·303 bore and rifles of ·450 bore which are of the Snider or Martini-Henry pattern. The importation of these rifles into India has now been absolutely prohibited. Persons who already possess such a rifle ought to apply to the Resident for a license to possess it. Such license will be granted free of charge to European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty and to others as aforesaid. This license ought to be deposited with a dealer in ammunition who has received the permission of Government to keep a stock of ammunition for such rifles. Messrs. P. Orr & Sons of Madras have this permission. A licensed holder of such a rifle can obtain from the Resident a permit to obtain 200 rounds of ammunition per annum for sporting purposes 22nd September 1912.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that the following persons and places are exempted from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the Regulation, except in regard to cannon, all articles designed for torpedo service, sub-marine mining, war-rockets, rifles of ·303 bore of rifles or ·450 bore, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the bores aforesaid, dynamite and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Persons.

1. All persons who are exempted by the British Government, under the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, as per Schedule A.

2. The whole of the Nayar Brigade in regard to arms supplied by Government

3. The entire staff of the Police, Excise, Forest, Jail, Cardamom, Anchal, Medical and other departments—in regard to arms supplied for their use by Government.

4. All officers of Government whose pay or pension is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

5. All persons who are or have been members of

i. the Legislative Council.

ii. the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

iii. the Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kottayam Town Improvement Committees.

6. The heads and other members of the following families :—

1. Kilimanoor Kottaram, Chirayinkil taluk.
2. Alangad Swaroopam, Alangad taluk.
3. Kartigapalli Koikkal, Kartigapalli taluk.
4. Ananthapurathu Kottaram, Do.
5. Chempro Kottaram, Do.
6. Mavelikara Kottaram, Mavelikara taluk.
7. Prayikkara Kottaram, Do.
8. Cherukole Kottaram, Do.
9. Karama Kottaram, Do.
10. Panthalathu Koikal Mavelikara and Chenganur taluks.
11. Ennakkad Kottaram, Chenganur taluk.
12. Vadakkay Matom Kottaram, Do.
13. Gramathu Kottaram, Do.
14. Vanjipuzha Matom Kottaram, Do.
15. Karippapanangadu Kovilagom, Do.
16. Paliakkara Kottaram, Thiruvellah taluk.
17. Nedumparathu Koikkal, Do.
18. Aranmula Kottaram, Do.
19. Lekshmipuram Kottaram, Changanacherry taluk.
20. Mariapalli Kottaram, Kottayam taluk.
21. Thekkumkoor Koikkal, Do.
22. Pallathu Kottaram, Do.
23. Vadakkumkoor Koikkal, Vaikam and Meenachil taluks.
24. Poonjat Koikkal, Meenachil taluk.
25. Edapalli Swaroopam, Kunnathunad taluk.
26. Parur Koikkal, Parur taluk.
27. Nagercoil Amma Veedu.
28. Ammanai Amma Veedu.
29. Thiruvattar Amma Veedu.
30. Vadaserri Amma Veedu.
31. Pulimuttu Amma Veedu.
32. Kallampalli Amma Veedu.

7. All persons who are exempted from attendance in Civil Courts.

8. All persons who pay an assessment of not less than Rs. 100 per annum to Government.

Places.

Hilly tracts, as specified in article 490 of the Civil Service Regulations.

SCHEDULE A.

PERSONS EXEMPTED.

1. The persons or classes of persons specified or described in the first column of the subjoined table are exempted, in respect of the arms and ammunition described in the second column, when carried or possessed (save where otherwise expressly stated) for their own personal use, from such prohibitions and directions contained in the Act as are indicated in the fourth column, subject to the provisos and restrictions entered in the third column.

The table.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(1) Every Maharajah, Raja, Nawab or Member of any Order of Knight-hood and every person who— (a) holds the Kaisar-i-Hind Medel or (b) bears a title conferred or recognised by the Government of India, or (c) holds a sword granted to him in public Darbar under the orders of the Local Government or the Commissioner in Sind, or (d) holds a certificate received on the occasion of the assumption of the title of Empress of India, by her late Majesty Queen Victoria. (e) is exempted from personal appearance in a Civil Court.	All except— (a) cannon. (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British and ammunition which can be fired from the same: (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India. or (b) a Local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(2) Every Member or ex-Member of the Legislative Council of the Governor General, the Governor of Madras or Bombay, or the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, or eastern Bengal, and Assam.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(3) Every Commissioned or Gazetted Officer of His Majesty's Military or Naval forces or of His Majesty's Indian Marine Service every commissioned native officer of the Imperial Service, Troops in active service, every warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, soldier or sailor in the service of His Majesty, every enrolled volunteer and such officers of the Police (including officers subordi-	Do.	Do.	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
nate to the Criminal Intelligence Department), Forests, Postal, Telegraph, Jail, Medical, Salt, Opium and Excise Departments, as the Local Government may by general or special order, direct. Provided that a native soldier while absent from his regiment on leave, shall be exempt only in respect of such arms and ammunition as may be covered by a pass granted to him by his Commanding Officer. *Explanation.*—The term "soldier" as used in this clause does not include a "reservist."			
(4) Every Justice of the Peace, every Deputy Collector, every officer salaried or honorary of the Judicial service of a rank not below that of a Magistrate of the third class, Munsiff, or Judicial Myook, and every officer of the Public Works Department of a rank not below that of Assistant Engineer. *Explanation.*—In the Madras Presidency the word "Munsiff" applies to "District Munsiffs" appointed under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles dsigned for torpedo service. (c) war-rockets. (d) rifle of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles as such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same. (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(5) Every retired commissioned or gazetted native officer or non-commissioned officer of His Majesty's Indian Forces and every retired commissioned or gazetted officer of Imperial Service Troops who.—	Do.	Do.	Do.
(a) is in receipt of a pension as such, or (b) not being in receipt of such a pension, has been recommended for exemption by his Commanding Officer by entry recorded on his discharge certificate, and such pensioned officers of the Civil Departments as the local Government may, by general or special order, direct	Kukris. ...	...	All.

Persons or classes of persons	Arms and ammunitions.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(6) Every pensioned Gurkha officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of His Majesty's Indian Forces, residing in British India.	Such arms as his superior departmental officer may direct him to carry	...	Those contained in Sections 13 to 19
(7) Every revenue official and post runner in any frontier or wild district where his superior departmental officer directs him to carry arms on duty.	Such arms as the Superintendent of Geological Survey may direct him to possess or carry	...	Do.
(8) Such subordinate officials of the Geological Survey of India as may from time to time be authorised by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey to possess or carry arms.			
(9) Every Consul, Consular Agent, duly accredited Vakil or Agent of any Native State in India.	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India (c) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Do.
(10) The holder for the time being of the office of Diwan of Idar in the Mahi Kanta Agency, or of Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Idar.	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bore lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same;	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control,	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunitions.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
	(e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	
(11) Maharajah Deb Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, ex-Prime Minister of Nepal, residing at Mussoorie.	Do.	Do.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(12) General Khadga Shamsher Jang, Rana Bahadur, residing at Sauger.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(13) Every European or East Indian subject of His Majesty, every Armenian and every European or American who is not a natural born or naturalised subject of His Majesty, only so long as he is temporarily residing or travelling in India.	Do.	In addition and without prejudice to the foregoing proviso and restriction, any person possessing fire-arms in Burma without license in virtue of this exemption shall annually register them— (a) where they are possessed in Rangoon in the office of the Commissioner of Police, and (b) in any other case in the office of the District Magistrate, on or before such date as the local Government may by general or special order direct.	Do.
(14) Every ruling Prince or Chief, and such members of the families or high officials of a ruling Prince or Chief as the local Government or Political Agents may designate on the occasions of his or their entering or residing in British India, with his or their retinues, to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Political Agent under the special or general orders of:—	All, except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war-rockets, (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India,	This exemption shall be subject to such conditions (if any) as may be prescribed by the local Government or the Political Agent, as the case may be.	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(a) the Government of India, or (b) the local Governments in respect of Princes or Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments, respectively, and all officials of such Princes or Chiefs passing through British India on duty.	and ammunition which can be fired from the same: (c) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.		Those contained in Sections 13 to 16
(15) (a) Every land-holder or member of a Muncipal Board or Committee, being of approved loyalty and good position and designated in any list issued in this behalf by the local Government. (b) Every Malikana-holder in the Malabar district of the Madras Presidency. (c) Every person of Coorg race and every jumma tenure-holder in Coorg who, by his tenure, is liable to perform military or police duties. (d) Every person who holds fire-arms presented to him by the Government of Burma.	Do.	The arms or ammunition carried or possessed by any person herein exempted shall not exceed such quantities (if any) as— (a) the Government of India, or (b) a local Government in respect of the territories administered by it or subject to its control, may declare to be reasonable for him to carry or possess.	Do.
(16) Save in the Punjab, every head of a village, ghat wal, digwar or other rural police officer.	Such arms as the local Government may notify to be necessary for the discharge of his police duties.	...	Do.
(17) Every subject of the Baroda or Indore state, or of any State or jagir in the Buudlekhand Agency who may transport arms or ammunition across any part of British India from one part of the territory of such State to another part of the territory of the same State under a license granted by the Resident of or Assistant Resident of Baroda, or Resident at Indore or the Political Agent or his Assistant respectively	Such arms or ammunition as may be covered by his license.	...	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
(18) The following persons and their retainers, namely— (a) The ancient Zemindars and poligars of the Madras Presidency; and the Mahant of Tirupati, in the North Arcot district of the Madras Presidency. (b) the Dekkhan and Southern Maharatta Country Sardars; such of the Mehwasi Chiefs of the Khandesh District; and such members of the Talpur family of Sind as the Government of Bombay may designate; (c) the great Zemindars of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam; (d) the great Sardars and Jagirdars of the Punjab; (e) Shan Sawbwas and other Native Chiefs in Burma; (f) the Zemindars of the Scheduled District of the Central Provinces; (g) such nobles and high officials of the Baroda State as the Government of India may designate; (h) such nobles and high officials of the Hyderabad State as the Government of India may designate; (i) such officials of the Paigah Nobles and the larger jagirdars of the Hyderabad State, as may be authorised by the Resident to carry arms when travelling on duty from one part of the territory to another part of the same territory.	All except— (a) cannon, (b) articles designed for torpedo service, (c) war rockets, (d) rifles of ·303 or ·450 bore other than rifles of such bores lawfully imported into British India, and ammunition which can be fired from the same; (e) machinery for the manufacture of arms or ammunition.	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make, regarding— (a) the persons to be included in this category, and (b) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case; (c) the purposes for which such arms may be carried.	Those contained in Sections 13 to 16.
(19) (a) The Oudh retainers of His Highness Rajah Sir Jagajit Singh, K. C. S. I., Bahadur, of Kapurthala Raja-i-Rajagan. (b) the retainers of the following nobles in the United Provinces—Raja Mahendra Man Singh of Bhadawar. Raja Rup Sah of Jagamanpur. Raja Ram Singh, C. I. E. of Rampura. Raja Sardar Singh, Bahadur, of Katchra. His Highness Maharajha Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahadur, G. C. I. E., of Benares.	Do.	This exemption shall be subject to such orders as the local Government may make, regarding— (a) the number of retainers and arms and the quantity of ammunition to be permitted in each case, (b) the purposes for which such	Do.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Raja Udai Partab Singh C. S. I. of Bhinga. Raja Balwant Singh, C. I. E. of Awa. Maharajah Sir Bagwati Parshad Singh, K. C. I. E., of Balrampur. Raja Kishen Kumar of Alias-pur Bilari. Kunwar Rukmangad Singh of Katiari. Raja Rama Pertab Singh of Manda. Maharani Jagdumba Debi of Ajudhiya. Shahzada Basdeo Singh, residing in the Rae. Bareli district. (c) The retainers of — Raja Ragheji Rao of Deor in the Central Provinces. (d) The Prince of Arcot.		arms may be carried.	Those contained in Section 15.
(20) (a) Rajbansi and Bindraban sons of the late Ram Bakhsh Sunadar Bahadur, of the Nepal Escort, residing at Cawnpore in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.	The sword and dagger granted to their father for good services to the Government.		Do.
(b) The undermentioned persons belonging to the Bhavangar State Imperial Service Lancers while temporarily residing or travelling on British India — 1. Kot Daffedar Hanubhai Ranchodji... 2. Daffedar Mangalsinh Sheoprasad... 3. Daffedar Kasalsinh Mulubha 4. Farrier Jeha girkhan Chhotakhan... Farrier Ismail Govind ... 6. Farrier Shekh Abdulkhan Shekh Husen... 7. Sowar Ramprasad Matadin 8. Sowar Kirpalsinh Badlesinh ... 9. Sowar Jetubhai Kala 10. Sowar Nathubhai Madarsinh.	The Swords of honour presented to them by His Highness the Thakorsahib of Bhavanagar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late War.		
(21) Every British Officer in Staff, departmental and regimental employ, every member of a Volunteer Crops and every Warrant Officer of Staff Sergeant of a British Unit of the Army (including a Staff Sergeant or Warrant	Single barrel rifles of ·303 bore required for match-shooting purposes.	1. Only one such rifle at a time shall be imported or used by any person hereby exempted. 2. The rifle shall be sighted to a	All.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisions and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
Officer who is an instructor of a Volunteer Corps).		range of over 1,000 yards. 3. The rifle shall in the case of regimental officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteers become part of the equipment of the Corps to which the owner for the time being belongs. 4. The owner shall, at the time of importation, produce certificate from the Commanding Officer of the Corps Senior Officer or Head of Department to which he belongs, to the effect that in the case of regimental officers, Warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteers the weapon will be brought on to the equipment ledger of the Corps, and in the case of Staff and departmental officers will be brought on to the equipment ledger of a Corps in the officer's command or office inventory of stores, and will be accounted for in the same manner as other equipment. 5 This exemption shall in the case of volunteers cease to	Those contained in section 15.

Persons or classes of persons.	Arms and ammunition.	Provisos and restrictions.	Prohibitions and directions.
		have effect on the owner leaving the volunteer force. Provided that, if he departs from India immediately after so leaving, he may take the weapon with him. 6. Any person hereby exempted may dispose of his rifle to another person so exempted, provided that the rifle becomes part of the equipment of the corps to which the latter belongs and is accounted for as such.	
(22) Any of the undermentioned persons, not being members of transborder tribes :— (a) any Baloch belonging to any organised tuman while within the limits of such tuman or any other tuman in the Dehra Ghazi Khan district of the Punjab ; (b) armed guards accompanying sheep, goats, asses and cattle under the provisions of the Frontier Grazing Regulation, 1874 (I of 1874) ; or (c) villagers residing in— (i) the North-West Frontier Province, or, (ii) the Isakhel Tahsil of the Mianwali District, or the Attock Tahsil of the Attock district of the Punjab pursuing raiders or members of transborder tribes or Baloches who have committed, or attempt to commit any offence in British India.	All arms, except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers.	...	Those contained in Section 13.
(23) Any of the persons described in sub-heads (b) and (c) of entry (19).	All arms and ammunition except rifles, pistols, revolvers and daggers, and rifle, pistol and revolver ammunition.	...	Those contained in Sections 14 and 15.

No. J. 611.

NOTIFICATION.

Rules made by the Government of His Highness the Maha Raja of Travancore, under the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, under date the 29th January 1912. / 16th Makaram 1087.

TRANSPORT, EXPORT AND IMPORT.

1. No arms or ammunition or military stores shall be transported from one part of Travncore to another, without a license in Form I appended to these Rules, granted by the District Magistrate under his signature. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be five rupees.

2. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms or to go armed, are permitted to transport, from one part of Travancore to another, without a license, arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use.

3. A person licensed to possess arms, ammunition or military stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to transport to his residence, from the premises of a licensed dealer, arms, ammunition or military stores without a separate transport license, so long as the articles purchased are in reasonable quantities and for his own use. A licensed dealer in arms, ammunition or military stores may supply the same to the order of any such person, and may, without a separate transport license, send or despatch, in any way desired, to the residence of the purchaser, the articles ordered by any such person, so long as the requirements of Rule 2 are satisfied and the address of the person, for whom they are intended is legibly stated on the parcel or parcels containing the articles.

4. A license to transport arms or ammunition or military stores is void, if the consignment breaks bulk at any place other than the place for which it may be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than double the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

5. No license shall be granted for importation into the Travancore State, by sea or backwater or land, of cannon, all articles designed for torpedo service, submarine mining, war rockets, rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 bore, balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the said bores, dynamite and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Provided that this prohibition shall not apply to the importation by Europeans of rifles of ·303 bore or rifles of ·450 bore, and balled ammunition which can be fired from rifles of the said bores, already in British India.

6. Licenses to import arms, ammunition or military stores, other than those whose import is prohibited under Rule 5, by sea or backwater or land, may be granted by the Dewan, provided that the licensee has taken the previous permission of the British Resident in Travancore. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be five rupees, and the license shall be in Form II appended to these Rules. The Dewan may remit the fee when he is satisfied that the arms, ammunition or military stores are required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of either person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores imported from British India, a copy of the license will be sent to the British Resident in Travancore.

7. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores should apply to the Dewan, through the British Resident in Travancore, in accordance with the instructions contained in the Memorandum issued by the British Resident and published on page 533 of Part II of the Travancore Official Gazette dated 13th June 1911.

8. Licenses to export arms, ammunition or military stores, by sea or backwater or land, may be granted by the District Magistrate. The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be fixe rupees and the license shall be in Form III appended to these Rules. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores exported to any

part of British India, a copy of the license shall be sent by the District Magistrate to the Dewan, for transmission to the British Resident in Travancore.

9. Persons desirous of transporting or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores must apply in writing to the District Magistrate. The application must specify —

(a) the place to which the articles are to be transported or exported, the route of transport or export, and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey ;

(b) the quantity, description, average price and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition.

(c) whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the officer of the place of consignment, empowered by the law in force in that place to issue licenses for the import of arms. (If so, the documentary evidence of such consent must be produced.)

10. Persons transporting, importing or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores under a license, must write legibly, on the cases or packages containing such articles, a declaration of their contents.

11. In the case of transport or import by land or backwater, the consigner must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport or import license to the local Magistrate, who should satisfy himself that the article correspond with the entries in the license and that any deficiency is properly accounted for. In every case of export or import by sea, the license shall be produced before the Customs Officer at the port of shipping or consignment, before the articles are allowed to be removed.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

12. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form IV appended to these Rules. The fee payable shall be twenty rupees in respect of every license to manufacture, convert and sell, and fifteen rupees in respect of every license to keep and sell arms, ammunition or military stores. Every license-holder under this Rule shall keep, in such form as the Government may, from time to time, direct, registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition or military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales. He shall exhibit his stock and his registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector. All Magistrates and all Police officers not below the rank of Inspector, are authorised to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions, in which arms or ammunition or military stores are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition and military stores, shall affix, on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business, a sign-board on which shall be painted in large letters, in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture (or Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores" as the case may be.

POSSESSION OF ARMS AND GOING ARMED.

13. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition, in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection or of display, may be granted by the District Magistrate in Form V appended to these Rules. Every such license shall be liable to a fee of fourteen chackrams for each weapon. Such a license will authorise its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorised, must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

14. The District Magistrate may grant a license in Form VI appended to these Rules, for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period which such journey will occupy. Such license will be valid only for such journey and

for such period, and will be liable to a fee of seven chackrams for each Weapon Holders of licenses under this Rule, unless specially authorised, must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

15. Licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in Form VII appended to these Rules, by the District Magistrate without fee and for a term of one year, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals that do injury to human beings, cattle or crops. Such licenses will be valid only in, or on the immediate confines of, the village for which they are granted. It will be subject to the condition that the weapon will be confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any decree, and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bona fide* for the destruction or driving of wild animals doing injury to human life, crops or cattle, within the area specified in the license. Holders of licenses under this Rule must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

16. Licenses may be granted by the Dewan to contractors, cultivators, and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holders to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be required *bona fide* in the case of licenses granted to contractors, for blasting purposes, and, in the case of licenses granted to cultivators and other persons, for similar purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility. Such licenses shall be given in Form VIII, appended to these Rules. No license shall be granted under this Rule to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in quantities exceeding 30 thirty lbs.

17. Licenses may be granted by the Dewan to contractors and other persons without payment of any fee, entitling the holders to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be required *bona fide* for blasting purposes. Such licenses also shall be given in Form VIII. No license shall be granted under this Rule to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps in quantities exceeding (30) thirty lbs.

18. Licenses for the importation, possession or transport of sulphur, proved to the satisfaction of the Dewan to be intended only for *bona fide* medicinal, commercial, or agricultural purposes, may be granted without payment of any fee. This concession does not extend to sulphur intended for the manufacture of gunpowder or of ammunition generally, as defined in Section 4 of the Regulation.

GENERAL.

19. The fees leviable under these Rules shall be taken in impressed stamps. Ordinarily, the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps" the applications may be on plain paper. When the application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp" and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

20. All licenses under Rules 12, 13 and 15 shall expire on the last day of Karkadagom of the year for which they may be issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration, on receipt of a second fee, by the authority that granted it.

21. When a license granted in accordance with these Rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license, if it is not in excess of one rupee and in other cases, on payment of a fee of one rupee. Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee, may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, only on payment of a fee of seven chackrams.

22 All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these Rules and subject to the provisions of the Regulation. Licenses under Rules 13 and 15 may be granted, subject to the observance of a close season in pursuit of game that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

23. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these Rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any Police officer in charge of a Police Station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

24. All licenses granted shall be written or printed in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk.

25. A license granted under these Rules will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the District Magistrate granting a license under Rule 13 or 14, deems it expedient to include the retainers of the persons named in the license; in such case, the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

26. The District Magistrate may refer to the Government any application for a license or the renewal of a license.

27. The Dewan or the District Magistrate may at his discretion refuse to grant or renew a license.

FORM I.

RULE 1.

Fee—Five rupees.

License to transport arms, ammunition or military stores in the Travancore State.

Name, &c. of license-holder & agent, if any, authorised for the purpose of this consignment.	Place of license-holder's business.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which license is valid.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight.				
								From the .. ....108... to the..... 108.....		

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form I.

1. This license is subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. This license is void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any route other than is specified on the license.

3. The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

4. The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess the same.

5. This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the locality to which the articles are consigned and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of the consignment reaching his jurisdiction. The Magistrate must satisfy himself that the conditions have been complied with and return the license to the District Magistrate.

6. A copy of the license must be sent by the District Magistrate, to the local Magistrate on the date of its issue.

FORM II.

Rule 6.

Fee—Five rupees.

License to import arms, ammunition or military stores by sea or backwater or land.

Name and residence of license holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or miltary stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description	Weight or number.					
										From the... .....108 .....to the ....108.....

(Signature)
Dewan.

Date.

Seal,

Reverse of Form II.

1. This license is valid only for the period and the route named.

2. It becomes invalid, if bulk is broken, or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.

3. It is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

4. The contents of each package covered by this license, shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

5. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate when the articles covered by it reach their destination. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or backwater, the articles must, within six days of their reaching Travancore territory, be available for exhibition to the local Magistrate.

6. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named are to be transported to any place, they must be protected by another license for transport or export by land.

FORM III.

RULE 8

Fee—Five rupees

License to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea or backwater or land.

Name, &c. of license-holder and agent, if any	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or military stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose, for which consignment is required	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number					
										From the .. ..108.. ..... to the ....108 .....

Date.

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Seal.

Reverse of Form III.

1. This license is valid only for the period and the route named.

2. This becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment is stopped at any place on the journey.

3. This is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084 and of the Rules framed thereunder.

4. The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described legibly on the outside of such package.

5. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate when the consignment reaches its destination. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or backwater, the articles must be made available for exhibition to the local Magistrate within six days of their reaching the frontier and before they leave Travancore territory.

FORM IV.

RULE 12.

Fee—Twenty rupees for a license to manufacture, convert and sell and fifteen rupees for a license to keep and sell.

License to manufacture, convert or sell, or to keep for sale, arms, ammunition or military stores.

Serial number of license.	Name and residence of license-holder.	Place of business, factory or shop.	Description of arms		Description of ammunition or military stores.		Date on which license expires.
			To be manufactured or converted.	To be sold or kept for sale.	To be manufactured	To be sold or kept for sale.	

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form IV.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep registers of all arms manufactured or converted, of all ammunition and military stores manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all in such forms as may be prescribed by the Government from time to time.

3. He shall exhibit his stock and registers on demand by any Magistrate or by any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector.

4. If any arms or ammunition covered by this license are lost or stolen, he shall at once give notice at the nearest Police Station.

5. He shall affix on a conspicuous part of his shop or place of business, a sign-board, on which shall be painted in large letters, in English and in the Vernacular of the taluk, his name and the words "licensed to manufacture (or Licensed to deal in) arms, ammunition and military stores", as the case may be.

6. He shall, at the time of purchase, endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form V or VI—(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold, (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold, (3) the date of sale, and shall sign the endorsement.

7. This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

8. The license-holder shall not sell arms or ammunition to any person without the permission in writing of the District Magistrate. But this prohibition does not apply to persons exempted under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation and who declare that they purchase for their own use.

FORM V.

RULE 13.

Fee—Fourteen chackrams for each weapon.

License to possess arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

Serial No. of license.	Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by this license.	Description of arms or ammunition.	Purpose for which granted.	Place within which license is valid.	Date on which the license expires.

(Signature)
District Magistrate.

Date.

Seal.

Reverse of Form V.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the persons and the arms named, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

3. It is void after the date named.

4. It extends only to the place named, unless countersigned for other places by the District Magistrate.

5. It authorises the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place named for *bona fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license, but, unless specially authorised by the District Magistrate, it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

6. The license-holder, when purchasing any new arms or ammunition, shall have the following particulars endorsed upon his license under the vendor's signature:—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

7 If any weapon covered by this license is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest Police Station.

FORM VI.

RULE 14.

Fee—Seven chackrams for each weapon.

License to go armed, on a journey.

Name, &c. of license-holder with particulars of his residence.	Number of retainers, if any, covered by the license.	Description of arms and ammunition covered by the license.	Place of departure, route and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which and to which the license is valid.
					From the...108... to the...108...

Date. (Signature) District Magistrate

Seal.

Reverse of Form VI.

1. This license covers only the persons and the arms named, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.
2. It is void after expiration of the period named.
3. It is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.
4. It does not permit holders to go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.
5. The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars, endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendors signature:—
   (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
   (2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;
   (3) the date of purchase.

FORM VII.

RULE 15.

Free of all fee.

License to possess arms and ammunition for purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, &c. of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Arms & ammunition.		Place within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.
	Description.	Quantity		
				From the..... .....108..... to the.....108...

Date (Signature) District Magistrate.

Seal.

Reverse of Form VII

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. The holder is bound to show his license and weapons, six months after the date of the license, to the nearest Magistrate.

3. This license is void, if the holder sells his weapon; if it is seized in execution of a decree; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license or if he fails to show it six months after the date of the license to the Magistrate aforesaid.

4. It is void on the death of the holder.

5. The holder must not go armed to fairs, religious processions or other public assemblies.

6. The holder is bound to observe a close season, if imposed.

7. If a gun, covered by this license, is lost or stolen, the license-holder shall at once give notice of the fact to the nearest Police Station.

FORM VIII.

RULES 16 AND 17.

Free of all fee.

License to possess and transport gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, blasting gelatine and detonating caps, for bona fide blasting purposes.

Name of license-holder with particulars of residence.	Columns to be filled in cases of transport.			Quantity of gunpowder, fuses, &c.	Place within which the license is valid.	Term for which the license is valid.
	Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which the license is valid.	Destination.			
		From the .. 108...to... the...108...				

Date.

(Signature)
Dewan.

Seal.

Reverse of Form VIII.

1. This license is subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation V of 1084 and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. It covers only the person and the quantity of gunpowder, fuses, dynamite, &c. named.

3. It extends only to the place named, and is void after expiration of the term mentioned.

4. In cases of transport:—

the license becomes void, if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified, or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license.

5. The contents of each package covered by the license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

6. This license must be delivered to the local Magistrate and the article must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of their arrival at their destination.

Rules for the possession and use of Explosives.

Rules under Section 11 of Regulation V of 1079 passed under date the 11th October, 1904.

I. An expolsive shall not be possessed or used except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license granted under the Regulation.

Provided that this Rule shall not apply.—

(1) to person possessing for his private use and not for sale;

(*a*) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs;

(*b*) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150 lbs.

(2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place and with all due precautions for the public safety.

II. Applications for licenses to possess and make use of explosives shall be made to the Dewan in writing and shall specify.—

(*a*) the name, address and place of residence of the applicant;

(*b*) the boundaries of the place where the explosives are proposed to be stored;

(*c*) the quantity and kind of explosives to be kept in stock and to be used for a given period;

(*d*) the purpose for which the explosives are required and any further information which the Dewan may require.

If the Dewan finds no objection, a license as per form appended will be granted.

IV. Every application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 15 which shall be returned to the applicant in the case the license is refused.

V. A license shall hold good only for the Malabar year in which it is issued. The license may be renewed at the end of the period on a fresh application accompanied by the prescribed fee.

VI. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed a duplicate may be granted to the licensee, on payment of a fee of eight annas.

VII. Any person holding a license or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police Officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police Officer of higher rank or by any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

VIII. If a person to whom a license has been granted dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Regulation or the rules for acting under the license during such reasonable time, as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

IX. Any person lawfully entitled under Regulation III of 1061, as amended by Regulation I of 1069, to possess for manufacture and sale any explosive, coming under the head of "ammunition" as defined in that Regulation need not take out a license under these rules, for possessing any such explosive for the purpose of such manufacture and sale.

X. The person obtaining a license shall be bound to keep a correct account showing the quantity and kind of explosive received and used each day, the purpose for which it was used, and the name of the person to whom it was given. Such accounts shall be open to the inspection of any officer authorised by the Dewan in this behalf.

XI. The Dewan shall have the power to withdraw any license at any time whenever he finds sufficient cause for doing so, and no action shall lie against him or any other officer acting in this behalf in consequence of such withdrawal; nor will the fee paid for the license or any part of it be refunded.

XII. The Dewan shall also have the right of cancelling any license if any offence be committed with any explosive within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used.

XIII. The breach of any of the provisions of these rules or of the condition of the license is liable to the penalty prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture or of the license.

License issued under Regulation V of 1079.

The Dewan of Travancore in consideration of a fee of Rs. 15 hereby licenses under section 3 of Regulation V of 1079 to possess and make use of explosives defined under section 2 of the said Regulation under the following conditions:—

(1) This license will be in force during the year M. E. after which it should be renewed if necessary.

(2) The explosive shall not be stored anywhere else than in the place mentioned in the margin.

(3) The explosive *viz.*, shall not be used for any other purpose than that mentioned in the application *viz.*,

(4) The licensee shall keep a register showing the quantity and kind received, the quantity used each day, the purpose for which it was used and the name of the persons to whom it was given for use. Such register shall be open to the inspection of officers appointed under this Regulation.

(5) If any quantity remains at the expiry of this license, a fresh license should be obtained.

(6) The Government reserve to themselves the right of cancelling this license if any offence be committed with explosives within a reasonable distance from the place where the explosive is stored or used, or for any other sufficient cause.

(7) The breach of any of the provisions of the rules or of these conditions is liable to the penalties prescribed by section 4 of the Regulation in addition to the forfeiture of this license.

Given under my hand and seal this the day of

$\frac{108}{190}$

Dewan.

It is hereby notified that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to exempt from the operation of the Arms Regulation III of 1061, the undermentioned persons, belonging to the Bhavangar State Imperial Service Lancerse while temporarily residing or travelling in Travancore in respect only of the swords of honor presented to them by His Highness the Thakor Shaib of Bhavangar in recognition of their services in South Africa during the late war (No. 458 dated 16-3-05.)

No.	Name.	Designation.	Caste.	Native place.	District.
1	Hanubhai Ranchodji ...	Coat Duffedar	Rajput ...	Kautharia ...	Jhallawad.
2	Mangalsinh Shivprasad...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Kiraptur ...	Unao.
3	Kasalsinh Mulubha ...	Duffedar ...	Do. ...	Padwa ...	Gogo.
4	Jehangirkhan Chhotuhan.	Farrier ...	Musulman.	Sikar ...	Jeypur.
5	Ismal Gonind ...	Do.	Do. ...	Bhavangar...	Bhavangar
6	Shekh Abdulkhan Shekh Husen...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore
7	Ramprasad Matadin ...	Sowar ...	Rajput ...	Bhavpur ...	Benares.
8	Kirpalsinh Badhusinh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Tejpara ...	Etawah.
9	Jettibhai Kala ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Lakhnaka ...	Bhavangar
10	Nathabhai Madarsinh ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Bhojpara ...	Gogo.

Published for general information in substitution of the lists published in Notification No. P. D. 1924 dated the 11th November last. (No. 367 dated 1st March, 1905).

ppp

LIST A.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Aden Protectorate.

Note.—Only Chiefs receiving stipends from, and in treaty relations with, the Government of India are included in the list.

Serial No.	Chiefs.	Salute.
1	Sultan of Lahej ...	9 guns,
2	Faithli Sultan of Shukra ...	9 guns.
3	Haushabi Sultan of Musaimir bin Ubaid, Ar-Raha and the Haushabi country ...	...
4	Sultan of the Upper Aulakis (ordinarily spoken of as Upper Aulaki Sultan of Nisab) ...	...
5	Upper Aulaki Chief of Yeshbum ...	...
6	Yaffai Sultan of Khanfar, Al Husn Masana Al Rawwa Al Kara and the Lower Yaffai country ...	...
7	The Principal Nakib of the Mausatta Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal ...	...
8	Sultan of the Yaffai-as-Suffal ...	...
9	Akrabi Sheikh of Bir Ahmed ...	...
10	Sultan of Kishn and Socotra ...	9 guns.
11	The Principal Sheikh of the Rujai Section of the Subaihi ...	...
12	The Principal Sheikh of the Dthubi Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal ...	...
13	Sheikh of the Muflahai Section of the Yaffai-as-Saffal...	...
14	Sultan of the Lower Aulaki ...	...
15	Sultan of Shehr and Mokalla ...	9 guns.*
16	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Bir Ali ...	...
17	The Principal Wahidi Chief of Balahaf ...	...
18	The Principal Sheikh of the Attifli Section of the Subaihi ...	...
19	The Principal Sheikh of the Makhdumi Section of the Subaihai ...	...
20	Sharif of Behan-al-Kasab ...	...
21	Alawi Shekh of Al Kasha and the Alawi country ...	...
22	The Principal Sheikh of the Mansuri Section of the Subaihi ...	...
23	The Principal Sheikh of the Parhaimi Section of the Subaihi ...	...
24	Sheikh of Irka ...	...
25	Sheikh of Haura ...	...
26	Sheikh of the Hadthrami Section of the Yaffai-as-Suffal ...	...
27	Sakladi Sheikh of the Sahib tribe of the Yaffai-as Saffal ...	...
28	Amir of Dthala ...	...
29	The Principal Sheikh of the Dubaini Section of the Subaihi ...	...

* The present Sultan gets a personal salute of 12 guns.

LIST B.

List of Arab Chiefs in the Persian Gulf with whom the Government of India have concluded treaties, including the Sultan of Masket.

Serial No.	Chiefs	Salute
1	Sultan of Masket	21 guns.
2	Sheikh of Koweit	† 5 guns.
3	Sheikh of Bahrein	† 5 guns.
4	Sheikh of Abu Thab	† 5 guns.
5	Sheikh of Debai	† 3 guns.
6	Sheikh of Shargah *	† 3 guns.
7	Sheikh of Ajman	† 3 guns.
8	Sheikh of Um-el-Kowein	† 3 guns.
9	Sheikh of Rasal-Kheima *	† 3 guns.

* Chiefships of Shargah and Rasal-Kheima are at present united under the Chief of Shargah.

† Fired by British ships of war in the Persian Gulf at the termination of an official visit by these Chiefs.

Circular Memorandum.

Any person desiring to bring arms ammunition from British India into Travancore or Cochin must obtain

(*a*) a license from the British Resident to export the said arms or ammunition from British India,

(*b*) a license from the Diwan of the State concerned to import them.

(2) Each application for the British Resident's Export license must be stamped, with a British Indian Court fee stamp of the value of one anna and except in the case of arms (other than cannon) or ammunition to be exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by a person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition, must be accompanied by a license fee of Rs 5.

(3) Applications should be addressed in the first instance to the Assistant Resident, Trivandrum, and should contain.

(*a*) the name and residence of the applicant and if the applicant does not intend to bring the arms or ammunition into Travancore or Cochin himself, the name and residence of the agent by whom they are to be brought.

(*b*) an exact description of each of the weapons the applicant proposes to import-bore or calibre, single or double barrelled, rifled or smooth bore and in the case of revolvers, the pattern,

(*c*) in the case of ammunition, military stores etc., the full description including the weight and quantity or in the case of cartridges the number, bore, whether for rifle or smooth bore, whether loaded or unloaded,

(*d*) the probable number of packages,

(*e*) the place of despatch and the route by which the articles are to be imported into the State,

(*f*) destination.

(*g*) name and residence of consignee,

(*h*) the purpose for which the articles are to be imported. A form embodying this information is appended to this memorandum and should whenever possible be adopted.

(4) The Resident will forward his Export license direct to the applicant and will at the same time forward a copy to the Diwan of Travancore or Cochin as the case may be. He cannot undertake to forward applications for import licenses or the fees payable therefor. These should be sent direct to the Diwans of the States by applicants.

(5) (*a*) Each application for an import license to the Diwan of Travancore should be stamped with a Travancore court fee stamp of the value of Rs. 2 except when the application is for the import of ammunition in reasonable quantities required *bona fide* for purposes of sport or protection, when the stamp should be of the value of 2 chackrams.

(*b*) Each application to the Diwan of Cochin should be stamped with a Cochin court fee stamp of the value of Re. 1.

(*c*) Each application to the Diwan of either State should be accompanied by an import license fee of Rs. 5; provided that the Diwan may remit the fee in the case of imports into Travancore of reasonable quantities of ammunition for the personal use of the importer for the purposes of sport or the protection of person or property, or in the case of imports into Cochin, of arms, ammunition or military stores in reasonable quantities, required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of person or property.

(6) To meet the case of persons who have occasion to carry arms and ammunition frequently across the frontiers of the States for the purposes of sport or protection a general license, valid for one year from the date of issue, may be granted in Travancore by the Diwan and in Cochin by the District Magistrate with the sanction of the Diwan. Such licenses will be granted free of fee to persons exempted under the Arms Regulations of the respective States and on payment of a fee of Rs. 5 to others.

(7) Applicants should arrange for the import of the articles licensed within the periods for which the licenses are valid. Applications for the renewal of licenses must be stamped in the same way and be accompanied by the same license fees as the original applications.

(8) The attention of licensed vendors of ammunition and military stores is drawn to the following further instructions:—

They should forward to the Resident before the close of January of every year their application for permission to import ammunition (percussion caps, gunpowder, sulphur etc), into the State for that year, *showing the quantity sold by them under each head in the previous year and their demand for the current year.*

Applications subsequently received will ordinarly be des-regarded. In January the Resident will issue permits to some or all of the various importers whose applications have been received alloting to each a fair proportion of the total quantity of each article for which licenses will be granted for the year. Petitions subsequently received for permits to export will be liable to summary rejection.

These rules come into force from 1st March 1913.

Resident's Office,
Trivandrum,
11th February 1913.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Resident.

LICENSE TO EXPORT ARMS, AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES BY RIVER OR LAND.

Name and residence of Licence-holder, and agent, if any.	No. of Packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military Stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which the license is valid
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or Number.					
										From ——— of ——— 191 to the ——— of ———

1. This license is granted subject to all the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, II of 1878 (XI of 1878), and of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909.

2. The articles shall not be conveyed by any route other than that specified in column 7; and bulk shall not be broken nor shall the consignment be stopped before the articles reach the place of destination.

3. An account of the contents of each package shall be legibly written thereon; and, where the articles conveyed by rail, each package shall be marked with the word or expression "Arms" "Ammunitions" or "Miltary Stores" as the case may be so as to be readily recognisable by the Railway authorities.

No. J. 2692.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the following clause is added in the Notification No. J. 5631, dated the 8th November 1109, published on page 1966 of the Government Gazette, dated 9th November 1909, exempting certain persons and places from the operation of Sections 9 and 10 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084 :—

"4 (a). All officers of the Police Department down to and including Inspectors, all officers of the Excise Department down to and including Inspectors, all officers of the Forest Department down to and including Rangers and Deputy Rangers, all officers of the Anchal Department down to and including Anchal Overseers, and all officers working in the Devicolam Revenue Division down to and including Village Officers-whatever their pay, and whatever the arms in their possession have been supplied by Government or not."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
28th May 1910.

(By order)
Sd./ A. J. VIEYRA,
Chief Secretary to Government.

No. J. 8280.

NOTIFICATION.

Under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, it is hereby notified that, for the purposes of the definition of "Military Stores" contained in Section 4 of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, all the Sections of the Regulation are extended throughout Travancore.—

(1) to all lead exceeding in quantity (10) ten seers, *i. e.* (800) eight hundred tolas,

(2) to all leaden bullets and bird shot ; and

(3) to all sulphur exceeding in quantity (10) ten seers, *i. e.* (800) eight hundred tolas.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
22nd November 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.
Dewan.

No. J. 875.

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification No. J. 611, dated the 29th January 1912, and published on pages 341 to 350 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 6th February 1912, containing the Rules under the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that Rules 6 and 7 of the said Rules are amended as follows :—

In Rule 6, for the words "The Dewan may remit the fee when he is satisfied "that the arms, ammunition or military stores are required *bona fide* for purposes "of either person or property", substitute the words "The Dewan may remit the "fee in the case of ammunition imported in reasonable quantities for the personal

"use of the importer for the purpose of sport or the protection of person or property."

Delete the present Rule 7 and substitute the following :—

"7. Persons desirous of importing arms, ammunition or military stores "should apply to the Dewan, after having obtained the previous permission of the "Resident in Travancore, in accordance with the instructions contained in the "Memorandum issued by the Resident on published on pages 425—426 of Part II "of the Travancore Official Gazette, dated the 30th April 1912. In the case of "imports from Cochin, the applicants should also produce the export license obtain-"ed from the Cochin State.

"Provided that in respect of arms, ammunition and military stores which "have already been lawfully imported into or are already lawfully possessed in the "Travancore State, general licenses valid for a period not exceeding one year from "the date of issue, to carry through the frontiers of the State such arms, ammuni-"tion or military stores, in reasonable quantities and for *bona fide* purposes of sport "or protection may be granted by the Dewan in form II A, to applicants, on pay-"ment of a fee of five Rupees and free of fee to applicants exempted by Notification "dated the 8th November 1909, issued under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation."

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
24th January, 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

FORM II A.

RULE 7.

FEE—FIVE RUPEES.

(Free of fee to persons exempted under the Arms Regulation).

(This applies only to arms, ammunition and military stores already lawfully imported into or lawfully possessed in Travancore).

License to carry arms, ammunition or military stores through the frontiers of the State.

Serial No. of license.	Name of license-holder with paticulars of residence.	ARMS.		Ammunition or military stores.		Purpose of which granted.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Number or weight.		
L. No. of 191							From the 191 / 108 to the 191 / 108

Huzur Cutcherry,

Trivandrum.....191

(Seal.)

DEWAN.

dxlix

REVERSE OF FORM II. A.

1. This license is granted subject to the provisions of the Travancore Arms Regulation, V of 1084, and of the Rules framed thereunder.

2. This covers only the person and the arms etc. named herein.

3. This is valid only for the period named herein.]

4. This authorities to holder to carry the arms etc., covered by this through the frontier chowkeys of the State for *bona fide* protection or sport.

5. This must be produced before the Customs Officers.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 1087.

Under Section 22 of the Court Fees Regulation, VI of 1087, it is hereby notified that the Government have been pleased to wholly remit the payable under para 2 of Clause (b) of Article I of Schedule II of the said Regulation, on applications presented to a Division Peishcar for refund of the value of stamp paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use, or is no longer required for use, and on applications for the renewal of stamped paper which has become spoiled or unfit for use.

The Government have also been pleased to reduce to two chuckrams, the fee of two rupees payable under Clause (c) of Article I of the said Schedule, on applications to the Dewan for licenses or duplicates granted or renewed under the Travancore Arms Rules dated the 29th January 1912, for the import of ammunition in reasonable quantities required *bona fide* for purposes of sport or protection.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
30th January 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

No. J. 3669.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Raja, that clause (1) of the Notification No. J. 8280, dated the 22nd November 1912, published on page 2280 of Part I of the Gazette dated the 3rd December 1912, is amended as follows:—

Existing clause.	*Amended clause.*
(1) "to all lead exceeding in quantity (10) ten seers, *i. e.*, (800) eight hundred tolas".	(1) "to all lead in any quantities other for *bona fide* industrial and manufacturing purposes".

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
2nd May 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI.
Dewan.

No. J. 3461.

NOTIFICATION.

Under Section 23 of the Arms Regulation, V of 1084, it is hereby notified that Volunteers enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act. 1869; and British Miltary Detachments, in the course of their duty, are exempted from the operation of all the prohibitions and directions contained in the said Regulation.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
9th October 1913.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE STATE, DRAWING SALARIES OF RS. 150 AND ABOVE.

RAJAGOPALA CHARI, P., M. A., B. L., C. I. E., Dewan Bahadur, Dewan of Travancore.

Abraham, E. V., B. A., B. L., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum.

Abraham, P. K., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, (Sch. B.) Adoor.

Aiyadurai Iyer, S., B. A., B. L., Registrar, High Court.

Aiyamperumal Pillai, A., Superintendent, Medical Stores, Trivandrum.

Ayappan Pillai, K., B. A., Dewan Peishkar, Kottayam.

Ananda Row, R., B. A., B. L., Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum. On other duty as Temporary Puisne Judge, High Court.

Anantarama Iyer, A. R., B. A., B. L., Assistant Excise Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Kottayam.

Anantanarayana Iyer, K., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant and 1st Class Magistrate, Trivandrum.

Appuswami Iyengar, S., Superintendent, Central Account and Audit Office, Trivandrum.

Arumanayagom, A. D., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Karunagapalli.

Arumukhom Pillai, A., Circle Inspector of Police, I Grade, Kottayam.

Arumukom Pillai, P., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, Kottayam.

Arumukhom Pillai, S. N., Circle Inspector of Police, II Grade, Chilakur

Arunachalam Iyer, V., B. A., B. E., M. E., Executive Engineer, II Grade, Quilon

Aundy Pillai, V., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Vaikam.

Badarayanachar, S. M. A., L. T., Head Master, Model H. G. S. School, Trivandrum.

Balakrishna Row, C., B. A., B. C. E., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Alleppey Sub-Division.

Banerjea, Hrishikesh, B. SC., C. E., E. E., Assistant Engineer, Kottayam, Sub-Division

Barrow, O. S., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade Acting as Deputy Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.

Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. C. E., Chief Engineer. (on leave)

Bhoothalingam Iyer, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Padmanabhapuram (Principal).

Bishop, A. W., Ph. D., Director of Public Instruction.

Buckel, W. S., Veterinary Surgeon, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.

Cameron J. H. Assistant Engineer, Mavelikara Sub-Division.

Cameron T. H. District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade Trivandrum.

Carrapiett E. C. M. A., L. T., Inspectress of Girls' Schools.

Chacko, I. C., B. A., B. SC., State Geologist, Northern Division.

Chacko, V. T., B. A., Circle Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Alleppey.

Chandamiah, V., Superintendent, Central Prison.

Chennakatti Kurup, M., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Kuzhithura.

Cherian, O. M., B. A., L. T., I Grade Lecturer, Training College.

Cherian, P., B. A., B. L., Senior District and Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.

Chdambara Vadhyar, K., B. A., Head Translator to Government, Trivandrum.

Clark, G. F., M. A., PH. D., Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.
Cruickshank, D. M., Circle Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Devikulam.
D'Cruz, L. P. Assistant Conservator of Forests, Trivandrum.
D'Cruz, Z., Government Photographer, Trivandrum.
Daniel, Justus, J., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Peermade
Daniel, P. I., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, and Major Treasury Officer, Trivandrum.
Daniel, N. J., Sub-Assistant Surgeon, (Sch. B) Kottaram.
Dhanukoti Pillai, R., B. A., Assistant Conservator of Forests (on deputation to England).
Dias, J. R., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Kottayam.
Doraswami Iyengar, M. S. B. A., B. L., Assistant Engineer Drawing Branch, Trivandrum.
Everard, R., C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Muvattupuzha Division, Alwaye.
Elliot C. N. Assistant Engineer, High Range Sub-Division, Munnar.
Gallyot, W. District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Kottayam.
George, F. S. S., Commissioner of Police, Travancore.
George, K., B. A., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.
George, P. M., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Kozhencherry.
Gibson, C. S., M. A., M. SC., Professor of Chemistary, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
Gnanasikhamani, A., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Attingal. (Addl.)
Gomathinayagom Pillai, P., B. A., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, 1st Grade, Kottayam.
Gomez, F. J. G., B. A., Manager, Police Commissioner's Office, Trivandrum.
Gopala Menon, A., M. A., Assistant Professor of History, College, Trivandrum.
Gopinatha Rao, T. A., M. A., Superintendent, Archæological Department, Trivandrum.
Govinda Menon, V. K., Deputy Conservator of Forests.
Govindan, M., B. A., B. L., Additional District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Neyyattinkara
Govinda Pillai, C., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, on Special duty as Special Assistant to the Dewan Peishkars of Quilon and Trivandrum.
Govinda Pillai, B., Circle Inspector of Police, 1st Grade, Trivandrum.
Govinda Pillai, K. L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, Quilon, Canal Sub-Division
Govinda Pillai, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Kottarakara.
Govinda Pillai, K., B. A., Excise Circle Officer 1st Grade, Alwaye.
Govinda Pillai, M. Circle Inspector of Police, 1st Grade, Alwaye.
Govinda Pillai, P. G., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Alleppey.
Green, H. M., Instructor or Manual Training, Training College. Trivandrum.
Gunther, R. V., Excise Circle Officer, 1st Grade, Nagercoil.
Harihara Iyer, V., B. A., B. E., Assistant Engineer, West Sub-Division, Trivandrum.
Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Principal & Professor of English, H. H. The Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Hoogewerf, A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, 2nd Grade, Quilon.
Hunt, F. J. R. V., Bar-at-law, Puisne Judge, High Court and Principal, Law College, Trivandrum.
Itty, K. M., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Trivandrum. (Tempy. Addl.)

Ittyerah, M. E., B. A., Stationary First Class Magistrate, Kottar.
Jacob, F. J., C. E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Acting as Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.
Jacob, K., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Quilon.
Jacob, L. H., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nagercoil.
Jacob, M. P., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Konni.
Japagnanam, T. B. A., L. T., 1st Grade Teacher, H. G. S. S., Trivandrum.
John, A. G., B. A. L. T., Teacher, I Grade, H. G. S. School, Trivandrum.
John, E. J., B. A., B. L., Senior Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.
Joseph, M., L. R. C. P. E., L. R. C. S. E., L. F. P. S. G., Assistant Surgeon, Ophthalmic Hospital, Trivandrum.
Joshua, K. C., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Quilon. (Addl.)
Joyce, J. C., Workshops Sub-Engineer P. W. D., Trivandrum.
Kallianarama Iyer, S., Principal District Munsiff, 1st Grade, Attingal.
Kerala Varma Tampan, K., B. A., Manager, Chief Engineer's Office, Trivandrum.
Kesava Iyer, V. S., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, Chirayinkil.
Kesava Pillai, C. E., B. A. Excise Circle Officer, 2nd Grade, Devikulam.
Kesava Pillai, P., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum (Addl.)
Kesava Rao, B., L. M. & S., Health Officer, Trivandrum T. I. C., acting as Sanitary Commissioner.
Kohlhoff, Miss, C. L., L. R. C. P. & S., (Edin.), L. F. P. S. G., Assistant Surgeon, Quilon.
Kolappa Pillai, P. V., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Adoor.
Kochukrishna Marar, K., B. A., B. L., Senior Lecturer, Law College, Trivandrum.
Krishna Iyengar, A., B. A., District and Sessions Judge, Nagercoil.
Krishna Iyengar, N., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant and First Class Magistrate, Padmanabhapuram.
Krishna Iyengar, S. S., B. A., B. E., M. R., Assistant Engineer, East. Sub-Division, Trivandrum.
Krishna Iyer, P., B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools, 1st Grade, Quilon.
Krishna Iyer, V. A., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, (on leave).
Krishna Pillai, P., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Mavelikara.
Krishna Pillai, P. N., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Shencottah.
Krishna Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
Krishna Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., Assistant Sarvadhikariakar, Trivandrum.
Krishna Pillai, R. K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Nedumangad.
Krishnan Nair, M., B. A., B. L., Chief Justice, High Court, Trivandrum.
Krishnan Pandalay, K. B. A. B. L., Bar-at-Law, Temporary Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Krishnamurthi Iyer, S., M. B. & C. M., Sanitary Commissioner, (on leave).
Krishnaswami Iyer, C. S., B. A. Superintendent, Account Office, Trivandrum.
Krishnaswami Iyer, N., B. A., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maha Rajahs' College, Trivandrum.
Krishnaswami Iyer, R., B. A., Professor of Mathematics, Trivandrum.
Krishnaswami Row, R., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Eraniel.
Kumara Pillai, P., Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Minachil.
Kumara Pillai, S., Circle Inspector of Police, 2nd Grade, Quilon.
Kunjan Pillai, N., M. A., B. SC., & PH. D., Director of Agriculture, Trivandrum.
Kunjan Pillai, P. C., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Kalkulam.

Kunujuni Panicker, A., Marahmat Sub-Engineer, Trivandrum.

Kuppuramaswami Sastri, R., B. A., B. L., Private Secretary to the Dewan.

Kuttalalingam Pillai, T. S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Chengannur.

Kurien. John, B. A., B. C. E., B. M. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Nagercoil, K. I. P. Division.

Kurien, P. P., B. A., Stationary First Class Magistrate, Alleppe.

Lakshmanan, Peter, N., B. A., M. B. & C. M., D. P. H., M. R. C. S., M. R. C. P., D. Ph., Surgeon, 2nd Grade, District Hospital, Quilon.

Lakshmana Pillai, T., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, & Major Treasury Officer, Alleppey.

Madhavan Nair, T. K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Perumbavur.

Madhavan Pillai, K., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Trivandrum, Acting as Medical Officer, Nayar Brigade.

Madhavan Pillai, N., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Neyyattinkara.

Mahadeva Iyer, R., B. A., Dewan Peishkar, (on special duty.)

Mahadeva Iyer, S. K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Vilavankod.

Mani, C. J. Supervisor, P. W. D., Trivandrum.

Mani, M. P., B. E., Assistant Engineer, Attingal Sub-Division.

Manuel, A., L. M. & S., District Sanitary Officer, Acting as Health Officer, T. I. C., Trivandrum.

Maruthanayagom Pillai, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum.

Massillamoni, E., B. A., B. SC., etc., State Geologist, Southern Division.

Mathen, C., B. A., District Registrar, Quilon.

Mathen, C. K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Kottayam.

Mathen, K. M., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office.

Muthunayagom Pillai, A. M., B. A., B. L., Puisne Jundge, High Court.

Muthukrishna Iyer, V., Superintendent of Stationery and Records, Trivandrum.

Nagam Pillai, C. K., B. A. Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Alengad.

Nagappan Nair, K., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Nanoo Pillai, P. V., B. A. District Registrar, Kottayam.

Narayana Iyer, A., B. A., L. T., Head master, H. G. S. School, Mavelikara.

Narayana Iyer, K., B. A., Superintendent, School of Arts, Trivandrum.

Narayana Iyer, P., B. A., 1st Grade Teacher, H. G. S. S., Trivandrum.

Narayana Menon, K., B. A., B. L., Dewan Peishkar, Quilon.

Narayana Menon, P. C., B. A., Deputy Registrar, High Court, Trivandrum.

Narayana Pillai, B. Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Punalur

Narayana Pillai, K. Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Namam.

Narayana Pillai, M. R., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Alleppey.

Narayana Pillai, N., B. A., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.

Narayana Pillai, V. N., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Trivandrum. (Palace Sub-Dispensary).

Narayana Rao, N. G., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum. (Addl.)

Narayanan Pundalay, K., B. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Natesa Iyer, K. V., B. A., B. E., C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum.

Netto, Margaret De, B. A., L. T., Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, 1st Grade, Muvattupuzha.

Netto, W. D., B. A., B. L., Additional District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Parur.

Nilakanta Iyer, S., B. A., L. T., 1st Grade Teacher, Model H. G. S. S., Trivandrum.

Nilakanta Pillai, N., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Shertallay.

Nilakanta Pillai, T. N., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Parur.

Oakes, H. C. Major., Commandant, Nayar Brigade & Body Guard, Trivandrum.

Padmanabha Iyer, G., Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil, Tovala Channel Sub-Division.

Padmanabha Iyer, J., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Ettumanur.

Padmanabha Iyer, S., B. A., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Kottar.

Padmanabha Iyer, V., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Muvattupuzha.

Padmanabha Iyer, V., B. A., Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools, 1st Grade Nagercoil.

Padmanabha Pillai, E., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Kunnathur.

Padmanabha Pillai, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Kanjirapalli.

Padmanabha Pillai, G., Bar-at-Law, District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Tiruvella. (Principal).

Padmanabha Rao, T. Anchal Superintendent.

Padmanabhan Tampi, K., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, Thiruvella.

Padmanabhan Tampi, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Peermade.

Palpu Pillai, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Karunagapalli.

Palpu Pillai, M., B. A., President, T. I. C., Trivandrum.

Palpu Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Vaikam.

Palpu Pillai, T., B. A., B. L., District and Sessions Judge, Quilon.

Parameswara Iyer, K., B. A., B. L., District Court Sirkar Vakil Nagercoil.

Parameswara Iyer, S., M. A., B. L., District Munsiff, Kuzhithura, Acting as Assistant Secretary to Government, S. P. T.

Parameswaran Moothathu, Superintendent, Native Vydinsalas, and Palace Physician, Trivandrum.

Parameswaran Pillai, K., B. A., B. L., Assistant Secretary to Government.

Paramu Pillai, K., M. A., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Quilon.

Parratt, H. E. Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum, Workshop.

Pereira, M., B. A. Stationary First Class Magistrate, Quilon.

Perkins, H. C., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer, Nair Brigade, (on leave).

Philipose, A., M. A., B. L. Temporary Sirkar Vakil, Kottayam.

Pichu Iyengar, R. Circle Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Arukutti.

Poonen, E., B. A., M. D., C. M., F. R. I. P. H., Surgeon, 1st Grade, General Hospital, Trivandrum. (on leave.)

Pryde, James, M. A., B. SC., Inspector of Secondary Schools, Trivandrum.

Raghavachari, C., B. A., Sarvadhikariakar, Palace, Trivandrum.

Raghava Iyengar M. Assistant Superintendent of Survey, Trivandrum.

Ragunatha Iyer, K., B. A., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Trivandrum.

Rajaraja Varma, A. R., M. A., M. R. A. S., Professor of Sanskrit and Dravidian Languages, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Rajaraja Varma, M., M. A., B. L., Under Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.

Rajaram Rao, N., B. A., Division Assistant and 1st Class Magistrate, Quilon.

Rajaratna Naickar, C., B. A., Assistant Excise Commissioner, 1st Grade, and Port Officer, Alleppey.

Rama Iyer, K. S., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Nagercoil. (Addl).

Rama Rao, M., Rao Sahib, Conservator of Forests, Quilon.

Raman Pillai, N., B. A., Excise Commissioner, Trivandrum.

Raman Pillai, N., B. A., Director of Registration, on other duty as S. P. T., Dewan Peishkar, Trivandrum.

Ramachandra Iyer, N., B. A., B. L., Second and Addl. Sessions Judge, Trivandrum.

Raman Tampi, K., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Quilon.

Raman Tampi, K., B. A., M. B., Ch. B., D. T. M. H. (Edin.). L. M. (Dublin), M. O. S., Assistant Surgeon, Shertallay.

Raman Tampi, P., B. A., M. L., District and Sessions Judge, Kottayam.

Ramakrishna Iyer, S., M. A., Assistant Professor of Physics, College, Trivandrum.

Ramakrishna Iyer, T. V., B. A., Excise Circle Officer, 1st Grade, Arukutti.

Ramakrishna Kukilliya, U. B. A., L. T. Headmaster, H. G. S. School, Attingal.

Ramakrishna Pillai, K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Mavelikara.

Ramasubba Iyer, K. N., B. A., B. L., Assistant Account Officer, Trivandrum.

Ramasubba Iyer, T. P., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Chengannur.

Ramasubba Sastri, R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Kottarakara.

Ramaswami Iyer, K., B. A., B. L., Division Assistant, Kottayam.

Ramaswami Iyer, P., B. A., Inspector of Elementary Schools, (on duty in the Palace.)

Ramaswami Iyer, O. S., B. A., B. E., C. E., Assistant Engineer, Shencottah.

Ramaswami Sastri, S., B. A., B. L., Temporary 2nd and Addl. Sessions Judge, Kottayam.

Rama Varma Tampan, M. B. A., L. T., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Parur.

Rangaswami Iyengar, K. R., A. C. E., B. C. E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Kottayam.

Rangaswami Iyengar, K. V., M. A., F. M. U. Professor of History and Economics, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Ratnam Iyer, T. R., B. A., Account Officer, and ex-officio Financial Secretary to Government Trivandrum.

Robinson, S. C. H., Assistant Superintendent, Peermade, acting as Superintendent and District Magistrate, Devikulam Division. S. P. T.

Rosemeyer, Miss M. I. B. A., L. T. 1st Assistant Girls' College, Trivandrum.

Sahasranama Iyer, P. G., M. A. Assistant Professor of English, College, Trivandrum.

Sankaralingam Pillai, P., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Neyyattinkara.

Sankaramurthi Pillai, P., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Palace Dispensary, Trivandrum.

Sankaran Pandalay, K., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Haripad.

Sankaran Tampi, T., Manager, The Palace, Trivandrum.

Sankaranarayana Iyer, K., B. A., Superintendent Account Office, Trivandrum.

Sankara Pillai, G., B. A., B. L., Principal District Munsiff, 2nd Grade, Trivandrum.

Sankara Pillai, K., District and Sessions Judge, Alleppey.

Sankara Valiathan, V., B. A., M. B., Ch. B., Assistant Surgeon, Mavelikara.

Sankunni Pillai, K., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Karthigapalli.

Sathiadas, M. B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Padmanabhapuram (Addl.)

Sesha Iyengar, P., B. A., B. L., Tahsildar, 2nd Grade, Minachil.

Sitarama Iyer, P. N., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Krishnapuram.

Sitarama Iyer, S., B. A., Principal District Munsiff, 1st Grade, Nagercoil.

Skinner, T. B., Captain, Commandant, II Battalian, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum

Slater, Alexander, Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Peermade.

Sloss, D. J., M. A. Professor of English H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.

Sreenivasa Iyer, S., B. A., Head Master, H. G. S. School, Vaikom.

Sreenivasa Iyer, R., M. A. Assistant Professor of Mathematics, H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.

Srinivasa Row, K. B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Ambalapuzha.

Sriranganatha Sastri, C. N., B. A., B. L., Prosecuting Inspector of Police, 3rd Grade, Quilon.

Staley, G., Sergeant Major, Drill Instructor, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.

Stephenos George, B. A., M. B. & C. M., Assistant Surgeon, Changanacherry.

Stephenson Joseph, D. sc. Professor of Physics, Trivandrum.

Subba Iyer, V., B. A., B. L., Sirkar Vakil, Acting as Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Subramania Iyer, G. B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Parur.

Subramania Iyer, K. S., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, (on leave).

Subramania Iyer, M. B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Changanacherry.

Subramania Iyer, M. V., B. A., Tahsildar, 1st Grade, on Special duty.

Subramania Iyer, N., M. A., M. B. C. M., Senior Dewan Peishkar, Padmanabhapuram.

Subramania Iyer, S., B. A., Assistant Inspector of Elementary Schools, 1st Grade, acting as Inspector of Schools, Southern Range, Trivandrum.

Subramania Sastri, S., M. A., Inspector of Elementary Schools, Northern Range, Kottayam.

Sundararaja Iyengar, N., B. A. B. L., Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.

Swaminatha Iyer, R., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Quilon.

Swaminatha Sastri, C. S., B. A., B. L., District Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, Quilon.

Taylor, W. Band Director, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.

Thanu Iyer, V., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Todupuzha.

Thanu Pillai, K., B. A., B. C. E., Assistant Engineer, Nagercoil, Irrigation Sub-Division.

Thiruvambalam Pillai, N., Sub-Engineer, P. W. D., Muvattupuzha.

Thomas, A. W., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D., Nagercoil Erattakara Kal Sub-Division.

Thomas, K. I., Sub-Engineer, Neyyattinkara Sub-Division.

Tucker, W. H. Major I. M. S., Darbar Physician, Trivandrum.

Ukkandan Unni Nair, K. P., M. A., L. T., Lecturer, 2nd Grade, Training College, Trivandrum.

Vaikuntam Iyer, S. E., B. A., B. C. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, (on leave.)

Van Ross, A. J., Assistant Secretary to Government, Acting as Assistant Superintendent and 1st Class Magistrate, Peermade. S. P. T.

Varghese, K. Thomas, B. A., District Court Sirkar Vakil, Kottayam.

Varkki, P. Kuruvila, District Registrar, and S. P. T., Director of Registration, Trivandrum.

Varghese, P. J., B. A., B. L., Second and Additional Sessions Judge, Quilon.

Varghese Chandy, B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Minachil.

Velu Pillai, M., Assistant Conservator of Forests, Malayattur.

Venkatarama Iyer, M. R., B. A., B. L., District Munsiff, 3rd Grade, Muvattupuzha.

Venkatachalam Iyer, S., B. A., B. L., Additional District Munsiff, 4th Grade, Alleppey.

Venkata Row, K., Assistant Secretary to Government.

Venkatarama Dikshithar, R. B. A., B. L., B. E., M. E., Superintendent, Survey Department, Trivandrum.

Venketarama Iyer, A., B. A., B. L., Assistant Head Sirkar Vakil, Trivandrum.
Venkitarama Iyer, S., B. A., Superintendent, Account Office, Trivandrum.
Venkatarama Naidu, S., L. M. & S., Assistant Surgeon, Alleppey.
Venketasubba Iyer, P. G., Supervisor, P. W. D. Nagercoil.
Venkateswara Iyer, K., B. A., L. T., Lecturer, 1st Grade and Vice-Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.
Venugopala Iyer, T. S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Quilon.
Viraraghava Chari, S. T., B. A., M. L., District and Sessions Judge, Parur
Viraraghava Iyergar, R. B. A., B. L., Puisne Judge, Trivandrum.
Viraraghava Iyer, M. H., B. A., Tahsildar, 3rd Grade, Devikulam.
Vieyra, A. J., B. A., Chief Secretary to Government, Trivandrum.
Vieyra, C. J. Sub-Assistant Surgeon, (Sch. B.) Nedumangad.
Vythilingam Pillai, R., B. A., B. L., District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Nagercoil.
Watts, A. C., Assistant Conservator of Forests Peermade.
Watts, Miss, D. H., B. A., Lady Principal, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, for Girls', Trivandrum.
Watts, W., Superintendent, Stamp Manufactory, Trivandrum.
Welch, F. E., Lieut., Commandant, 1st Battalion, Nayar Brigade, Trivandrum.
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Aichta Nursing Sister General Hospital, Trivandrum.
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Angelus Maria, Right Rev., D. C. M. A. Vicar General of Verapolay.
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Antonsen, Nikolai Edwin, Missionary.
Apparicio, Sebastian, The Revd. Fr. Portuguese Missionary.
Armstrong, R. D., Estate, Munnar.
Arnold, Br., D. C., Trivandrum.
Asher, W. A., Manager, Teakoy Estate, Erattupetta.
Askwith, Rev., F. N., M. A., Principal, C. M. S., College, Kottayam.
Askwith, Mrs., Kottayam.
Ashworth, Toms, Agent, Messrs. Brunton & Sons, Alleppey.
Atkins, G., Velhamali Estate, Mundakayam.
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Bastow, A. H., M. A., M. Inst. C. E., Chief Engineer, Trivandrum, on furlough.
Battistina sr., Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Beaumont, Miss, Trivandrum.
Beck, W. J., Superintendent, Govt. Press, Trivandrum.
Bellerby, Rev., E. M. A., on furlough.
Bennett, L. G. Asst., Engineer to K. D. H. P. Company.
Benoit Van Vecanthem, D. M. Mulagumud.
Benziger, Right Rev., Dr., Aloysius, O. D. C., Bishop of Quilon.
Berard, Rev., Fr., Professor of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
Berkeley, R. E. G., Captain, Assistant Resident, Travancore & Cochin. (on leave).
Bernard Most Rev. Dr., Archbishop of Verapolay.
Bernardine, Rev., Fr., Vicar Forane, Kottar.
Berric Hart, Sevenmalai Estate, Munnar.
Bertill, W. W., Asst., Kuppakayam Estate, Mundakayam.
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Bewley, G. E., Pallivasal Estate, Munnar.
Billows, Fredrick John Henry.
Bishop, A. W., Ph. D., Director of Public Instruction.
Bissett, F., Planter, Feushurst Estate, Peermade.
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Brand, A. Messrs. Darragh Smail and Co. Alleppey.
Brander, Charles, Vadaserikara
Branson, R. Superintendent, Upper Florence Estate.
Branson, R. E. S. Planter.
Bren, Prima, Sister, Quilon.
Bridgman, J. M., Sevanmalai Estate, Munnar.
Brocard, Rev. Fr., Roman Catholic Missionary, Quilon
Brodie, A. A., Planter, Yellapatty.
Brohire, Gerald Clarence.
Brostrom S. A. Ensign Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Brown, H. C., Partner in the firm of Messrs Mitchell and Hockin, Contractors.
Brown, A. W., Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Brown, G. G. Lahasi Estate.
Brown, R. Mattupatty.
Brown, R. Secretary to the General Manager, K. D. H. P. Company.
Bruno, Rev Fr., Professor of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
Brunton, John Evelyn Cardet, Manager, George Brounton & Sons, Alleepey.
Brymer, Walter, H.
Burn, J. Yendar Estate, Mundakayam.
Byrne, Henley —Planter, Manager, Elankadu Estate, Mundakayam.
Caldwell, H. F., Caldwell, Asst., Cheruvelly Estate, Mundakayam.
Cameron, E. G., Vandy Periyar.
Cameron, T. H., District Superintendent of Police, Trivandrum.
Cameron, J. H., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W.
Campbell, P. G., Mattupatti.
Cantlay, James Hainton, Planter, Brighton Estate, Peermade.
Carless, J., Chandrumai, Ellapatty.
Carrilho, F. A. Portuguese Missionary.
Casaria (Sister), Trivandrum.
Case, Miss, C. A., Colonel, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Castelein, D. M. G. Gerard, Missionary.
Castellini, Augustine, Rev. Fr. Missionary.
Castro, A. J. A. Portuguese Missionary.
Cave, Sydney, B. A., B. D., Rev., L. M. S., Nagercoil
Cecilia, Rev.. Fr., Angel Mary.
Cerseria, Nursing Sister, General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Chalmers, William Hammish, Planter, Braemour, Kallar, Trivandrum.
Chisholm, E. C., Managing Proprietor, Messrs. Chisholm Ewart & Co's. Tile Factory, Quilon.
Clare, Assistant, Agent Harrisons & Crosfield Ltd., Quilon.
Clark, G. F., M. A., Ph. D. Principal, Training College, Trivandrum.
Claudino Antonio, Portuguese Missionary.
Clement Eliot, Munnar Asst. Engineer.
Cobb, Captain, Alice, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Cochar, James Alder, Vellayamadu Estate, Todupuzha.
Cole, G. W., Chief Engineer, K. D. N. P. Co., Munnar.
Conner, E. S., Asst., Ancikulam Estate, Mundakayam.
Cook, J. B., Manager and Superintendent, Florence Estate
Cooper, William, Special Engineer, Pier Works, Alleppey.
Cox, W. A., Oliver's Estate, Nagercoil.
Cox, Miss, A. J.
Cox Miss, J. Fern Hill, Trivandrum.
Cox Miss, L. M., Fern Hill, Trivandrum.
Cree, Adrian Victor, Perrinad Estate.
Crowe, D. V., Kanninala Estate, Munnar.

D'Amaral, Antonio, the Revd. Fr. Portuguese Missionary
Damascene, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Neyyattinkara.
Danvers, Davey, Eldorado Estate, Mundakayom.
Davey, G. H., Messs. Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey
Davidson, James, M. D., Ch. B., Doctor, Neyoor.
Davidson, Mrs., Neyyoor.
Davidson, Miss, Neyoor.
Davis, Ernest Maxwell.
Deane, J. D. Drummond, Vandy Periar.
Denise Waigniers, D. M. Mulagumud.
DeProft, M., Alphonse, (Dame), Cape Comorin.
DeRed, mayne, Ralph, Cicil Treasure, Turnstall, Planter.
Deschamps, M., Angile, (Dame), Nagercoil.
De Silva, Rev. Father, Quilon.
Dixson, The Revd. L. Trivandrum.
Dixson, W. J., Cholanad Estate, Munnar.
D'Moringuez, Antonio, Portuguese Missionary.
Dobbie Yellapatty.
Dobbie, C. L. Engineer.
Dominicus, Rev., Fr., D. C., M. A., Vicar Provincial, Verapolay.
Dominic, Fr., Roman Catholic Missionary, Vicar Provincial, Trivandrum.
Dominic, Father, Alleppey.
Dunn, Miss, Maria Mackenzie, Missionary.
Dunning, A. G., Planter. Thodupuzha.
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Eagan, J. Peruvanthanam Estate, Mundakayom.
Edmonds, Revd., W. J. L. M. S., Quilon.
Egan, C, Lumsden., Planter.
Eagger, Rev., Savina Sister, Quilon.
Eliseus, Rev., Fr. D. C., Missionary.
Elliot, C., Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., Munnar.
Elisee Mary (Sister), Quilon.
Ellis, J. H. Kaduvakanom Estate, Peermade.
Elers, Vandy Periar.
Emlyn, Rev., Jas., Martandam.
Emerita, (Sister), Quilon.
Ericlay, Christopher.
Esenring Emeritha, Sister, District Hospital, Quilon.
Evans, E. C., Peermade.
Evans,, E. E., Medical Missionary.
Everard, R., A. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, Alwaye.
Ewart, Charles, Frederick, Planter.
Ewart C. E. A., Planter.
Ewart, E. M., Partner Messrs. Chisholm Ewart & Co's, Quilon.
Eyre, E. E., Yendar Estate, Mundakayam.

Fabian. C. D. M. A., Kotthyam.
Fabre, Rev., Fr., L. M., Chenkarai Estate, Vandy Periyar
Farley, G. P. Vandy Periar.
Felinder Anna, Maria, Nursing Sister.
Feltwell, Adjutant Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Fengham, A., Planter, Isfield, Kaldurutti.
Fleury, William Anthony, Planter.
Forbes, A. T., I. C. S., Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
Forbes, T. C. Twyford Estate, Peermade.
Forbes, W. E., Chanthalar, Peermade.
Ford, G. S. N, Peermade
Foster A. T, Rev. L., M. S, Parassala.
Francis, E. H., Sevenmalai Estate, Munnar.
Francis, Vale Brother, Portuguese Mission, Alleppey.

Francisca, Axt., (Sister), General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Fraser, C., Surianalle, High Range.
Fraser D, Superintendent Kolickanam Estate, Peermade.
Fraser, J. F., Planter, Koilkanam, Peermade.
Fraser, W., Superintendent Manale Estate, Devicolam.
Fraser, P. G., Asst. Superintendent, Lockehart, Estate, Devicolam.
Frazer, I. G., Munnar.
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French, J., Gundumallay Estate, Mattupatti.

Gaspar, Rev. Fr., of Regina Virginum, D. C. M. A., Professor, Puthenpally.
Gell, G. G.
Genevieve Delmotte, D. M. Mulagumud.
George, A. R. St., Haileburia, Peermade.
George, F. S. S. Commissioner of Police, Travancore.
Gereon, Rev. Fr., Professor, Puthenpally.
Gerard, A. H., Chattamunar Estate, Thalliar.
Gerard Castilloers, D. M., Mulagumud.
Gibson, C. S., Professor of Chemistry, H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Gill, Right Rev., C. H. M. A. D. D., Bishop of Travancore and Cochin, Kottayam.
Gill, Mrs., Kottayam.
Gilvaz, S. J., Rev. Fr., Rector Latin Church, Alleppey.
Gompertz, Campbell, R. E Planter, Thodupuzha.
Gompertz, George Henry Montague.
Gonsalves, Joas., Rev. Fr. Portuguese Missionary.
Gonsalvez, Rev. Fr. Brunne, D. C. Catholic Missionary.
Gordon, Miss Margaret, Missionary.
Gouldsbury, C. P., Mattupatti Estate, Mattupatti.
Gowans, George William, Planter.
Greig, Gav. Supt. Boyce Estate, Mundakayam.
Green, H. W., Instructor in Manual Training, Trivandrum.
Green, Sergeant, Munnar.
Gudgeon, E. R. Anaikulam Estate, Mundakayam.
Gussberg, Peirre Vass, Missionary, Cape Camorin.
Gutneckt, Rev. Theodore, Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.

Heberden, H. W., Chaliakara Estate, Punalur.
Hacker, Rev., I. H., L. M. S., Marthandam.
Hall, C., Manager, Koni Estate.
Hall, A., Munnar.
Hall, J. L., Lahari Estate.
Hall, John, Mackenzie.
Hall, Eric, Mundakayam Estate.
Halsch, Withburga, Nursing Sister.
Hammick, E. L., Chokanad Estate, Munnar.
Hammond, Aston, Kuppakayara Estate, Mundakayam.
Hansen, Jacobine.
Harley, Robert, Paloor Estate, Mundakayam.
Harms John, American Missionery, Trivandrum.
Harries, Miss, Gladys May, B. A., Lady Principal, L. M. S., Girls' School, Nagercoil.

Hart, Berric, Munnar.
Hartley, N. B., Planter, Teakoy Estate, Mundakayam.
Harvey, F. R., Isfield, Tea Co., Themmalai.
Havelock, Wm., Periakanal Estate, Surianalle.
Haslam, R. E., Pullikanam Estate, Peermade.
Haslam, W. G., Peermade.
Hawkins, J. S. Devicolam Estate, Surianalle,
Hayes, L., Thaliar Estate, Thaliar.

Healy, J., Quilon.
Hedger, R., Periakanal Estate, Surianalle.
Henderson, J. L., Accountant, Harrisons and Crosfield, Quilon.
Henderson, J. Y. M., Planter, Kadamankolam Estate, Mundakayam.
Hendry, Ch., Asst., Boyce Estate, Mundakayam.
Hepburn, B., Asst., Mundakayam Estate.
Hereschfeld, T., Partner, Messrs, Ripley and Mackay, Alleppey.
Herlotts, H., Alleppey.
Herman, Fr., The Revd. Roman Catholic Missionary.
Hevkovsky, Jarasloo.
Hewett, Rev., H., Missionary, L. M. S., Trivandrum.
Hewetson, W. P. Planter.
Hill, A. B., Traffic Manager, K. D. H. P. Co., on furlough.
Hockin, W., Contractor, Thadikarancontum.
Hodgson, L. C., M. A., Principal, H. H. the Maha Rajah's College, Trivandrum.
Hodgins R. D. S., Peermade.
Holden, F., Pambadampara Estate, Kembay.
Holden, G. A., Planter, Devikulam.
Holland, F., Teekoi Estate, Erattupetta.
Honeyburn, M., Mundakayam.
Horsfall, Cuthbert William, Planter, Peravanthanom Estate, Mundakayam.
Howlett, E. R., Planter, Thondimalai Estate, Pandyar Bridge.
Howson, M., Mundakayam.
Hubsh Withburgn, Sister, Quilon.
Hudson, A. D., Planter.
Huebener, Rev. A., Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Huebener, Rev. G. Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Hughes, E. A., Letchmi Estate, Munnar.
Hunneybun, Charles, Planter, Asst., Kuttikal Estate, Mundakayam.
Hunt, F. J. R. V., Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Trivandrum.
Hunt Rev., W. Alleppey.
Hunt, Rev., W. S. A. K. C., Pallam.
Hunt Mrs., Pallam.

Ildephonse, Rev. Fr., Quilon.
Ingram, J. B., Sholamalay Estate, Munnar.
Ingram, William, Superintendent, Venture Estate.
Inmann, W. F., Yellapatty.
Innocent, Rev. Fr., D. C. M. A., Kaliyikavila.
Irvine, John, Augusts Estate, Trivandrum.
Isidore, Rev. Fr., D. C., Thakkalay.

Jackson, T. L. Planter.
Jacob, F. J., C. E., Acting Chief Engineer, Trivandrum.
Jeffrey, J. H., Munnar Estate, Munnar.
John, A. W., Planter, Nayamakad Estate, Munnar.
John Emmanuel, Rev. Fr., C. D., M. A., Kottayam.
John, Joseph, Rev. Fr., Rector of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
John of the Cross Very Rev. Fr. Vicar General Quilon.
Jones, Dr. G., Evans, Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
Jones, G. S., Agent, Messrs Andrew & Co., Alleppey.
Jones, L. R., Quilon.
Joseph, Dumortier, Dame, M., Mulagumud.
Joseph, Rev. Fr., Quilon.

Kay, H. E., Planter.
Keir, P. W., Kallar Estate, Pathanapuram.
Kellaway M. A., Miss G. Pallam.
Kemp, A. J. O. Planter.
Kimmond, T. A., Mount Estate, Vande Periyar.

King W. B., Superintendent, Hereford Estate, Shencottah.
Kirk, H. G. B., Peruvanthanam Estate, Mundakayam.
Kirkpatrick, T., Agent, Bank of Madras, Alleppey.
Knang, E. John, The Rev. Fr., Portuguese Missionary
Knight, L. G., Ambanad Estate, Kalduritty.
Kochlin, M. C., Periavarai, Munnar.
Kochlin, E. L., Munnar.

Lacey, C. W., Manjumala Group, Vande Periyar.
Lamath, G. M.
Landale, R., T., Guderallo Estate, Mattupatti.
Lannoye, M., Bernard. (Dame) Nagercoil.
Lantz, Staff Captain, Fieda, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Larson, Adjutant, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Laugham, Percy James, Planter.
Laywell, R. Motor Mechanic.
Leahy, W. H. G., Planter, Karadikudi Estate, Vandy Periyar.
Leamon, H. W. Planter, Mattupatti.
Lecke, Charles, Planter.
Lee, W. A., Planter, Mattupatti Estate, Mattupatti.
Leonie, (Sister) Superior, Trivandrum.
Leisher R., Teekoy Estate, Mundakayam.
Leslie, Koravanthavalam Estate, Pathanapuram.
Lester, R., Asst., Elderado Estate, Mundakayam.
Levack, J. Planter.
Ley, L. H., Munnar.
Light, Rev. English Chaplain, Trivandrum.
Lignvry, Rev. Fr., C. D. M. A., Vicar, Varapolay.
Lindsay, Dr., Peermade.
Lindsay, E. C.
Llewellyn, Vandy Periar.
Lord, Edward, Manager, Lahari Estate.
Lord, H., Kanni Estate.
Louise, M., Berchmans, (Dame), Nagercoil.
Luke, Rev. Fr. D. C. Missionary.
Luithalda, Sister, Nurse.
Lowder, Vandy Periar.

Macdonald, A. F., Quilon.
Mac Donnell, M., Miss, Lady Superintendent, L. M. S. Hospital, Neyyoor.
Mackay, F. F., Managing Proprietor, Messrs. Ripley & Mackay, Alleppey.
Mackay, I. F., Agent, Ripley & Mackay, Alleppey.
Mackenzie, C. A., Peermade.
Mackenzie, W., Yellapatty.
Mackie, Alexander Latai, Vadaserikarai.
Mackie John, Manager, Harrisons & Crosfield, Quilon.
Mackinnon D. K. Munnar.
Mackintosh, A., William, Planter.
Mackintosh, D., Thenmalai Estate, Mattupatti.
Macvicar Revd. J. R., M. A., Vice Principal, C. M. S. College, Kottayam.
Mai, A., Miss, Kembanad.
Malcolm, Smith, L., Pallore Estate, Mundakayam.
Mardou, V., Islie'd Estate, Punalur.
Margaret, (Sister), Convent, Alleppey.
Margues, Rev. Fr. J., S. J. Portuguese Missionary.
Marian Rev. Fr., C. D., M. A., Kottayam.
Martin, J. J. Planter.
Martin, A. F., Planter,
Martin, Stephen Alexander, Perinad.
Mary, (Sister), Convent, Alleppey.
Mary Gerard, (Sister), Holy Angels, Trivandrum.

Mathias, Rev. Fr., C. D., M. A., Kottayam.
Matt Ottfrida, Nursing Sister.
McArthur, D., Manjumalai Group, Vande Periyar.
McGregor, Major, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
McIlwraith L., Major, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
McKibbier Miss, Gospel work, Thiruvella.
McNeill, Malcolm Douglas.
Meade, R. De, Gundumallai, Mattupatti.
Meager, Miss, G. B. A. E., Kottayam.
Meek, Robert, Planter.
Meldrum, E. A., Planter.
Mendes. Luiz., The Revd. Fr. S. J. Portuguese Missionary.
Meumann, Supt. Cheruvally Estate, Mundakayam.
Middleton, M. Vandy Periyar.
Milbank R. C., Asst., Vellanadi Estate, Mundakam.
Milner, W. H. J., Ashlly Estate, Peermade.
Milne, Nallatanny, Munnar.
Mitchell, T. S. Muvattupuzha.
Mitchell, G. H. Munnar.
Morrel, H. S. K., Sittar, Vadaserikara.
Morrel, A. C. Planter, Minachil.
Murphy, J. J., Yendar Estate, Mundakayam.
Murray, W., Thangamalai Estate, Vandy Periyar.
Murray, A. G. Munnar.
Murray R., Asst. Eng., Harrison's & Crossfield, Quilon.
Nagel, V., Senior Missionary, Brothern Mission.
Nau, Henry, Rev. Missouri Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Napier Ford, G. S., Peermade.
Nelson, B., Manager, Achencoil Estate, Kaldrutty, P. O.
Nelson Mrs., M., Do.
Neve, C. A., Rev., Thiruvella.
Neve, Mrs., Thiruvella.
Neve, Miss., E. J., Pallam.
Nicol, K. E., Planter, Glemnary Estate, Peermade.
Nicolson, J. S., Medical Officer, K. D. H. P. Co., Munnar.
Nicholson, Mrs., Gospel Work, Thiruvella.
Noel, Edwyn, Hunter, C. M. S., Missionary, Thiruvella, Kambanad.
Noel Mrs., Kambanad Thiruvella.
Nollet, D. M. H., Missionary.
Norberta, Putman (Dame,) M., Convent, Cape Comorin.
Orr, Thomas, P. M., Peruman, Vadaserikara.
O'Reilly, H. J. Planter.
Osborne, Rev. W. D., L. M. S., Attingal.
Osborne, L. C., Paloor Estate, Mundakayam.
Osmoston, John Henry, B. A., Missionary, C. M. S., Alwaye.
Ottfrida, Nursing Sister, W. & C, Hospital, Trivandrum.
Paine, Major, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Palmer, J. J. B., M. A., Ven'ble Archdeacon, Principal, C. N. I., Kottayam.
Parker, Rev. A., L. M. S. Trivandrum.
Parker, Rev. G. M. A., B. D., L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Parker, T. C., Sittar Rubber Estate, Ranni.
Parker, John, Carson.
Parker H. R. Planter, Minachil.
Parratt, H. E., A. M. I. M. E., Executive Engineer, Trivandrum.
Pasquale, Battistina, Nursing Sister.
Paulet, S. H., Munnar.

Paulin, Rev. Fr., Mulagumud.
Paulina, (Mother), General Hospital, Trivandrum.
Peel, R. L., Mattupatti.
Peel, H. L., Munnar.
Peele, R. D., Kannia Malai, Munnar.
Penderel, M., Nettigudi Estate, Mattupatti.
Pereira, Rev. Fr. John., Portuguese Missionary, Alleppey.
Perkins, H C., L. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., Medical Officer, Nair Brigade.
Parkinson, James Harring Planter.
Peter, Cornitis, Rev. Fr., Mulagumud.
Peter Thomas, Rev., Fr., Thackalay.
Phillippe, Rev., O. D. C., Trivandrum.
Pierre Vangeenherghe, D. M. Mulagumudu.
Piggot, J. E. G., Ranikoil, Peermade.
Pinches, H. L., Planter, General Manager. Kanan Devan Hills Co., Devicolam.
Plowden, Charles Hugh.
Pratt, George.
Price, L., Planter, Asst., Cheruvally Estate, Mundakayam.
Prinia, (Sister), Quilon Hospital.
Pryde James, M. A., B. SC., Inspector of Secondary Schools.
Pugh, S. H., M. B., CH. B., Medical Missionary, Neyoor.
Pulcheria, Sister, Nurse.
Rae, Jack, Superintendent, Venture Estate, Kaldrutty, P. O.
Ragg, H. A., Talliar.
Rankeillor, Assistant Engineer, Harrisons & Crosfield, Quilon.
Ratcliffe, E. Engineer, Harrison's & Crosfield, Quilon.
Redmain, F, Peruvanthanam Estate, Mundakayam.
Reelly, J. O. Herbert Planter.
Reid, E. R., Manager, Teekoy Estate, Mundakayam.
Renouf, Charles, Hill.
Rhodes, R. F., Vandy Periyar.
Ribeirro, Rev. Fr., Portuguese Mission, Alleppey.
Richardson J. A. Glemmary, Peermade.
Rine, (Sister), Trivandrum.
Roach A. C., Agent, William Goodare & Co., Alleppey.
Roberts, G. G., Letchmi, Munnar.
Robinson, S. C. H., Superintendent and Magistrate, Devikulam Division, Devicolam.
Rogers, W. P. H. Planter.
Roissier, R. P., Fairfield Estate, Peermade
Roliz, Antonio., S. J., Portuguese Missionary.
Rollo, C. J., Missionary, Kumbanad.
Rolls Charles J., Missionary Trivandrum.
Rosa, Bianchi, Rev. Mother of St. Joseph's Convent, Alleppey.
Ross E. F. Capt. Ag. Asst. Resident in Travancore & Cochin.
Ross. K. M., Munnar.
Ross, R., Bonacord, Kallar, Trivandrum.
Rouch, A. C., Agent, William Goodacre & Co., Alleppey.
Rowson, C., Chockmad Estate, Munnar.
Rudd, B., Teakoy Estate, Erattupetta.
Ruxton, A. W., Asst., Mundakayam Estate.
Salome, (Sister), Trivandrum.
Salustianus, Rev. Fr., C. D. M. A., Kottayam.
Sampson, J. E. Planter.
Sarainia, (Sister), Quilon.
Scarbrough, R. I., Vandy Periyar.

Schlaure Miselta, Nursing Sister.
Schomburg, C. W., Agent, Travancore Industrials, Muttom.
Seymour, H. C., Superintendent, Nedumpara, Nagamala.
Seymour, K. C., Sittar Estate.
Shakespeare, Edward Arthur, Rubber Planter.
Shank J. V. Planter.
Sherman, E. C., Tea Planter, Merchiston, Kallar.
Shirtliff, Miss, Julia, Missionary.
Shorter, Captain, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Simeon, Rev. Fr., Puthenpally.
Simmons, Frederick, Planter. Asst., Kutikul Estate, Mundakayam.
Sinclair, S. W., Venture Estate.
Sinclair, Stanley, Acting Manager, Malayalam Rubber Produce, Co.
Sinclair, Rev., R., L. M. S., Tittivila.
Sinclair, Rev., Robert, L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Sinclair, Mrs., L. M. S., Nagercoil.
Slater, Alexander., Assistant Engineer, Peermade.
Smith, Eliza, Miss Salvation Army.
Smith, Harry Walter, Munnar Estate, Munnar.
Smith, E. J., Assistant, Harrisons & Crosfield, Quilon.
Smith W., Assistant Chisolm Ewart & Cos, Tile Factory and Saw Mills, Quilon.
Somers, J., Planter.
Sneddon R. Manager, Chisholm Ewart & Co's Tile works.
Sontag, Rev., Reymond, German Missionary.
Spooner Captain, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Stabel. M. B. Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
Stabel Mrs. Do.
Staley, G. H. Sergeant Major and Drill Instructor, Nair Brigade.
Stallmann, W. L., Rev. Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.
Standen, James Charles.
Stanislas, Rev. Fr., Ramanadichampudur.
Stanley, W., Sinclair, Asst., South Travancore Tea Co., Kaldurutti.
Steel Alexander, Superintendent Government Guest House, Trivandrum.
Stephens W. A., Rev. M. A., C. M. S., Thiruvilla.
Stephens Mrs. C. M. S., Thiruvilla.
Stephenson, Heathfield, Haiman, Perinad, Vadeserikara.
Stephenson, J. Professor, H. H. the Maharajah's College, Trivandrum.
Stewart, J., Manager, Malayalam Rubber Produce Co., Ltd., Anachardy Estate, Kaldrutty P. O.
Stewart A., Manager, Venture and Midlothian Estate
Stewart Charles Planter.
Stewart, W. T., Pallivasal, Munnar.
St. George, A. R., Stagbrook Estate, Peermade.
Strachan, G. R., Kanniamala Estate, Munnar.
Strachan, N. J Surianalle.
Stiebel, C. Missionary.
Summers, Pallikanam, F. Peermade.
Sullivan, J. H. B. Asst., Kutikul Estate, Mundakayam
Sundgren, L. Miss., Parur.
Symmonds, J., Mundakayam.
Swayne, J. C. Ellapatty.
Tait, C., Mundakayam.
Tait, Ralph Johnston.
Tait, Robert, Planter.
Tait, William, David, Planter.
Taylor, Henry Vermon, Planter.

Taylor, W , Band Director, Nayar Brigade.
Templer, J. G., Munnar.
Theodorson, D. Agent Madura Company, Alleppey.
Tolson, J. W. Devicolam.
Thelluson, W. D. K. Surianallie, Surianallie.
Thomas, Arthur. W., Assistant Engineer, P. W. D , Nagercoil.
Thomas, F. E., Manager, Brecon Estate, Vandi Periyar.
Thomson, Mrs. A. M., Baylis, Zenana Mission, Neyyoor.
Thornton, T A., Manager, Harrison and Crossfield Ltd., Tea Factory, Quilon.
Todd N. M. Planter.
Thuribius, Rev. Fr. C. D., M. A., Verapolay.
Tucker W. H., Major I. M. S , M. R. S. A., Durbar Physician, Trivandrum.
Turner, P. E., Dr., Catherine Booth Hospital, Nagercoil.
Vale, Francis, Alleppey.
Valedia Nursing Sister, District Hospital, Quilon.
Valentine, J. S., Planter, Ponmudi, Kallar, Trivandrum.
Van Quacthem, D. M. B , Missionary.
Vanloo, D. M , Gabriel, Missionary.
Vensi Sperasa, Nursing Sister, District Hospital, Quilon.
Vermeire, M., Claire (Dame) Mulagumudu.
Vernede, A. W. L., retired Superintendent and District Magistrate, Munnar.
Vernede, F. E., Wallardie, Vandy Periar.
Vernede, J. N. E. Do. Do.
Veronica, Mary, (Sister), Trivandrum.
Vickers J., Agent, Messrs. Warragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Victor, Pierar, Dame, M., Cape Comorin.
Victorinus Rev. Fr. C. D. Professor of the Seminary, Puthenpally.
Vincent, A , Vellanady Estate, Mundakayam.
Vincent, J. R., Kuttikul, Mundakayam.
Vincent, E. Planter. Eldorado Estate, Mundakayam.
Vincent Dr. Agastine, Sacred Hearts Seminary, Alleppey
Vinnen, R. F., Gudambara Surianalle.
Virgilia, Nursing Sister, W. & C. Hospital, Trivandrum
Walker, E., Campbell, Planter.
Walker, G. P , Surianalle.
Wallace, J. S. B., Munnar.
Walford H. S., Vandy Periyar.
Ward, C. E. L., Munnar.
Ward, Dorothy M. Miss. Nurse.
Ward Miss, Gospel Work, Thiruvella.
Watson. H. G., Munnar.
Wedderspoon, J. Mundakayam. Manager, Kadamankolam Estate.
Welch, F. E., Lieut. Commandant. 1st Battalion, Nair Brigade, Trivandrum.
Wendscher, Captain Bruin, Salvation Army, Nagercoil.
Werbrouck, M., Augustine, Dame, Mulagumud.
West George, Planter.
West, H., Mundakayam.
Westaway, H. C., Maymalai Estate, Peermade.
Westbrook, F., Mankulam Estate, Munnar.
White, A. L. Planter.
Wilkie J. Peermade.
Wilkie, J. S., Woodland Estate, Peermade.
Williams, E. E., Taliar Estate, Taliar.
Williams F. Peermade.
Williams C. Planter, Muvattupuzha.

Williamson, Captain, Salvation Army, Vadasery Nagercoil.,
Willis, Richard Dunn. Yellapatti Estate, Yellappatti.
Wills, H. T., M. A., B. SC., Missionary, Trivandrum. (on furlough).
Wilmer, E. E., Engineer. Darragh Smail & Co., Alleppey.
Wilson, Cristina, Lady Surgeon, W. and C. Hospital, Trivandrum.
Wilson, S. J., Samuel Joseph, Planter, Velimalai Estate.
Wilson, W., Kuppakayam Estate, Mundakayam.
Windle, E. G., Planter, Todupuzha.
Wingnein, D. M. D., Missionary.
Winterbotham, F. W , Laudrum Estate, Peermade.
Wise, W , Surianalle.
Wittburga, (Sister), Quilon.
Wright, A. J., Planter, Kannimalai Estate, Munnar.
Xavier, Lecomte, (Dame), M. Mulagumud.
Yates, A., Gundumalai Estate, Mattupatty.
Yeates, R. L. M., Kadamakulam Estate, Mundakayam.
Young Leslie, M., Superintendent, Florence Estate, Kalduritty.
Young M. G. Planter.
Zensen Reintraud, Sister, District Hospital, Quilon.
Zepherinus, Rev. Fr., C. D. M. A., Alwaye.
Zucker, Frederick. Rev., Lutheran Mission, Nagercoil.

TRADE LIST.

TRIVANDRUM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Subbhaya Pillai	Cigar, Tobacco &c.	Cantonment.
S. S. Thanu Pillai	Fancy Goods	Do
J. E. Madai	General Merchant.	Do
Mahomed Haji Junis Sait ..	English Medicines &c.	Chalai.
Hajee Dawood Haji Jaffer Sait ...	Piece goods & Co.,	Do
Gul Mahomed Ismail	Piece Goods.	Do
Aroon Jusope...	Do	Do
Jan Mahomed Adam	Do.	Do
Salay Mahomed Ahomed ...	Do.	Do
Kanakathi Meerasa Ravuther ...	Country Cloth.	Do
Aiyaswami Iyen	Do.	Do
Vencatachala Iyen	Do.	Do
Vembu Iyer & Co.	Do.	Do
Ramaswamy Iyen	Do.	Do
K. Narayana Iyen	Do	Do
Kulathu Iyen, ...	Do.	Do
Narasingom Pillai	Do.	Do
S. Ramaswamy Iyen	Rice.	Do
Mahadeva Iyer	Do.	Do
N. S. Gopala Iyer	Do.	Do
S. Sosha Iyen	Do.	Do
Subba Iyen	Do.	Do
Ismail Moosa Sait	Metal.	Do
K. S. Meenakshisundaram Iyer	Rice and paddy.	Do.
A. S. Sreenivasa Iyer	Do.	Do.
Jusope Isac	Do.	Vallakadavu.
Mytheen Kunju Mamy Mysta ..	Cassava.	Do
Mytheen Noohukannoo	Jggery.	Do
C. Pappancutti	Rice and Paddy.	Do.
Kasim	Do.	Do.
Ramaswamy Iyer	Rice & tobacco.	Attakulangara,
Sankarapandiya Pillai	Tobacco.	Chalai.
Chamy Pillai	Do.	Do
Colappen Pillai	Do.	Do
Raman Pillai	Do.	Do
Chuppu Pillai	Do.	Do
Sankaracumaraswmi Pillai ...	Do.	Do
Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do
Krishna Iyer	Rice.	Attakulangara.
Govinda Iyer	Do.	Do.
Haji Noor Mahamod Haji Moos Sait.	Salt and gram	Do
Adam Essa Sait	Paddy.	Do
A. V. Venkadeswara Iyen ..	Rice & paddy.	Chalai.
K. P. Appathura Iyer	Do.	Do
P. M. Sankarier	Do.	Do
C. Pappan Kutti	Rice and paddy.	Vallakadavu.
Kami	Do.	Do
K. S. Meenakshi Sundram Aiyer ...	Do.	Chalay
A. S. Sreenivasa Aiyan	Do.	Do

Name.	Trade.	Locality.
G. Padmanabha Iyer	Gold & Jewellery.	Chala.
M. Narayana Iyer	Do.	Do.
M. Subramonia Chettiyar ...	Do.	Do.
M. Krishna Iyen	Do.	Do.
V. Krishna Bhatter	Do.	Do.
S. Soobramonia Iyen	Do.	Do.
Muthukrishna Iyen	Sowcar.	Do.
Balasoobramoniam Pandaram ...	Do.	Do.
S. Ganapathiya Pillai	Do.	Do.
Rangien Chettiyar	Do.	Do.
Sami Pillai	Country Cloth.	Kaythamukku.
C. Padmanabha Pillai	Do.	Do.
Ramalingom Iyen	Wines and spirits.	Chalai.
Chuppu Pillai Palaniya Pillai ...	Condiments, &c.	Do.
Ramaswamy Pillai	Do.	Do.
K. S. Chithambara Iyer	Do.	Do.
Perumal Pazhania Pillay	Do.	Do.

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Joseph Andrew. Deals in liquors, jewellery, and acts as Commission Agent and Auctioneer.

John Dickinson & Co., Ltd. Stationers, Paper Makers and Printing material Merchants.

Agent, D. K. Ghose (on leave).
,, B. C. Mitra (Acting).

Marse & Co., Proprietresses—Mrs. & Misses Mrse--General Merchants, and Commission Agents, Agents for Government Publications, Auctioneers, Cantonment. Trivandrum.

J. B. D'Cruz, Photographer ... ... Cantonment, Trivandrum

John Jacob & Co. General Merchant, Boot and Harness makers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers—Trivandrum.

Koder & Co., General Merchants, Agent and Contractors &c. Cantonment, Trivandrum.

S. P. Mel & Co., Proprietor S. P. Mel, General Merchant, Cantonment, Trivandrum.

A. Devasahayam & Co. General Merchants, M. Thomas—Manager.

M. J. Walsalam & Co. dealing in Cycles & accessories. Manager—M. J. Walsalam.

J. A. G. Gomez Coir yarn and Copra.

Head Office.—Trivandrum.

Branches.—Coir yarn and Copra—Near the Sree Mulam Lock and Bridge, Tiruvellum.

Coir yarn.—Island View—Coilthottum—Warkallay.

ALLEPPEY.

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of Resident partners or owners.	Names of Agents.
Darragh, Smail & Co. ..	G. H. Davey, Partner ...	P. E. Bradbridge.
Ripley & Mackay ...	F. F. Mackay ...	
The Madura Company Ltd.	Mr. Thesdoreson ...	
Hajee Assam Hajee Hajee Essa & Sons...	Hajee Esmail Hajee Assam.	
Abdulsettar Hajee Moosa & Co.	Hajee Ismal Hajee Abdurman...	
Abdullah Hajee Jackria&Co.	Jackria Abdullah ...	
Adam Oosman Hajee Jackria & Co....	Adam Oosman ..	
Runchordas Katsee ...	Moolchand Nanjee ..	
Rethansee Asari & Co. ..	Kessowjee. ...	
Muthrandass Luddha & Co...	Renchordas Nanjee ...	
Lakmichand Theijsee & Co.	Lakmichant Theijsee ...	
Ruthensee Govindjee ...	Ruthensee Govindjee ...	
Jadowjee Kesowjee ...	Kattavu Jadowjee ...	
Tursee Triconjee ...	Chotherboj Tursee ..	
M. Chinnappa Pillai & Co..	M. Chinnappa Pillai ...	
M. K. Govindan & Co. ...	M. K. Govindan ⋮	
Haroon Tyib ...	Assan Hajee Haroon ..	
Assunkutty Oomer ...	Assunkutty Oomer ..	
Ally Mahomed ...	Ally Mahomed ..	
P. L. P. Oil Mill & Co. ...	Pettalu Chettiar ..	
R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim ...	R. H. Bava H. Ibrahim ...	
Jadowjee Govindjee ...	Jadowjee Govindjee ...	
Ebram Thumby Adima & Sons ..	Bava and Adima ...	
Ahmed Junis ...	Ahmed Junis ...	
C. K. P. Pitchoo Iyen & Co.	Pitchoo Iyen ..	
Bankers—The Bank of Madras.	...	
Alleppey Branch ...		Thomas Kirkptrik.
A. E. N. & Co. Rice Mill ...	Essa Dose Mahomed ...	Kunji Koya.
K. Ahmed Coonju ...	Ahmed Coonju ...	
S. K. A. Dhothathri Iyen ...	Dhothathri Iyen ...	

ALLEPPEY (*contd.*)

Names of Mercantile Firms.	Names of resident partners or owners.	Name of Agents.
K. P. Subramony Iyen ..	K. P. Subramony Iyen ...	
K. G. K. D. Co. ..	Kurnvila Oomman ..	
Shangaralingom Iyen ...	Shangaralingom Iyen ...	
R. K. Rama Iyen ...	Rama Iyen ...	
Ahmed Abdul Kadir & Co..	Abdul Kadir ...	
N. Kamaladin ..	Kamaladin ..	
Sivaramakrishnier & Bros ..	Harihara Iyen ...	
S. A. Suppaiya Iyen .	S. A. Suppaiya Iyen ...	
R. M. A. R. M. A. Rama Iyer	Rama Iyer ..	
B. A. Narayana Pye ..	Narayana Pye ..	
Ahmed Cootty Haji & Co ..	Abdurman Cooty ...	
Trading Company ...	M. C. George ..	
C. P. P. K. do. ...	Kochoonman ...	
C. Chandy do. ...	Thomas ...	
N. A. Dosemahomed & Co ..	N. A. Dosmahomed ..	
Mahomedan Oil Mill Coy ...	Kutty Ammu Mahomed ...	
T. Suria Prabhu ..	T. Suria Prabhu ..	
N. P. Narielwalla ..	N. P. Narielwalla ...	
P. John Oil Mills ...	P. John & Mathew.	
The General Supplies agency	M. L. Janardanan Pillai.	
R. Narayana Shenoi ...	Narayana Shenoi.	
Hariharasubba Iyen's Rice Mill .	R. Harihara Soobier.	
Kanjee Yadowjee & Co. ...	Kanjee & Jadowjee.	
Raghunatha Juta & Co ...	D. Wajjee.	
K. Nanoo Iyen ...	K. Nanoo Iyen.	
K. P. P. V. C & Co. ...	K. Kosi.	
Pothan Onseph ...	Pothen Onseph.	
Gudhal Gudacker ...	Gudhal Gudhacker.	

QUILON.

South Indian Railway Company, Limited.

Terminus station.—There is siding at backwater where goods coming through out-agencies are transferred to the Railway.

Messrs. Chisholm, Ewart & Co., are out-agents in Travancore and Cochin, and under their charge, out-agencies are opened at Trivandrum, Quilon, Kayenkulam, Alleppey, Kottayam, Arukutty, Ernakulam and Cochin.

Goods and parcels can be booked there to any Railway station in India and likewise cargo and parcels can be booked through from any station in India to these out-agencies. Passengers can also be booked through from Alleppey and Cochin out-agency stations via Ernakulam, but they must make their own arrangements for carriage of themselves and their luggage between these out-agencies and that station.

CHISHOLM, EWART & CO.

Merchants and Agents.

Proprietors:—Quilon Tile Works and Quilon Saw-mills.

Out-agents:—South Indian Railway Company, Ltd.

Agents:—Manchester Assurance Company.
" South British Insurance Company.
" S. I. R. Out-Agencies at Trivandrum, Quilon Kayankulam, Alleppey, Kottayam, Arukutty, Ernakulam and Cochin

DARRAGH SPINNING MILL.

Nature of business—Cotton spinning.

Proprietors.—South Indian Mills Company, Ltd.

Manager.—Sriman Kanthimathinatha Pillai.

(The Mill is not working now)

STEAM LAUNCH CO.

Manager.—S. S. Geo. Brunton.
" S. S. James Darragh.

HARRISONS AND CROSFIELD LTD.

Nature of business—Bankers, Merchants, Estate Agents, Contractors, Brick and Tile Manufacturers. Carpentry and polishing green tea.

Agents for,

1. Travancore Planters' and Traders' Company.
2. B. I. S. N. Company.
3. Commercial Union Fire and Life Assurance Company.
4. London and Lancashire Insurance Company.
5. Standard Life Insurance Company.
6. Marine Insurance Company.
7. Triton Insurance Company.
8. The Yost Typewriters.

K. GOVINDA PATTAR & CO., QUILON.

Nature of business—Bricks and Tile Manufacture.
Proprietor.—K. Govinda Pattar.

WALLI BHOY KADER BHOY & Co

General Merchants, Commission Agents & Dealers in Timber.

Proprietors.—Quilon Oil Mill.

Names.	Trade.
Purushothaman Nansi	Rice &c.
S. Ramalingom	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
K, A. Krishna Pattar	Tobacco.
Srinivasom Pattar	Pepper, Sugar, &c.
J. E. Madai	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
Kuppuswamy	Do. Do. Do.
Nagendra Pie Krishna Pattar	Tobacco
Jevan Doss	Rice and Coir.
S. A. Iyyavu Iyen	Hundy.
G. J. Fernandez	Wines and spirits and preserved provisions.
S. Muthukrishna Pillai	Do. Do. Do.
Subbiah Tennattu Reddiar	Publisher, bookseller & printer.
K. Anantha Pattar	Pepper, sugar, &c.
Chaithukunju Koyankunju	Do
Thiruvariyan Subramonian	Do.
K. L. A. S. Narayana Iyen	Hundy.
Lala Seit	Cloth merchant.
V. S. M. Savarimuthu Pillai	Wines, spirits, &c.
A. Krishna Pattar	Tobacco.
Thyyub Abdool Latif	Piece-goods &c.
Mahomed Kunju Ibrahim Cooty	Tobacco.
Abdul Karim	Do
V. K. N. Pasan Pattar	Rice, &c.
J. D. Pereira	Do.
T. Sooppey	Rice and paddy.
Koyakutti Mahomed Kunju	Timber merchant.
C. Abu Baker Hajee Mahomed	Do.
M. Govinda Pattar	Tobacco
S. A. Subbiah Iyen	Hundy.
Narasinga Pattar	General merchant.
A. B. Viraraghava Iyer	Oil merchant.
Kasim Nur Mahomed	Cloth do.
Pichu Iyen	Tobacco Merchant.
Koyakunju Abdul Kadir Kunju	Cloth merchant
Kodir Kunju Ahmed Kunju	Fish & General merchant.
A. Krishna Pillai	Opium & Ganja Contractor.
P. G. Verghese	Rice Merchant.
Nanoo Sastri	Hundi Merchant

Union Industries. Thomas Stephen & Co. manufacture tiles, flooring bricks and other clay works. (2) Timber works (3) Lime surkies C. K. Arasaretnam Pillai agent to Messrs Darragh Smail & Co.— Coir matting Factory

KOTTAYAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Ninan Syepe	Molasses Merchant ...	Thazhathangady.
Kurian Mani & Co.	Do. ...	Thirunakara.
I. C. Abraham & Sons ..	Do. ...	Do.
Kottayam trading company ..	Liquors, European stores &c. ..	Do.
Itty Ipo Thommi	Rice &c. ...	Do.
Kunnuparathu Ittoop Abraham ...	Rice & other goods ..	Do.
C. I. Abraham & Chandy Brothers...	Spirits and cloths ...	Do.
K I. Varki	English Medicine and cloths ...	Do.
E. T. Thoman Kuriyan & Co ...	Rice &c. ..	Do.
C. K. A. Padmanabha Iyer ..	Banker ...	Do.
Appaswamy Chellam Iyer ...	Do ...	Do.
Ramaswamy Kulathu Iyer ..	Do. ..	Do.
Yenjayyen Sankara Rama Iyer ..	Do. ..	Do.
Kunnumpirathoo Kochitty Abraham	Rice &c. ...	Do.
Karottu Thommy Cheriyan ..	Do. ..	Do.
Punnen Kuriyan	Do. ...	Do
P. M. Cochoo Kunjoo	Gold and Jewellery ...	Do.
A. K. Mathen	Rice &c. ...	Division Cutcherry Kadavoo.
A. K. Varkky	Do. ...	Do.
Cochu Iype Jouseph	Molasses Merchant ...	Thazhathangady.
P. J. Mani ...	Rice &c. ..	Do.
Kunju Meethian Pareed Kutty ...	Do. ..	Do.
Shashta Shenay	Do. ..	Do.
Shaythoo Kadir	Do. ...	Do.
Kora Kochu Korala ...	Do.	Thirunakkara.
John Mani ..	Do.	Do.
Dethose Easo ...	Do.	Do.
Kaseen Kanuco Rowthir ..	Do.	Do.
Kuruvila Mani ...	Molasses Merchant ...	Thazhatangady
Kochunny Kaikuty ...	Rice &c.,	Do.
Kuryan Pathrose ...	Molasses Merchant ...	Do.
S. N. R. M. Narayana Iyer ..	Banker ...	Thirunakara.
Do. Krishna Iyer ..	Do ...	Do.

PADMANABHAPURAM.

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Raman Moopen	Rice, Metals and Condiments...	Kottar.
Vythianatha Iyer	Do. ...	Do.
S. Paramasiven Pillay	Do ...	Do.
Swaminatha Pillay	Do ...	Do.
Cumarandy	Gold and Jewellery ..	Do.
V. Arunachollum	Thread, Gold and Banker ..	Do.
Ismaul	Country cloth ...	Do.
Valampiri Moopen	Thread, oil ...	Do.
Arumugaperumal Moopen ...	Do. ...	Do.
Soliman Pillay	Timber ...	Do.
S. M. S. Sodalamuthu Pillay ...	Do ...	Do.
Sivekamy Sundrum Pillay ...	Wine, spirits ...	Do.
Athimoolam Iyer	Thread, Banker ..	Do.
V. Narayana Pillay	Condiments ...	Do.
A. Narayana Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
S. Sivathanu Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
P. Arunachalam	Do. ..	Do.
Vythianatha Iyer	Rice ...	Kottar.
Manika Mudali	Do. ...	Do.
Sivathanu Moopen	Oil ..	Do.
R. Thandaveswara Iyer	Tobacco, rice, condiments and banker..	Do.
Rengan Chettiyar	Thread, banker ..	Do.
S. Srinivasa Iyer	Arecanut ...	Do.
A. Neelacanta Iyer	Rice, condiments and cloth ..	Do.
P. Chithambaram Pillay	Tobacco and condiments.	Do.
P. Audi Chettiar	Condiments ..	Do.
M. Vythilingom Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
S. Subramonian	Arms and Ammunition...	Nagercoil.
S. Subramonian	Wine and Spirits ..	Do.
R. Shungara Sinthamony ...	Do. ..	Do.
D. Francis and Bro.	Manufacturers, contractor, Timbers and General Merchants ..	Do.
R. Ramaswamy Iyer	Jeweller ...	Vadivisvaram.
Marimuthu Pillay	Condiments ...	Do.
Cochoommani Pillay	Rice ..	Kuzhituray.
Aiyapan Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
Nanni Madasamy	General Merchants ...	Do.
C. Madhavan Pillay	Tobacco ...	Puthukaday.
M. Muthuswamy Pillay	Do. ...	Do.
Sankarakumaru Pillay	Wholesale Merchants, Tobacco, Tamarind &c...	Thoduvetti.
Padmanabhan Bhuthalingom Pillay ..	Do. ...	Do.
Madaswamy Nagalingom ...	General Merchants. ...	Kuzhithura.
Padmanabhan Esakimadan ...	Condiments. ...	Do.
Eswaran Uthiramadan	Do. ...	Do.
Arumukam Neelacuntan ...	Do. ...	Do.
Mathu Velandy	Do. ...	Do.
Velayuthan Velayuthan	Rice. ...	Do.
Pitcha Pillai	Cloth. ...	Do.

PADMANABHAPURAM—(*contd.*)

Names.	Trade.	Locality.
Sankarakumaru Pillay	Rice &c. ..	Kalikavila.
C. Bhagavathy Pillay	Cloth ...	Eraniel.
K. Subramonia Pillay	Tamarind and Salt ...	Do.
K. Ramaswamy Pillay	Rice ...	Do.
Athimulam Iyer	Hundi Merchant ...	Do.
Perumal Kuthalam	Rice, Jaggery ...	Do.
Annamalay Chithambarathanoo ...	Condiments ...	Do.
Athimulam Annamalay	Cloth ...	Do.
N. Pitcha Pillay	Cloth Merchant ..	Colache.
K. Chinnoo Pillay & Co. ...	Commission Agents and rice merchants ...	Do.
Maloo Pillay	Cloth merchant ...	Do.
K. Maloo Pillay	Rice merchant ...	Do.
Chithambara Cuttalam Pillay ...	Do. ...	Do.
Sivathanoo Pillay	Condiments ...	Do.
Annachu Perumal Pillay ...	General merchants ...	Do.
Kumaravelu	Grain, condiments, Tobacco, betels ...	Palliady.
Sivaraman Manikkam	Rice, condiments ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Subramanyan Muthukumaru ...	Oil and condiments ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Sivaraman Andi Pillay	Do. ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Kumara Pillay Chinnu Pillay ...	Do. ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Kuttalam Chithambara Thanu ...	Do. ...	Padmanabhapuram.
Soobramanya Iyer	Druggists, spirits, wine merchants ...	Thackalay.
Sivagnanam Pillay	Cloth, rice and condiments ...	Do.
Chithambarathanu Chockalingam ...	Cloth and condiments ...	Aramboly.
Moothoocaruppen	Condiments ...	Do.
T. Sivagnanam Pillay	Cloth and condiments	Thazhacudy.
Padmanabha Pillay	Cloth ...	Do.

Rates of cabin boats, canoes of different classes, and ordinary country carts.

	Rs.	ch.	c.
Cabin boat hire per diem	3	...	..
1st class canoo hire per diem	14	..	
2nd do. do. do.	12	...	
3rd do. do. do.	10	...	
4th do. do. do	8	...	
Cart country per mile—Low country	4	...	
do —hill	6	...	

For rowers 1 ch. per head per mile and mileage of ¼ ch. in cases where relays left at a stage have to go back to their homes or when relays for any stage have to be procured from elsewhere.

Statement of charges made by M. R. and Co., from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.

Particulars.	From Tinnevelly to Trivandrum and from Trivandrum to Tinnevelly.						From Tinnevelly and Trivandrum to Oluginaseri.						From Oluginaseri to Trivandrum and Tinnevelly.			Remarks.
	Usual Bandy			Extra Bandy.			Usual Bandy.			Extra Bandy.						
	Rs.	A	P.	Rs	A.	P	Rs	A.	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A.	P.	
1st Class Bandy for Europeans	6	4	.	8	4	...	3	...	..	6	4	.	4	...	...	
2nd Do. Do. Do.	6	4	...	8	4	..	3	...	..	4	4	..	4	...	...	
1st Do. Do. Natives	6	...	...	8	4	..	3	..	..	5	...		4	...	...	
For each Native Passenger	..	12	.	1	..	..	..	6	..	...	8	..	.	8	...	
Parcels for each 25 lbs or 1 Maund ..	...	6	.	...	8	..	..	4	..	...	5	.	...	4	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oluginaseri to Trivandrum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	.	...	4	..	...	...	...	
For the intermediate stations from Oluginaseri to Tinnevelly...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	3	...	..	4	...	...	...	...	

(1) V. R. M. Shunmugam Pillai, Puthumarakada. (2) K M. Subhaiya Pillai and others Pazhayamarakada. (3) S. Andia Pillai.

NOTIFICATION.

No. J. 3734.

Rules under Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the weights and measures Regulation VI of 1085, made by the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore under date the 10th June 1912/28th Edavam 1087.

I. Standards

1. The primary standards of weights and of measures of length and of capacity, prescribed in Section 2 of the Regulation, are given below.

(1) The primary standard of weight is the "Tola," equivalent to 180 grains Troy or one British Indian rupee.

(2) The Primary standard for measures of length is the "Yard", equal in length to the standard yard of British India.

(3) The primary standard for measures of capacity is the "Edangali", equal to 80 cubic inches of water.

2. The originals of the above-said primary standards of weights and measures shall be in the custody of the Chief Engineer at Trivandrum.

3. The aforesaid originals of the primary standards of weights and measures shall bear, besides the impression of His Highness the Maharajah's Coat of Arms the inscription :—

(1) 1 Tola.....Standard weight.....Travancore State;

(2) 1 Yard.....Standard measure of length.....Travancore State;

(3) 1 Edangali.....Standard measure of capacity.....Travancore State

4. The units of weights and of measures of length and of capacity are, as prescribed in Section 3 of the Regulation, for weights, the said Tola; for measures of length, the said Yard; and for measures of capacity, the said Edangali.

5. All weights and measures forming integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the above units of weights and measures are authorized sets of weights and measures, as laid down in Section 3 of the Regulation.

6. The weights and measures described in Schedule II hereto appended, or that may hereafter be so declared, shall, under Section 4 of the Regulation, be authorized sets of weights and measures, though they do not form integral multiples or integral sub-multiples of the units of weights and measures aforesaid.

7. No weights, measures, weighing machines or balances, not authorized or certified under the provisions of this notification, shall after the 16th November 1913 be used in any dealing or contract that is had or made and has its operation within the Travancore State. Any person acting in contravention of this Notification, shall be liable to punishment, as provided in Section 10 of the Regulation.

II. Wardens.

8. All taluk Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars and the Treasury officer and the Deputy Tahsildar, Alleppey Major Treasury, shall be supplied by the Chief Engineer with certified copies of the primary standards and also with sets of authorized weights and measures and balances, for purposes of testing and stamping under the provisions of this Notification, and the said officers shall be ex-officio Wardens for the custody of the said certified copies and the said sets of weights and, measures and balances. In regard to liquid measures, the copies and sets to be supplied by the Chief Engineer should be of the description of the "special vessels" referred to in clause (5) of Rule 21 *infra*.

9. Besides the standards and sets of weights and measures and balances supplied under the preceding Rule, the Wardens shall also be supplied by the Chief Engineer with dyes for stamping weights and measures in the manner hereinafter described.

10. All officers of the Government who have to use weights and measures in the discharge of their duties, all managers of companies, and all persons engaged in business or trade, shall submit, for verification, to the Warden within whose local

limits the head-quarters of the officer concerned is situate, or the business or trade is conducted, the weights, weighing machines, and balances and measures used by them in their dealings, at least once in two years, and pay, for such verification, the fees prescribed hereunder.

11. The Warden shall, on payment of the regulated fees, verify, and shall, if requested so to do, correct, all weights, weighing machines and measures, purporting to be weights and measures authorized under this Notification, and all balances which are brought to him for verification or correction and which appear to him fit for verification or correction. When such weights, weighing machines, measures and balances are found or made correct, and are in conformity with the requirements of this Notification, he shall certify to the correctness and conformity, by stamping, engraving or branding them with the proper mark in the manner hereinafter described.

12. The Warden may, as mentioned in Section 8 of the Regulation, deface, or render incapable of use, or refuse to verify, correct or mark anything so brought, which appears to him unfit for verification or correction.

13. The work of testing and stamping weights and measures shall be done under the supervision of the Wardens by such establishments as may be appointed for the purpose.

14. There shall be appointed, for duty under each Warden, such establishment as the Government may, from time to time, decide, and the charges on account of such establishment shall be met from the fees collected under the provisions of this Notification.

III. INSTRUCTIONS FOR TESTING AND STAMPING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

15. The object of stamping weights and measures being to induce the recognition of the established standards, no weights and measures not being multiples or fractions of the authorized standards as described in Rule 5, or not being authorized sets of weights and measures as described in Rule 6, shall be passed by the Warden.

16. Only metal weights and measures shall ordinarily be stamped; but where wooden measures are largely in use, they may also be stamped. Every endeavour should, however, be made to induce merchants and others to adopt metal measures in lieu of wooden ones.

A. Testing of weights.

17. The balances supplied to the Wardens being true and sensible, no necessity arises for trying them as to their accuracy before they are used for the verification of weights brought to the Wardens for being stamped. When, however, weights have to be verified by standard weights and only common scales or balances are available, the first thing to be done is to try the balance as to its degree of sensibility (apart from the question of its equilibrium) in the manner hereinafter indicated.

18. Balances brought for verification should be tested as to their accuracy in the manner hereinafter set forth.

The requisites of a good balance are—

(1) It should be true, *i. e.*, when loaded with equal weights, the beam should be horizontal. This requisite is obtained by making the scale-pans of equal weights and the two arms exactly similar in every respect. The truth of a balance may be easily tested by interchanging the weights which keep the beam in equilibrium, when horizontal; if the beam settles again into a horizontal position, the weights are equal and the balance true, but not otherwise.

(2) A balance should be sensible, *i. e.*, when the weights differ by a small quantity, the deviation of the beam from the horizontal should be easily perceptible. If a beam does not turn with 1,500 part of the weight that may be in one scale, it cannot be used for very accurate purposes.

(3) A good balance should be stable, *i. e.*, it should readily return to its position of equilibrium when moved from it, *i. e.*, its time of oscillation about its position of equilibrium should be small. If the sensibility of a balance be very great, the addition of a small weight to either scale will cause the beam to oscillate and some time will elapse before it attains its position of equilibrium; on this

account, the beam is sometimes furnished with a pointer and a graduated arc of a circle. If the pointer oscillates through equal arcs on opposite sides of the point which corresponds to horizontality, the scales may be considered to be equally loaded, without waiting to ascertain whether the beam will ultimately rest in a horizontal position.

Balances used for weighing medicines, gold, diamonds and other precious stones should undergo rigid test as to their sensibility.

19. Besides the common balance, weighing machines called Steel-yards or Vellikoles, in which one and the same weight is made use of in all cases, are also used.

The most commonly used form of Vellikole corresponds to what is called the Danish Steel-yard, in which the weight is fixed to one end of the beam and the fulcrum is moveable, the thing to be weighed being suspended at the other end of the beam. The beam of the Steel-yard is graduated to denote the point where the fulcrum should be when there is a weight in the scale-pan equal to the weight marked at the point.

Steel-yards brought for verification should be tested as to the accuracy of the graduations.

20. Weights received for verification should be examined thus :—

Suppose a weight purporting to correspond to the standard Tola is brought for verification. Place the standard weight in the right-hand scale and exactly counterbalance it; then take it out and put in its place the weight to be verified. If the beam shows an equipois, the weight is correct. It is of no consequence whether the arms of the beam be equal or not or, in other words, whether the scales are or are not correct.

B. Testing of Measures of Capacity, i. e., Dry and Liquid Measures.

21. (a) The first thing to be done in the case of dry measures is to measure the diameter carefully. If the diameter of the measure is exactly the same as that of any of the authorized measures under Rules 5 and 6, the measure may be accepted for testing. If not, the measure should be rejected, as differences in shape are liable to cause variations in the contents of things which do not fill all space.

Note :—If a measure is not quite round, the mean between the longest and shortest diameters should be taken as the diameter of the measure.

"(b) All dry measures shall be used struck and not heaped. The standard dimensions of the authorized dry measures shall be as follows :—

Measure.	Diameter in inch.	Height in inches.
Para	$8\frac{5}{8}$	13 11/16.
Edangali	4	$6\frac{3}{8}$
Irunali	$3\frac{1}{8}$	5 7/32
Nali	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4 1/16
Uri	2	3 3/16
Ozhaku	$1\frac{5}{8}$	2 7/16
The Nanjanad marakal	$6\frac{5}{8}$	10 11/32
,, padi	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{3}{8}$
,, ozhaku	$2\frac{1}{8}$	3 5/32
,, azhaku	$1\frac{5}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$11/16

NOTE.—The heights given above for the various measures shall not be used for purposes of testing, but are intended only as a guide to the manufacturers of those measures".

2. In the case of liquid measures, it is not necessary to employ the above test, as liquids fill all space, and differences in the shape of measures do not affect the contents.

3. The capacity of measures should be tested by volume of water, for the proper performance of which, the stamping officer will be supplied with a specially constructed certified copy of the primary standard and a specially constructed set of authorized measures as provided in Rule 8 *supra*.

4. The following instructions should be attended to preliminary to the commencement of the process of testing:—

The best drinking water available should be obtained, as it is the clearest. The measure to be tested should be well washed out, and, if it is of wood, water should be allowed to stand in it for a quarter of an hour before testing so as to guard against absorption during the testing whereby the result would be falsified. If the measure is found to be leaky, the leaks should be caulked, on the outside only, with pitch or sealing wax.

5. The test should then be applied in the following manner:—

The rim of the measure should first be moistened; otherwise, water may stand without spilling, quite a sixteenth of an inch above it; and, in a measure of 5 inches diameter, this will represent 1·39 tolas of rice. The measure should then be filled with water by pouring into it from the special vessels according to the size of the measure under examination. Care should be taken to pour the water without overtopping the rim of the measure or spilling. The surface of the water should be exactly level with the rim. The quantity of water used to fill the measure can be easily ascertained from the number of times water was poured into the measure from the special vessels and from the quantity remaining in them. The quantity of water, if any, found to have been spilt or to have escaped by leakage should be deducted from the total quantity poured out from the special vessels. The remainder represents the capacity of the measure in cubic inches of water. If this is equal to the established capacity of the standard measure to which it purports to correspond, the measure may be taken to be correct and stamped accordingly; otherwise, it should be rejected.

As it is almost impossible to pour out liquid from measures filled to the brim, without spilling, the measures used for the purpose of testing should be special vessels made with a narrow neck and broad lip for pouring, and standardized to cubic inches.

C. Stamping of Weights and Measures.

22 Subject to the provisions of Rules 5 and 6 *supra*, only those measures of length which agree with the standard yard measure should be stamped.

23. The process of stamping weights and measures of capacity should be conducted in accordance with the following directions:—

(1) Large weights should be stamped on the top close to the handle on either side and smaller weights on any part (the handles excepted) having sufficient even surface to receive the impression equally. Flat weights should be marked either on the top or underneath.

(2) Wooden measures should be stamped by means of a steel die at the very top, so as to guard against subsequent tampering

(3) If there is a joining at the side of a measure, an impression should be made across it.

(4) To effect the stamping of metal measures, which should be stamped below the rim, it is necessary to introduce the beak of an anvil or beak iron

into the vessel (held horizontally for the purpose); the part to be marked should be held closely and firmly down on the beak by one person, whilst another applies the die on the upper surface, and a third party strikes steadily with a sledge or heavy hand-hammer, until the required impression has been produced.

(5) Measures may also be marked on the bottom by being inverted on an iron stake with flat top somewhat larger than the die.

(6) In applying a large die on brass or iron, the sledge hammer must be used; for a small die, the heavy hand-hammer will be sufficient.

(7) In the case of weights or measures of irregular shapes in use by bazaar-men, no uniform system can be prescribed; but care should be taken to mark them on a part on which the die can be applied equally.

(8) The Wardens may engage the services of a smith, a hammer-man and a bellows-boy for performing the operation of stamping neatly.

IV. FEES.

24. The scale of fees prescribed for stamping weights and measures is given in Schedule I; but the Government may alter the rates from time to time. The scale will be so regulated that the fees realized are sufficient to meet the cost of the establishments necessary for stamping purposes. The establishment and other charges of each year should be so fixed as not to exceed the receipts of that year; but should there be any likelihood of a deficit at the end of a year, application for a special allotment should be made to the Government. Every Warden shall maintain a register of the weights and measures stamped and the fees collected.

Note:—In conducting the actual operation of testing, the stamping establishments should carry out free of extra charge any slight adjustment that may be found necessary to make the weights and measures perfectly accurate, care however being taken not to attempt at corrections within the province of skilled workmen.

V. INSPECTION.

25. The Division Peishkars and the Superintendent, Devikulam Division, should inspect each party of the stamping establishments in their respective divisions as often as possible and ascertain whether the men understand their work and whether any unauthorised fees are collected. They should also note their remarks in an inspection book.

26. A report on the stamping operations should be submitted to Government by the Division Peishkars and the Superintendent, Devikulam Division, along with their annual departmental reports.

Huzur Cutcherry,
Trivandrum,
10th June 1912.

P. RAJAGOPALA CHARI,
Dewan.

SCHEDULE I.

Statement showing the scale of fees for stamping weights and measures, prescribed in Rule 24.

	Rate of fees.		
	Rs.	chs.	c
1. For stamping any one weight, weighing machine, balance, steel-yard or measure of capacity ...	0	4	0
2. For the periodical verification of Do. ...	0	2	0
3. For stamping a measure of length ...	0	2	0
4. For the periodical verification of a measure of length	0	1	0

SCHEDULE II.

Weights and measures which are declared authorised under Rule 6.

TABLE I.

English lineal measure.

12 inches	..	...	1 foot
3 feet	...	...	1 yard (standard measure of length in Travancore)
22 yards	...	...	1 Gunter's chain=100 links.
220 yards	...	...	1 furlong
8 furlongs	...	...	1 mile

TABLE II.

Measure of length in Travancore.

1¼ inches	.	...	1 angulam
24 angulams	...	.	1 kole
4 koles	..	...	1 dendoo=3½ yards.

TABLE III.

English square measure.

144 square inches	...	..	1 square foot
9 square feet	...	...	1 square yard
48⅓ square yards	...	..	1 cent
10 cents	...	..	1 square chain
10 square chains or 100 cents			1 acre
640 acres	...	...	1 square mile.

TABLE IV.

Measure of area in Travancore.

16 square koles	...	...	1 square dendoo
434⅔ square dendoos	...	...	1 acre

TABLE V.

English cubic measure.

1728 cubic inches	...	...	1 cubic foot
27 cubic feet	...	...	1 cubic yard

TABLE VI.

Measure of solidity in Travancore.

24 cubic virals	...	...	1 perukkam
24 perukkams	...	...	1 thoovada
14 thoovadas or one cubic kole		...	1 candy=15⅞ cubic feet

TABLE VII.

English Troy weight (used in weighing gold, silver, diamonds and other costly articles.)

4 grains	...	...	1 carat
6 carats	...	...	1 dwt. (pennyweight)
20 dwts.	...	...	1 oz. (ounce)
2 ozs.	...	...	1 lb. (pound) – 32 tolas.

TABLE VIII.

English Avoirdupois weight (used in weighing bulky articles of commerce)

16 drams	...	...	1 ounce
16 ounces	...	...	1 lb =38⅔ tolas
28 lbs	...	...	1 quarter
4 quarters	...	...	1 cwt. (hundred weight)
20 cwt	...	...	1 ton

TABLE IX.

Weights used for weighing opium, ganga, salt, &c

80 tolas	...	...	1 seer.
40 seers	...	...	1 maund.

TABLE X.

Weights used in Travancore for weighing gold and silver

5 25/31 grains Troy	...	...	1 panamida
13½ panamidas	...	...	1 kazhanchu
21 panamidas	...	...	1 Sovereign weight
31 panamidas	...	...	1 tola (standard weight in Travancore.)

TABLE XI.

Weights used in Travancore for weighing copper, iron, pepper, sugar, tobacco &c.

5⅞ tolas	...	...	1 palam.
7½ palams	...	...	1 rathel
100 palams or 13⅓ rathels		...	1 thulam.

TABLE XII.

Dry measure used in Nanjanad.

2 azhakus	...	...	1 ozhaku
4 ozhakus	...	...	1 padi.
8 padies	...	...	1 marakal=4·4583 edangalis

TABLE XIII.

Dry measure used in other places.

2 ozhakus	...	...	1 uri
2 uris	...	...	1 nali
4 nalis	...	...	1 edangali (standard measure of capacity in Travancore.
10 edangalis	...	...	1 para.

TABLE XIV.

Liquid measure.

4 thavis or thudams		...	1 nali.
4 nalis	...	...	1 edangali (standard measure of capacity in Travancore
10 edangalis	...	...	1 para.

TABLE XV.

Measure of country liquor.

6 drams	...	...	1 Imperial pint.
2 Imperial pints	...	...	1 Imperial quart.
4 Imperial quarts	...	...	1 Imperial gallon (3·465 edangalis.)

TABLE No. I.

For converting Travancore to British Indian Currency.

Travancore Currency. Rs.	Chs.	C.	*British Currency.* =Rs.	As.	P.	*Travancore* Rupees.=	*British Currency* Rs.	As.	P. =	B. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	0·42	1	0	15	8·63	0	28	0
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	0.84	2	1	15	5·26	1	27	8
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	1·26	3	2	15	1·89	2	27	0
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	1·68	4	3	14	10·53	3	26	8
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	2·11	5	4	14	7·16	4	26	0
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	2·53	6	5	14	3·79	5	25	8
,,	,,	7	,,	,,	2·95	7	6	14	0·42	6	25	0
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	3·37	8	7	13	9·05	7	24	8
,,	,,	9	,,	,,	3·79	9	8	13	5·68	8	24	0
,,	,,	10	,,	,,	4·21	10	9	13	2·32	9	23	8
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	4·63	11	10	12	10·95	10	23	0
,,	,,	12	,,	,,	5·05	12	11	12	7·58	11	22	8
,,	,,	13	,,	,,	5·47	13	12	12	4·21	12	22	0
,,	,,	14	,,	,,	5·89	14	13	12	0·84	13	21	8
,,	,,	15	,,	,,	6·32	15	14	11	9·47	14	21	0
,,	1	,,	,,	,,	6·74	16	15	11	6·11	15	20	8
,,	2	,,	,,	1	1·47	17	16	11	2·74	16	20	0
,,	3	,,	,,	1	8·21	18	17	10	11·37	17	19	8
,,	4	,,	,,	2	2·95	19	18	10	8·00	18	19	0
,,	5	,,	,,	2	9·68	20	19	10	4·63	19	18	8
,,	6	,,	,,	3	4·42	30	29	7	6·95	29	13	8
,,	7	,,	,,	3	11·16	40	39	4	9·26	39	8	8
,,	8	,,	,,	4	5·89	50	49	1	11·58	49	3	8
,,	9	,,	,,	5	0·63	60	58	15	1·90	58	27	0
,,	10	,,	,,	5	7·37	70	68	12	4·21	68	22	0
,,	11	,,	,,	6	2·11	80	78	9	6·53	78	17	0
,,	12	,,	,,	6	8·84	90	88	6	8·84	88	12	0
,,	13	,,	,,	7	3·58	100	98	3	11·16	98	7	0
,,	14	,,	,,	7	10·32	200	196	7	10·32	196	14	0
,,	15	,,	,,	8	5·05	300	294	11	9·48	294	21	0
,,	16	,,	,,	8	11·79	400	392	15	8·64	392	28	0
,,	17	,,	,,	9	6·53	500	491	3	7·80	491	6	8
,,	18	,,	,,	10	1·26	600	589	7	6·96	589	13	8
,,	19	,,	,,	10	8·00	700	687	11	6·12	687	20	8
,,	20	,,	,,	11	2·74	800	785	15	5·28	785	27	8
,,	21	,,	,,	11	9·47	900	884	3	4·44	884	6	0
,,	22	,,	,,	12	4·21	1000	982	7	3·60	982	13	0
,,	23	,,	,,	12	10·95	2000	1964	14	7·20	1964	26	0
,,	24	,,	,,	13	5·68	3000	2947	5	10·80	2947	10	8
,,	25	,,	,,	14	0·42	4000	3929	13	2·40	3929	23	8
,,	26	,,	,,	14	7·16	5000	4912	4	6·00	4912	8	0
,,	27	,,	,,	15	1·89	6000	5894	11	9·60	5894	21	0

TABLE No II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	,,	1	,,	,,	2·37
,,	,,	2	,,	,,	4·75
,,	,,	3	,,	,,	7·12
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	9·50
,,	,,	5	,,	,,	11·87
,,	,,	6	,,	,,	14·25
,,	,,	7	,,	1	0·62
,,	,,	8	,,	1	3·00
,,	,,	9	,,	1	5·37
,,	,,	10	,,	1	7·75
,,	,,	11	,,	1	10·12
,,	1	,,	,,	1	12·50
,,	2	,,	,,	3	9·00
,,	3	,,	,,	5	5·50
,,	4	,,	,,	7	2·00
,,	5	,,	,,	8	14·50
,,	6	,,	,,	10	11·00
,,	7	,,	,,	12	7·50
,,	8	,,	,,	14	4·00
,,	9	,,	,,	16	0·50
,,	10	,,	,,	17	13·00
,,	11	,,	,,	19	9·50
,,	12	,,	,,	21	6·00

TABLE No. II.

For converting British Indian to Travancore Currency.

Rs.	As.	P.	=T. Rs.	Chs.	C.
,,	13	,,	,,	23	2·50
,,	14	,,	,,	24	15·00
,,	15	,,	,,	26	11·50
1	,,	,,	,,	28	8·00
2	,,	,,	2	1	0·00
3	,,	,,	3	1	8·00
4	,,	,,	4	2	0·00
5	,,	,,	5	2	8·00
6	,,	,,	6	3	0·00
7	,,	,,	7	3	8·00
8	,,	,,	8	4	0·00
9	,,	,,	9	4	8·00
10	,,	,,	10	5	0·00
20	,,	,,	20	10	0·00
30	,,	,,	30	15	0·00
40	,,	,,	40	20	0·00
50	,,	,,	50	25	0·00
60	,,	,,	61	2	0·00
70	,,	,,	71	7	0·00
80	,,	,,	81	12	0·00
90	,,	,,	91	17	0·00
100	,,	,,	101	22	0·00

Tables for calculation of wages for broken periods.

For month of 29 days

No. of days.	Amount at 1 Re. per mensem.		Multiples of 29.					
A	Ch.	Cash.	Rs.	B	Rs.	B	Rs.	B
1	0	15·45	1	29	35	1,015	69	2,001
2	1	14·90	2	58	36	1,044	70	2,030
3	2	14·34	3	87	37	1,073	71	2,059
4	3	13·79	4	116	38	1,102	72	2,088
5	4	13·24	5	145	39	1,131	73	2,117
6	5	12·69	6	174	40	1,160	74	2,146
7	6	72·14	7	203	41	1,189	75	2,175
8	7	11·59	8	232	42	1,218	76	2,204
9	8	11·03	9	261	43	1,247	77	2,233
10	9	10·48	10	290	44	1,276	78	2,262
11	10	9·93	11	319	45	1,305	79	2,291
12	11	9·38	12	348	46	1,334	80	2,320
13	12	8·83	13	377	47	1,363	81	2,349
14	13	8·28	14	406	48	1,392	82	2,378
15	14	7·72	15	435	49	1,421	83	2,407
16	15	7·17	16	464	50	1,450	84	2,436
17	16	6·62	17	493	51	1,479	85	2,465
18	17	6·07	18	522	52	1,508	86	2,494
19	18	5·52	19	551	53	1,537	87	2,523
20	19	4·97	20	580	54	1,566	88	2,552
21	20	4·41	21	609	55	1,595	89	2,581
22	21	3·86	22	638	56	1,624	90	2,610
23	22	3·31	23	667	57	1,653	91	2,639
24	23	2·76	24	696	58	1,682	92	2,668
25	24	2·21	25	725	59	1,711	03	2,697
26	25	1·66	26	754	60	1,740	94	2,726
27	26	1·10	27	783	61	1,769	95	2,755
28	27	0·55	28	812	62	1,798	96	2,784
			29	841	63	1,827	97	2,813
			30	870	64	1,856	98	2,842
			31	899	65	1,885	99	2,871
			32	928	66	1,914	100	2,900
			33	957	67	1,943		
			34	986	68	1,972		

DIRECTION FOR USE :—Multiply the given No. of days with the rate of wages (whole and the difference between these 2 figures (if any) in column A. The figure in number of Rupees and the figures to the right of the figures you found in column

wages for broken periods

For month of 30 days.

No. of days.	Amount at 1 Re. per mensem		Multiples of 30.					
A	Ch	Cash.	Rs.	B	Rs	B	Rs.	B
1	0	14 93	1	30	35	1,050	69	2,070
2	1	13·87	2	60	36	1,080	70	2,100
3	2	12·80	3	90	37	1,110	71	2,130
4	3	11·73	4	120	38	1,140	72	2,160
5	4	10·67	5	150	39	1,170	73	2,190
6	5	9·60	6	180	40	1,200	74	2,220
7	6	8·53	7	210	41	1,230	75	2,250
8	7	7·47	8	240	42	1,260	76	2,280
9	8	6·40	9	270	43	1,290	77	2,310
10	9	5·33	10	300	44	1,320	78	2,340
11	10	4·27	11	330	45	1,350	79	2,370
12	11	3 20	12	360	46	1,380	80	2,400
13	12	2·13	13	390	47	1,410	81	2,430
14	13	1·07	14	420	48	1,440	82	2,460
15	14	0·00	15	450	49	1,470	83	2,490
16	14	14·93	16	480	50	1,500	84	2,520
17	15	13·87	17	510	51	1,530	85	2,550
18	16	12·80	18	540	52	1,560	86	2,580
19	17	11·73	19	570	53	1,590	87	2,610
20	18	10·67	20	600	54	1,620	88	2,640
21	19	9·60	21	630	55	1,650	89	2,670
22	20	8·53	22	660	56	1,680	90	2,700
23	21	7·47	23	690	57	1,710	91	2,730
24	22	6·40	24	720	58	1,740	92	2,760
25	23	5·33	25	750	59	1,770	93	2,790
26	24	4·27	26	780	60	1,800	94	2,820
27	25	3·20	27	810	61	1,830	95	2,850
28	26	2 13	28	840	62	1,860	96	2,880
29	27	1·07	29	870	63	1,890	97	2,910
			30	900	64	1,920	98	2,940
			31	930	65	1,950	99	2,970
			32	960	66	1,980	100	3,000
			33	990	67	2,010		
			34	1,020	68	2,040		

Rupees). Find out in column B the highest number that does not exceed this product column, 'Rs.' to the left of the figure you found in column B will give the required A give the required chackrams and cash.

Table for calculation of

For month of 31 days.

No. of days.	Amount at 1 Re. per mensem.		Multiples of 31.					
A.	Chs.	Cash.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.
1	0	14·45	1	31	35	1,085	69	2,139
2	1	12·90	2	62	36	1,116	70	2,170
3	2	11·35	3	93	37	1,147	71	2,201
4	3	9·81	4	124	38	1,178	72	2,232
5	4	8·26	5	155	39	1,209	73	2,263
6	5	6·71	6	186	40	1,240	74	2,294
7	6	5·16	7	217	41	1,271	75	2,325
8	7	3·61	8	248	42	1,302	76	2,356
9	8	2·06	9	279	43	1,333	77	2,387
10	9	0·52	10	310	44	1,364	78	2,418
11	9	14·97	11	341	45	1,395	79	2,449
12	10	13·42	12	372	46	1,426	80	2,480
13	11	11·87	13	403	47	1,457	81	2,511
14	12	10·32	14	434	48	1,488	82	2,542
15	13	8·77	15	465	49	1,519	83	2,573
16	14	7·23	16	496	50	1,550	84	2,604
17	15	5·68	17	527	51	1,581	85	2,635
18	16	4·13	18	558	52	1,612	86	2,666
19	17	2·58	19	589	53	1,643	87	2,607
20	18	1·03	20	620	54	1,674	88	2,728
21	18	15·48	21	651	55	1,705	89	2,759
22	19	13·94	22	682	56	1,736	00	2,790
23	20	12·39	23	713	57	1,767	91	2,821
24	21	10·84	24	744	58	1,798	92	2,852
25	22	9·29	25	775	59	1,829	93	2,883
26	23	7·74	26	806	60	1,860	94	2,914
27	24	6·19	27	837	61	1,891	95	2,945
28	25	4·65	28	868	62	1,922	96	2,976
29	26	3·10	29	809	63	1,953	97	3,007
30	27	1·55	30	930	64	1,984	98	3,038
			31	961	65	2,015	99	3,069
			32	992	66	2,046	100	3,100
			33	1,023	67	2,077		
			34	1,054	68	2,108		

DIRECTION FOR USE:—Multiply the given No. of days with the rates of wages (whole and the difference between these 2 figures (if any) in column **A**. The figure in number of Rupees and the figures right of the figure you found in column **A** give the

wages for broken periods.—contd.

For month of 32 days.

N of days	Amount of 1 Re. per mensem.		Multiples of 32.					
A.	Chs.	Cash.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.	Rs.	B.
1	0	14	1	32	36	1,120	69	2,208
2	1	12	2	64	36	1,152	70	2,240
3	2	10	3	96	37	1,184	71	2,272
4	3	8	4	128	38	1,216	72	2,304
5	4	6	5	160	39	1,248	73	2,336
6	5	4	6	192	40	1,280	74	2,368
7	6	2	7	224	41	1,312	75	2,400
8	7	...	8	256	42	1,344	76	2,432
9	7	14	9	288	43	1,376	77	2,464
10	8	12	10	320	44	1,408	78	2,496
11	9	10	11	352	46	1,440	79	2,528
12	10	8	12	384	46	1,472	80	2,660
13	11	6	13	416	47	1,604	81	2,692
14	12	4	14	448	48	1,636	82	2,624
15	13	2	15	480	49	1,568	83	2,656
16	14	...	16	512	60	1,600	84	2,688
17	14	14	17	544	51	1,632	85	2,720
18	15	12	18	576	62	1,664	86	2,752
19	16	10	19	608	53	1,696	87	2,784
20	17	8	20	640	64	1,728	88	2,816
21	18	6	21	672	55	1,760	89	2,848
22	19	4	22	704	56	1,792	90	2,880
23	20	2	23	736	67	1,824	91	2,912
24	21	...	24	768	58	1,856	92	2,944
25	21	14	25	800	59	1,888	93	2,976
26	22	12	26	832	60	1,920	94	3,008
27	23	10	27	864	61	1,952	95	3,040
28	24	8	28	896	62	1,984	96	3,072
29	25	6	29	928	63	2,016	97	3,104
30	26	4	30	960	64	2,048	98	3,136
31	27	2	31	992	65	2,080	99	3,168
			32	1,024	66	2,112	100	3,200
			33	1,056	67	2,144		
			34	1,088	68	2,176		

Rupees). Find out in column B the highest number that does not exceed this product; column 'Rs.' to the left of the figure you found in column B will give the required required chuckrams and cash.

Table showing the commission at 8 annas per cent for amounts from

Bs.	Commission.				Bh. Rs.	Commission.			
	As.	P.	chs.	c.*		As.	P.	chs.	c.*
1		·96		2·28	26	2	For the amount of pies see the first pie column in the syne horizontal lin e.	3	11
2		1·92		4·56	27	2		3	13
3		2·88		6·84	28	2		3	15
4		3·84		9·12	29	2		4	2
5		4·80		11·40	30	2		4	4
6		5·76		13 68	31	2		4	6
7		6·72		15·96	32	2		4	8
8		7·68	1	2·24	33	2		4	11
9		8·64	1	4·52	34	2		4	13
10		9·60	1	6·80	35	2		4	15
11		10·56	1	9·08	36	2		5	2
12		11·52	1	11·36	37	2		5	4
13	1	0·48	1	13·64	38	3		5	6
14	1	1·44	1	15·92	39	3		5	8
15	1	2·40	2	2·20	40	3		5	11
16	1	3·36	2	4·48	41	3		5	13
17	1	4·32	2	6·76	42	3		5	15
18	1	5·28	2	9·04	43	3		6	2
19	1	6·24	2	11·32	44	3		6	4
20	1	7·20	2	13·60	45	3		6	6
21	1	8·16	2	15·88	46	3		6	8
22	1	9·12	3	2·16	47	3		6	11
23	1	10·08	3	4·44	48	3		6	13
24	1	11·04	3	6·72	49	3		6	15
25	2	0·00	3	9·00	50	4		7	2

* For the decimal portion see the first

Br. Rupee 1 to Br. Rupees 100—both in British and Travancore currency.

Bh. Rs.	Commission.				Bh. Rs.	Commission.			
	As.	P.	chs.	c. *		As.	P.	chs.	c. *
51	4	For amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line	7	4	76	6	For amount of pies see the first pie column in the same horizontal line	10	13
52	4		7	6	77			10	15
53	4		7	8	78	6		11	1
54	4		7	11	79	6		11	4
55	4		7	13	80	6		11	6
56	4		7	15	81	6		11	8
57	4		8	1	82	6		11	10
58	4		8	4	83	6		11	13
59	4		8	6	84	6		11	15
60	4		8	8	85	6		12	1
61	4		8	11	86	6		12	4
62	4		8	13	87	6		12	6
63	5		8	15	88	7		12	8
64	5		9	1	89	7		12	10
65	5		9	4	90	7		12	13
66	5		9	6	91	7		12	15
67	5		9	8	92	7		3	1
68	5		9	11	93	7		13	4
69	5		9	13	94	7		13	6
70	5		9	15	95	7		13	8
71	5		10	1	96	7		13	10
72	5		10	4	97	7		13	13
73	5		10	6	98	7		13	15
74	5		10	8	99	7		11	1
75	6		10	11	100	8		14	4

cash column in the same horizontal line.

INDEX

Page.

A

Abkari Notifications ... cccclxxvi
Account—Central, and Audit Office... 38
Address, Dewan's, to the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, (Ninth Session) ... (9)
Agency, Kakur ... ... } 107
——Madras ... .. }
Agriculture, Department of. 47
Americans resident in Travancore ... dliv
Anchal—Department ... 107
——Dead Letter Office ... ..
Do. Rules .. ccxli
——Hundis ccli
——Notice *re* reduction of postal charges ... ccl
——Offices cclxi
——Rules ccl
——Transit agency, Sirkar cclxviii
——Private letter boxes, rules regarding . cclvi
——Rules *re* Revenue Hundis cclxvi
——Rules *re* Service Anchal Stamps ... cclxxi
——Schedule of rates ... ccxlix
——Value Payable system cclvii
Anjengo Collector's Office 33
Anjengo—Magistrate of ... 183
Appellate Judge, Special 59
April 8
Archæological Department 104
Archdiocese of Verapoly ... 125
Arms and Ammunition, &c Rules, ... dxiv
——Memoranda and ... notices regarding . ,,
Artillery ... 70
Assembly, Dewan's Address to the Sri Mulam Popular. (Ninth Session)(9)
Assistant Residents—List of 36
Assistants to Division Peishkars 41
Association—The Sri Mula Rama Varma, Karamanai 112
——The Travancore and Cochin Christian, Kottayam 115
Association—The Travancore and Cochin Roman Catholic 115

Page.

A

Asylums—List of .. ccccxxii
August 12
Ayurvedic Dispensaries and Patasalas, Supt. of 73

B

Backwater route ... ccclxi
Bank of Madras, Alleppey .. 115
Bank of India, National, Cochin .. 192
Births, Registrar of ... 183
Boat service, rules regarding ccccxci
British Indian Steam Navigation Company ... ccclxxi
Body-Guard 71
British Institutions in Travancore 184
British Residency ... 33
British Residents—List of... 34
British Town of Cochin ... 190

C

Cabin-boats—Rates of hire of dlxxiii
Calendar for 1914 ... 1
Canal routes ccclxii
Canoe-hire, rates of ... dlxxiii
Cardamom Rules .. cci
Cart-hire, rates of ... dlxxiii
Cattle Grazing Rules ... ccv
Central Account and Audit Office 38
Central Prison 69
Chemical Examiner ... 78
Chief Engineer's Office ... 93
Christian Festivals ... 19
Christian Missions. Sees, Churches, &c.... 116
Chronological Notes for 1914 2
Church of England Zenana Missionary Society... 124
——Missionary Society ... 122
Club, The Rama Varma, Quilon... 113
——Sri Mula Rama Varma Union, Trivandrum .. 111
——The Nagercoil ... 113
——The National ... 111
Cochin—British Town of. } 190
Government Institutions in the .. }

Page.

C

Bank of Madras ...
Municipality ...
Church of England ...
Santa Cruz High School
Church of England School...
St. Mary's Convent High School...
Chamber of Commerce... } 191

Consulates ...
Mercantile Firms ...
Newspapers ... } 192

Diocese of 128

Cochin State.

Royal Family of ... 186

Huzur Cutcherry ...
Account Dept. ...
Peishkar ...
Police ...
Education ...
Registration ...
Courts ... } 187

Civil Officers at Outstations...
Medical Department ...
Vaccination ...
Public Works Department...
Devaswam ...
Salt, Abkari, &c. ...
Travellers' Bungalows ... } 188 } 189

Cocaine—Rules *re* cccxcvii

Cocoanut seedlings—Notice *re* export of ccxi

Commission - Tables for calculation of ... dxcii

Companies

British Indian Steam Navigation Company ccclxxi
Coffee, &c Planting ... 142
Joint Stock, registered in Travancore... 150
Mercantile, Cochin .. 192

Currency Tables ... dlxxxiii

Customs Notifications ... ccclxxii

Page.

D

Dead Letter Office ... 107
Deaths, Registrar of ... 183
December 16
Dewan 37
Dewans of Travancore ... 32
Diocese of Cochin ... 128
Diocese of Quilon ... 127
Diocese of Travancore and Cochin .. 122
Dispensaries—List of ... cccxxi
District and Sessions Judges 50
District Magistrates ... 40, 57
District Munsiffs ... 51
District Registrars ... 60
Division Assistants ... 41
Division Peishkars ... 40
Divisions, Taluks, Area and Population of Travancore cccix

E

Ecclesiastical Institutions.

Archdiocese of Verapoly 125
Diocese of Quilon ... 127
Diocese of Cochin ... 128
Diocese of Travancore and Cochin. 122
Vicariate Apostolic of Changanachery ... 129
Vicariate Apostolic of Ernakulam... 135
Do. Do. Kottayam. 137
Do. Do. Trichur. 136
Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara... 139
St. Thomas Syrian Metropolitan Sec... 138

Educational Boards—Rules *re* ccxxxvii

Educational Department.

Direction ... ... } 100
Inspection ... ... }

Colleges 101
Higher Grade Secondary Schools 102
Girl's College ... ..
Head Masters of Higher Grade Secondary Schools ,,
Training College ... ,,
Model School ... ,,
Normal School for Female Teachers ..

Page.

E

School of Arts ... 102
Sanskrit Patasala ... ,,
Reformatory ... ,,
Caste Hindu Hostel ... 103
Text Book Committee .. ,,
Archæological Department 104
Geological Department . ,,
Publication of Sanskrit Manuscripts— ... ,,
Public Lecture Committee 105
Advisor on Vernacular Literature ... ,,
English and Malabar months. 3
English and Malabar years 4
Ephemeris for 1914 ... 1
Ernakulam, Vicar Apostolic of ... 135
Estates, Tea and Coffee planting .. 162
Europeans and Americans in Travancore... dliv
Events, remarkable ... 19
Excise Department ... 95
Excise notifications ...cccclxxvi
Explosives—Rules re ... dxxxv
Export Tariff ... ccccxxv

F

February 6
Festivals—Christian ... 19
——————Hindu ... 24
Financial Secretariat ... 38
Forest Department ... 94
Fort St. George—Government of His Excellency the Governor. Personal Staff of H. E. Members of Council .. 177
Additional do. ... 178
Secretariat ... 179
Revenue Department. Public Works Do. High Court of Judicature District and Sessions Judges . 180

F

Small Cause Court... City Civil Court ... Board of Revenue ... 181
Collectors & District Magistrates... 182
Free Masonry—Lodge Minchin... 109
Friend-in-Need Society ... 110

G

Ganja Rules ... cccclxxvii
General & Revenue Secretariat. 37
Geological Department ... 104
German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of U. S. ... 121

Government
Of Cochin 187
.. Fort St. George ... 177
.. Travancore ... 37
Grant-in-aid Hospitals and Dispensaries ... ccccxii

H

Head Sirkar Vakil ... 38
High Court ... 18
Hindu Festivals ... 24
Hospitals—List of ... ccccxxi
Hostel, Caste Hindu, Rules re ... ccccxxv
Hunting & Shooting—Notice prohibiting, at Malayattur ccxi
Huzur Cutcherry ... 37

I

Import Tariff cccc
Industrial School of Arts ... 102
Insurance, Life,—State ... ccxx

J

January ... ...
Joint Stock Companies ... 150
Judge—Special Appellate ... 59
Judicial Department ... 18
July ... 11
June ... 10
Justices of the Peace (Travancore) .. 183

K

Kakur Management ... 107
Kandukrishy Tahsildars ... 46

Page

L

Land Revenue Department. 40
Law College 59
Law Officers 48
Lecture Committee ... 105
Legislative Council ... 39
Do. Regulation ... lxxix
Rules under Do. ... lxxxi
Library, The Trivandrum Public 109
Life Insurance (State) Proceedings *re* and Rules. ccxx
London Missionary Society 117

M

Madras Agency ... 107
Madras Presidency, Government of &c.. ... 177
Magistrates—District ... 57
—— First class ... 41, 57
—— Special ... 59
—— Stationary ... 45
—— Subordinate ... 57
Maramat Department ... 93
March ... 7
Marine (Indian) ... 183
Marriages—Registrar of ... ,,
May ... 9
Measures used in Travancore dlxxv
Medical Department ... 72
Medical Institutions, List of cccxxi
Medical Mission, South Travancore... 118
Melkanganam Tahsildar ... 46
Mica and Plumbago ... ccciii
Military (Travancore) ... 70
Military (British) Payments and Pensions, Officer charge of 183
Mint 38
Missions &c.. (Christian) ... 116
Missouri Lutheran Mission 121
Months—English & Malabar 3
Munsiffs ... 54
Museum and Public Gardens 105

N

Native Physicians, list of cccxxiii
Nayar Brigade Civil Servants 70
Newspapers in Travancore 142
November 15

Page.

O

Observatory 105
October 14
Officers drawing Rupees 150 and above dxlvi
Opium and Ganja—Rules *re*. cccclxxviii

P

Palace Officers ... 30.
Photograph Department ... 107
Physician to His Highness the Maharajah... 30

Planting Agencies:—

Kannan Devan Hills ... 162
Cardamom Hills ... 164
Central Travancore Planters' Association (Peermade)... 165
Mundakayam Rubber do. 168
Shenkottah District Rubber & Tea Estates. 172
Ponmudi do. do. ... 175
Ashamboo do. do. ... 176
Plumbago ... ccciii
Police Department ... 64
Police Stations, list of ... cccxv
Postal Department 184
Postal Abstract ... cclxxxii
Press—Government ... 89
Printing Establishments ... 144
Prison, Central... ... 69
Processes—Reciprocal service between Cochin and Travancore—Rules *re* ... ccxix

Proclamations i
Public Gardens... ... 105
Public Library ... 109
Public Servants drawing Rs. 150 and above ... dxlvi
Public Works Department ... 88

R

Railway—Time tables
——Shoranur to Ernakulam.. ccclxviii
——Quilon to Maniachi ... ccclxvi
——Passenger fares ... ccclxix
Rainfall Tables ... 17

Page.

R

Reading Room—L. M. S. Puthenchantha, Free ... 109
——Free, Martandam ... 112
——Free, Quilon ... 113
Reading Room and Library, Sri Mulam Maharajah's, Alleppey ... 114
——Victoria Jubilee, Neyyoor 112
Reading Room and Library, Kottayam ... 114
Reformatory, Trivandrum ... 102
Registration Department ... 60
Regulation V of 1073. (Legislative Council) ... lxxix
——— Rules under ... lxxxi
——— III of 1076 (Towns Conservancy & Improvement) lxxxix
——— Rules under ... cxxii
REGULATIONS OF 1088.
I. The Nair Regulation .. iii
II. Amending the Town Conservancy and Improvement Regulation ... vii
III. The Salt Regulation ix
IV. Tolls Recovery Regulation ... xxv
V. Sea Customs Regulation of 1088 ... xxvii
VI. Amending Hindu religious endowments Regulation .. lxxvi
VII. Amending Code of Criminal Procedure ... lxvii
REGULATIONS OF 1089.
I. The Factories Regulation .. lxxviii (a)
Remarkable events ... 19
Residency, British 33
Residents (British) of Travancore and Cochin .. 34
Revenue Notifications ... cci
Road routes ...cccxxviii
Royal Family—of Cochin .. 186
——— ——of Travancore ... 27

S

Salvation Army ... 110
Sanitary Department ... 78

Page.

S

Sanketham Tahsildar ... 46
Sanskrit Manuscripts—Curator for Publication of ... 104
Secretariat, General & Revenue 37
——Financial ... 38
September ... 13
S. I. R. Out Agency ... dlxviii
Sirkar Vakil (Head) ... 38
Sirkar Vakils ... 48
Sovereigns of Travancore ... 31
Special Appellate Judge ... 59
Special Magistrates ... 59
Stamp fees—Schedule of ... clxix
Stamp Manufactory ... 88
State Life Insurance, Rules *re* ... ccxx
Survey Department ... 47
Syrian Archdiocese of Malankara ... 139
—— St. Thomas, Metropolitan See of Malabar... 138

T

Tahsildars ... 42
Tangacherry Magistrate 183
Telegraph Department, Indian .. 185
Telegraph Information—Abstract of ... ccxciii
Text Book Committee ... 103
Tobacco Notifications ... ccccxlvi
Topographical Sketch of Travancore... (1)
Towns Conservancy and Improvement
——Regulation lxxxix
——Rules cxxii
——Committees ... 80
Town Hall, Victoria Jubilee. 108
Trade list—Alleppey ... dlxvii
——Kottayam ... dlxxi
——Padmanabhapuram ... dlxxii
——Quilon ... dlxviii
——Trivandrum ... dlxv
Transit company charges ... dlxxiv
Travancore—Area, Divisions, and Population ... ccciv

Page.

T

Travancore Topographical sketch of(1)
——Villages in cccv
Travellers' Bungalows.
Rules *re* ... cccxxvi
Trichur, Vicariate Apostolic of 136

V

Vaidyasalas—List of ... cccxxiii
Vakil, Head Sirkar ... 38
Vakils, High Court ... 19
Do. District Courts ... 51
Veterinary Hospitals Rules... cccxxiv
Vicariate Apostolic of Changanacheri ... 129
Do. Do. Ernakulam .. 135
Vicariate Apostolic of Kottayam... 137
Do. Do. Trichur .. 136

Page.

V

Victoria Jubilee Town Hall. Trivandrum ... 108
Villages, list of ... cccv

W

Wages—Tables for calculation of... dlxxxvi
Weights, Measures, &c., used in Travancore .. dlxxv

Y

Years—English and corresponding, Malayalam ... 1

Z

Zenana, Church of England. Missionary Society ... 124

74B16

Travancore Almanac and Directory 1914

2 Chronological notes for the year 1914

5 Calendar of year 1914

17 Tables showing Mean rainfall, Mean rainyday etc

19 Remarkable events and Christian Festivals

24 Principal Hindu Festivals

31 Sovereigns of Travancore

32 Dewans of Travancore

33 British Residency of Travancore and Cochin

37 Huzur Cutcherry

39 Legislative Council

40 Various Departments

108 Victoria Jubilee Town Hall, Trivandrum

109 Public Library and Reading rooms

116 Christian Missions in Travancore

119 Salvation Army

122 Diocese of Travancore and Cochin established in 1B79

140 News papers and printing establishments in Travancore

150 List of Joint stock companies in Travancore

162 Planters Estates and Planting Companies

177 Government of Fort St George

184 British Government

1B7 Government of Cochin

1B7 Huzur Cutcherry

190 British Town of Cochin

B01 Part II

B1 Proclamation dated 11th May 1913

B3 Regulation 1 of 1088-Marriage Succession and Family Management of the Nairs

B7 Regulation 2 of 10BB-To amend the Town Conservancy and Improvement

B9 Regulation 3 of 10BB-To consolidate and ammend the law relating to the Salt Revenue

B25 Regulation 4 of 10BB-To provide for the recovery of tolls on Public Roads and Bridges in Travancore

B26 Regulation 5 of 10BB-To consolidate the law relating to Levy of Sea-Customs duties

B76 Regulation 6 of 10BB-To amend the Hindu Religious Endowments

B77 Regulation 7 of 10BB-To amend the code of Criminal Procedure

B7Ba Regulation 5 of 10B9-To regulate labours in Factories

B79 Travancore Legislative Council

BB1 Regulation 5 of 1073-Rules for the conduct of business of the Travancore Legislative Council

BB9 Towns Conservancy and Improvement Regulation

B169 Regulation 4 of 10B0-Schedule of Stamp

B201 Revenue Notification

B2B2 Abstract of Postal Information

B293 India Telegraph Department

B304 Divisions of Travancore and Districts or theTaluks comprised therein

B305 List of villages in Travancore

B315 List of Stations

B321 List of Hospitals and Dispensaries

B326 Travellers Bungalows in Travancore

B32B Table of the principal road and canal routes in Travancore with distances, Travellers Bungalows etc

B365 South Indian Railway

B372 Customs Notification

B432 Travancore Customs Rules

B476 Abkari Notification

B514 Arms and Ammunition-Memorandum

B546 List of officers of the State Drawing Salaries of Rs 150 and above

B554 European and American residents in Travancore

B565 Trade List

B5B3 Table for converting Travancore to British Indian Currency

B5B5 Tables for calculation of wages for broken periods

C1 Index